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Steers Biggest Industry

Canada's biggest single industry, pulp and paper, which had an output in 1955 of $1.5 billions and gave full or part-time work to over 300,000 people, has named Arthur Clifford Price, president of Price Brothers & Co., Quebec City, to a key post. He's new chairman of the policy-making executive board of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association. *(Personality sketch on page 6)*

THE NATION'S BUSINESS

The Time Has Come To Start To Build

It now looks as if Canadians should reasonably expect an actual start this spring on the trans-Canada gas line.

C. D. Howe gave the tip-off on that important piece of good news in his Toronto address this week. The pipeliners won't confirm it, but, as an article elsewhere on this page reveals, a spring start is strongly indicated by many factors.

Up to now the public has been led to believe that no actual start on the line would be made until after a favorable decision had been handed down by the U. S. Federal Power Commission.

With an okay in its hands, the pipeliners were then expected to waken up their financial men who would sell the bonds and then — only then — would the operation get going.

But, as The Post has made plain, that notoriously slow and notoriously political body, the FPC, won't get around to any decision, let alone a favorable one, by this summer.

The ace in the pipeliners' sleeve is this — and indications are strong that they are going to play it: They can use their own money to start work on the line and to make good use of this construction year.

Here is the Evidence

Here are pieces of evidence pointing in this direction:

1. The pipeliners have access to lots of money for getting ahead on the work. Between Trans-Canada, Gulf, Tennessee and Continental, the number of millions that can be spent on work this summer represents to them a very modest sum.

2. Trans-Canada's franchise from the Canadian Government comes up for renewal May 1. For a host of reasons Trans-Canada should be eager by that time to show the Canadian Government that it has done more than talk big.

3. On engineering plans, etc., Trans-Canada has already spent close to $14 millions. That money would be down the drain if Ottawa loses patience with this group and puts the job up to somebody else.

4. Pipe for the line is not only on order but we are told, will be ready for delivery this construction season. Fittings, valves, etc., are normally in such adequate supply that they are purchased pretty much as needed.

5. If Trans-Canada gets moving this spring adequate gathering lines in Alberta can be completed in lots of time for the first feeding of the line — say to Winnipeg.

6. Similarly there is adequate dry gas available to start off with. The building of plants to process wet gas can come later.

7. Trans-Canada originally got the franchise on its firm and unequivocal declaration that it was economically feasible to build an all-Canadian line and that it would raise the money to do so.

Don't Need U.S. Approval

After long delay and a lot of fumbling about — and a lot of harassment from people who don't want a Canadian line built — Trans-Canada said it could not finance an all-Canadian line.

The Canadian and the Ontario Governments then moved in with the plan (soon to get legislative approval) which will build the highly expensive and relatively unproductive part of the line from Winnipeg to Kapuskasing.

With that really tough problem lifted off Trans-Canada shoulders, it will have a hard time convincing anybody that it can't reasonably be expected to build and finance the line regardless of what decision the FPC finally makes.

There is convenience and profit potential for Trans-Canada in an FPC approval for taking Canadian gas into the U. S. at Emerson and taking gas out at Niagara Falls. Many are the people who have wanted to strangle the whole enterprise by making this gas exchange deal a requirement of the undertaking and thus putting it at the mercy of American politics.

With the load of the Northern Ontario segment taken off the enterprise, and with a very favorable build-up in the Eastern Canada gas market taking place, Trans-Canada will find it extraordinarily difficult to convince the Government that it needs to await American approval.

Delays Have Been Costly

By the delays which have already taken place much has been lost. Tens of thousands of houses in Eastern Canada have been built and are for a long time at least lost to the gas market.

Industrial and commercial enterprises are eagerly waiting for clarification as to what and when. At Winnipeg one big enterprise needs an immediate answer as to whether it plans its new operation for gas or for an alternative fuel.

The gas line project is one of great national importance, as Mr. Howe says.

The first costs of an all-Canada line are admittedly more expensive but, again as Mr. Howe says, responsible Canadians have long ago accepted the fact that "there is a price upon Canadian nationhood."

To let the whole thing stay stalled until American politics, through the FPC, gives the okay is a raw deal for Canada. We waited on American politics for decades to get ahead with the St. Lawrence Seaway.

The time has come for Trans-Canada to perform.

How Insurance Men View Health Scheme

They're Still Confused — Services Could Supplement, Not Duplicate National Coverage; But Problems Are Plentiful Yet

For details of the Ottawa health plan proposals, see page 23.

By DALTON ROBERTSON

The firms that sell health insurance say they aren't worried about the Government plans for national hospital insurance.

Here's their view:

Ottawa's hospital care proposals to the provinces—if and when accepted—would likely cut into insurance company coverage and revenues at the beginning.

But hospital care insurance is not a large part of total insurance business. And if the limited public plans currently envisaged by the provinces did swing into force, new insurance policies would be designed to cover what the public program didn't.

There is also a chance, perhaps a slim one, that the insurance companies might be worked into the administrative framework of a provincial scheme as one of the carriers. This was listed as a possibility in Ontario submission to the Ottawa conference on health insurance.

This, the insurance men emphasize:

"We think the public should know exactly what provincial plans will include and how they are going to be financed before giving wholehearted approval."

Here is an example of what the insurance industry is concerned about.

Ontario may — if the whole federal-provincial scheme goes through — establish a hospital care plan which includes collecting premiums from all the people covered. Just how are these going to be collected successfully? British Columbia had a horrible time with that problem.

In Ontario 65% of the population already has some health insurance coverage arranged voluntarily. The 35% is not so covered largely because this is a group from whom it is administratively difficult to collect premiums. The 65% made up largely of employee groups is the easiest to collect from, and it is this group that the province is thinking of including first in the compulsory scheme.

The plan now being mauled around in government circles arose out of a provincial worry—not about the adequacy of the

(Continued on page 3, col. 1)

Railway Labor Dispute In For Long, Hard Haul

For background and details of rail unions and their demands, see page 40.

MONTREAL (Staff)—All indications this week were that the rail labor dispute now before a conciliation board is settling down to a long, hard haul.

Board hearings began Monday of this week with some minor fireworks. The hearings are being held in the downtown Windsor Hotel in Montreal. The railways throughout the preliminaries have been eager to tell their side to the public.

In fact one of the items complained of in the brief from the non-operating unions was the speed with which the railways issued a press release following the union's refusal to agree that the Board's findings should be considered binding.

When the hearings began, Frank Hall, for the unions, complained about the presence of reporters. He urged that hearings should be in camera. Despite a railways submission that the hearings were of vital public interest, the objection was upheld and the press expelled.

The Board got down to business behind closed doors.

Observers on both sides expect a heavy session. Reason: Both sides are so committed neither can back down without losing face.

The unions are asking a wage-benefit boost worth around $100 millions yearly.

The unions argue their wages have not been increased since September, 1952. On that date there was an increase of 7% per hour plus 7c per hour retroactive from when negotiations began in July, 1952. This had been the

(Continued on page 3, col. 1)

Canadian Locomotive Control Battle Moves Into Courtroom

MONTREAL (Staff) — The smoke of battle still hung over the fight involving two Canadian Companies and a U. S. firm at mid-week.

The proposed share exchange offer by Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Chicago, for a controlling block of Canadian Locomotive touched off the controversy.

The result: a suit was launched at mid-week to prevent the deal. It was brought by Penn-Texas Corp., headed by Leopold D. Silberstein, whose group holds a substantial block of F, M stock.

Observers pondered several aspects of the fight. For example, why would F,M dilute its equity by almost 10% to acquire control of Canadian Locomotive?

Since 1951, Canadian Locomotive has a cumulative loss of $18.80 per share. The loss amounted to $3.30 in 1954, $2.16 in 1953, $10.11 in 1952, and $3.23 in 1951. However, Robert H. Morse Jr., president of the U. S. company and also Canadian Locomotive is reported to have announced that earnings for the first nine months of 1955 approximate $2 per share and would probably amount to $5 per share for the full year. ($3 per share for the last quarter.)

But does this justify the offer? Fairbanks, Morse earnings are estimated at $2.50 for 1955, $2.03, 1954, $3.55, 1953, $3.84, 1952, and $4.09 in 1951.

The key to the fight appears to centre on Silberstein. He seeks at least one seat on the board of Fairbanks, Morse. Robert H. Morse Jr. has forwarded a letter to shareholders that the present management will oppose the move.

"Mr. Robert H. Morse Jr.'s letter to stockholders no doubt represents the opening gun of his proxy solicitation designed to perpetuate the present management of Fairbanks, Morse & Co. and to resist any substantial outside representation on its present board," Silberstein is reported saying in a Chicago statement.

The developments in Fairbanks, Morse started innocently enough. Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., the Canadian subsidiary of F, M exercised its option on 60,404 ad-

(Continued on page 3, col. 3)

PRICES

(SEE BUSINESS TRENDS ON PAGE 2)

Eggs, reflecting seasonal production rise, hovering close to support levels in Central Canada markets. Recent snow may firm price temporarily from current 49c-57c doz. grade A large quotes at retail.

Trans-Atlantic ocean freight rates on westbound cargoes from Britain to U. S., Canada, upped 10% effective April 10 by North Atlantic Westbound Freight Conference. Increase blamed on higher operating costs.

Cocoa down about 5c lb. retail for 1-lb. tins, reflecting lower prices for cocoa beans. Some possibility of further cuts seen if beans hold at current low levels.

Steel scrap expected to ease slightly on Canadian markets following recent $2 ton drop on U. S. markets, first break in U. S. scrap since last September.

Titanium Dioxide upped 2c lb. with market continuing very tight. Main use: Paint manufacture.

Rye showing firmness from export, domestic demand, up 1¼c-2c bu. in last week.

Soybeans continuing strong with further increases expected from strong export demand from European countries.

What Russia Really Wants From Ottawa

By MICHAEL BARKWAY

OTTAWA (Staff) — Canada's negotiations with a Russian delegation here this week looking for a new trade agreement between the two countries would deserve little attention if they were being conducted with any other country.

The amount of trade which can be expected to move, even in the most favorable circumstance, is likely to be small.

Undoubtedly some items of trade can be found, probably in both directions, but the economies of these two countries are too similar for large movements of major goods.

But the negotiations are unusual just because it is Soviet Russia which has asked for them. Inevitably this means that the Soviet approach must be regarded with some suspicion. But to be on guard is quite different from being hostile.

The West has often enough sought means of re-establishing peaceful contacts with the com-

(Continued on page 3, col. 3)

No Tax Cuts On Horizon For 1956—Or for 1957

OTTAWA (Staff) — Whatever slim hopes of tax cuts still remained last week, have gone out of the window now.

In the light of the main expenditure estimates for 1956-57, and of the known commitments not yet costed, no major change can now be expected in this year's budget.

The same thing may well be true of 1957. Election year or not, health insurance will throw anything from $120 millions to $180 millions extra onto the budget load. Perhaps by that time some unexpected bonanza will ease the Finance Minister's path. But as of now financial people are inclined to assume that the Liberals must be content to launch their 1957 campaign with health insurance instead of tax cuts.

The virtual certainty of heavy health expenditures strikes the final knell of tax reductions this year. It is considered unlikely that the federal-provincial health scheme will be finalized and put into operation in time for legislation to be passed at this session. More probably it will not demand federal expenditures until 1957. But with that new heavy commitment looming ahead Finance Minister Harris is not likely to trim his revenues too close. The last thing he will want is to have to raise taxes next year.

Even without this, 1956 expenditures would have left little, if any, room for reducing revenues.

The Main Estimates, tabled last week, come to $4,528 millions. This is $168 millions more than the Main Estimates for 1955.

In addition it appears almost certain that the Supplementary Estimates, which won't be presented till the summer, will come to more than last year's $114 millions.

Up $200 Millions?

Total parliamentary appropriations this year may be as much as $200 millions higher than last year's — an increase of about 4½%.

Here are some of the big items which are not covered in the Main Estimates, but will have to be voted as Supplementaries:

—The 1955 deficit in the Old Age Security Fund. It may be a little lower than the $63 millions required last year; but it will be over $50 millions, probably $55 millions.

—The new provision for paying the storage and interest charges on prairie grain in excess of a normal carry-over. This will be at least $30 millions for the current year.

—Provision for carrying out the new federal obligation to pay 90% of the cost of uncompleted portions of the Trans-Canada Highway. This could come to as much as $15 millions, if all the provinces made full use of the federal offer: but they never have yet, and the Government may feel it's safe to cut the vote well below this.

—The inevitable annual collection of additional expenditures which accumulate between the end of the year, when the Main Estimates are completed, and mid-summer. These can come to as much as $50 millions: they are rarely less than $30 millions.

All in all, anything between $120 millions and $150 millions may have to be added to the $4.5 billions provided in the Main Estimates.

Where Money Going

What of the increase in the Main Estimates? Where is the extra money going?

Broadly into three categories:

1. **"Built-in" increases** — programs that Parliament has approved, which cost more from

(Continued on page 8, col. 3)

Once Largest Gold Mine, Lake Shore Control Shifts

Once this country's largest gold producer, Lake Shore Mines at Kirkland Lake is now back in Canadian hands.

Little Long Lac Gold Mines took over operating control this week following acquisition of the substantial block of Lake Shore shares held by the Oakes interests.

Developments came quickly in the Lake Shore picture:

Board of directors has been reconstituted with four out of five Little Long Lac nominees;

An aggressive outside exploration and development has been announced;

A detailed statement of new plans and objectives has been promised for the March 9 annual meeting.

Purchase of Lake Shore shares once held by Sir Harry Oakes was announced by J. George Boeckh, Little Long Lac president.

At a meeting of Lake Shore directors earlier this week, Little Long Lac representatives took over the four of five seats on the Lake Shore directorate with J. George Boeckh becoming vice-president.

Other Little Long Lac representatives are Robert C. Stanley, Jr., son of the late Inco board chairman, John C. Allen and Miss M. C. Madigan who becomes secretary. A. L. Blomfield, A. Wende and W. W. Foskett resigned from the board to make way for the new directors. The death earlier of another director, C. Max Hilton, created a board vacancy. J. C. Adamson, president, remains the fifth director.

Among other policy changes planned by the Little Long Lac-directed management is the aggressive program of exploration supported by acquisition and development of new properties.

It was pointed out that there would be no interruption or dislocation of mining operations at the Kirkland Lake mine. Considerably improved results were shown the latter part of 1955.

While no statement was made by the new management, the Little Long Lac group is understood to hold the view that substantial economies in operations can be effected without loss of efficiency and that there are further possibilities for improvement in grade of ore milled at the Lake Shore mine.

May Start Gas Line Work This Spring

Howe Says Pipe Ready; Promoters Can Use Their Own Money To Avoid Parliamentary Crack-Down; Franchise Expires In May

OTTAWA (Staff) — Will the new backers of Trans-Canada Pipe Lines put up their own money to start construction of the 34-inch gas line across the prairies this summer?

The venture of risk capital by the big United States corporations behind Trans-Canada is now regarded as the only way to get the line started this spring.

It is believed to be the possibility Mr. Howe had in mind when he repeated this week that he is hopeful of a start "as early this spring as weather will permit."

It appears increasingly to offer the best — if not the only — chance of keeping Trans-Canada Pipe Lines in the picture and keeping government money out of the western gas line.

Besides the original partners in Trans-Canada — the Murchison interest and the Canadian group which started out as Western Pipelines — three major U. S. companies now hold an important share in the equity of the company. They are:

—Tennessee Gas Transmission Co., a giant in the U. S. gas distribution business, which is applying for FPC approval to take Alberta gas into the U. S. mid-West.

—Gulf Oil Co., which through its Canadian subsidiary owns the big gas field at Pincher Creek which will be given an outlet through the Trans-Canada line.

—Continental Oil Co., which controls substantial Alberta reserves through Hudson's Bay Oil & Gas Co. in which it has a controlling interest.

Direct financing by these big U. S. enterprises is known to have been under consideration, since it became clear that the Federal Power Commission would not clear the way for bond financing in time for a spring start on construction. A recent chance to transfer the contract already made for steel pipe was considered and rejected. But the final decision whether to go ahead without an FPC import license, risking perhaps as much as $130 millions, has not yet been publicly taken.

Keys to Decision

If the decision is to go ahead this summer, the dominant considerations will be:

—That Trans-Canada backers feel confident of getting approval for export to the U. S. at Emerson in 1957, if not sooner.

—That they fear the possibility of losing their Canadian license if construction is further delayed.

—That the Alberta gas producers (and perhaps specially Gulf Oil at Pincher Creek, which has other contracts for by-products) need to seize every chance of the earliest possible outlet for their gas.

The hope of getting approval for the Emerson export to the United States depends not on beating the opposition before the FPC, but on making terms with it.

The most determined opponent —in the eyes of Tennessee Gas— is considered to be Northern Natural Gas Co. which had the original contract to import Canadian gas at Emerson. Considerable recent activity in Northern Natural's shares has been attributed by some to an attempt to purchase a sufficient interest to bring the company to terms.

Gardner Symonds, the able and energetic president of Tennessee, is understood to have believed that he could make terms with his potential opponents in time to get an FPC decision by May 1. It is now generally accepted that it will, at least, take longer than that.

This means that if any construction is to be started this spring the big companies behind Trans-Canada will have to put up their own money instead of financing in the bond market.

Permit Expires May 1

At the end of April Trans-Canada Pipe Lines' permit from the Board of Transport Commissioners expires. The contract between the company and the Government providing for construction of the Northern Ontario link by a crown company falls due for reconsideration. And by that time — if any pipe is to be laid this summer — the company must have committed itself to firm orders for pipe-rolling and for valves and compression equipment.

In his latest speech this week, Mr. Howe made no mention of

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Inside News

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GORDON COMMISSION looks at Canada's future. Highlights of briefs pp. 11, 17, 18, 19, 20

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WHAT'S NEW in England? Adelphi reports the weekly scene of life in the British Isles — inside and outside the House of Commons .... p. 48

THE SIGNS AND PORTENTS

By PETER C. NEWMAN

THE LIBERALS have an election-year dilemma. Party pressure will be for tax reductions in April, 1957. But a national health scheme will mean an extra federal tax load of up to $180 millions—eliminating any elbow room for a tax cut.

* * *

DON'T DISCOUNT possibilities of a snap election this fall. The Howe grain policy might look better in July. A recognition-for-cash-trade swap with Red China plus the national health scheme are in some quarters rated as big Liberal prestige builders.

* * *

CANADA'S TOURIST trade deficit will increase this year, as a record number of Canadians spend vacations outside the country. Higher incomes, packaged tours available on credit and heavy promotion by other countries are responsible for the trend.

* * *

SUPPORTING A PREVIOUS prediction in The Financial Post, Washington's Whaley-Eaton Service now declares that the Republican Party cannot afford any business letdown before next November's election. A softening in the first six months would certainly call for assuring a full head of steam in the second six months. That's why the recent Presidential economic message to Congress was a strange mixture of warnings against the dangers of unrestrained boom and proposals to accelerate further the business pace.

* * *

IN PICKING Eisenhower as its 1952 candidate, the U. S. Republican Party stepped outside politics. That manoeuvre may be tried again. One "outsider" now being touted is chief FBI cop J. Edgar Hoover.

* * *

ELECTRONIC OVENS will be introduced on a large scale by appliance manufacturers within two years. Food is cooked by microwave energy, takes one sixth the usual cooking time, and stove remains cold while operating. Starting cost will be at least double the traditional electric units.

* * *

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS from now the Canadian automobile industry hopes to sell a million vehicles a year.

* * *

BY 1975, Canadian steel companies expect to be supplying 83% of Canadian consumption. To meet that target, producers will have to invest nearly $3,000 millions in expanding facilities — excluding costs of replacing obsolete sections of present plants. Steel Co. of Canada alone plans to spend $1,180 millions.

* * *

ONTARIO'S BRIEF to the Gordon Commission illustrates dimensions of the school building program which Canada will have to undertake during the next two decades. While the province's population is expected to be 58% higher by 1975, enrollment in elementary schools is forecast to increase 70%, with secondary school attendance up 159% and university enrollment 327% higher.

* * *

METROPOLITAN TORONTO IS to become one of the great population centres. By 1980, the Gordon Commission was told the number of citizens will have doubled, to 2.8 million, The city will then spread over 233 sq. miles. Aggregate municipal capital expenditures for the next twenty years are estimated at $1.5 billions.

* * *

HERE IS ONE VIEW of Canada's future, as pictured in the Gordon Commission brief of M. S. Beringer, president of British American Oil Co.: By 1980, Canada will have a population of 28.1 million and a gross national product of $70 billions (in 1955 dollars). The number of vehicles will triple, to 12.2 million and there will be twice as many households. Atomic energy will account for 187 trillion Btus out of Canada's total energy requirements 6,800 trillion Btus.

Stock Market Highlights

Industrials

Canadian industrial stocks continue mild recovery with both Toronto and Montreal indices adding about three points. Montreal papers chalk up 15-point advance. For details on some of the stocks that moved, see page 5.

MacNab's investment manager reports he will exercise his rights on **British Columbia Telephone shares** (page 11).

Mines and Oils

Nesbitt LaBine sells up to $3.60 as third level crosscut enters ore zone. First round shows "highly radioactive" material with second round of similar radioactive character.

Indian Lake proves active Toronto Stock Exchange trader tripling recent price to sell above 50c as geophysical survey shows large anomaly in area where base metal values known. Drilling starting this week end. Outright ownership now secured for this property which lies east of Opemiska.

Lorado Uranium firms over course of week, selling above $1.80, as contract for custom mill project now very close.

Cons. West Petroleum rises 20c to $7.30 as annual report shows sharply increased gas sales.

Notably well-dressed

... the man in a *Birkdale* Hat

Fine fur felts, up-to-the-minute styling and careful workmanship have made the 'Birkdale' hat a popular choice with notably well-dressed Canadian men from coast-to-coast. See our recent Spring arrivals . . . featuring the newest fashion-decreed mid-tones . . . only at

EATON'S OF CANADA

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As far as common stocks go—that's always been true.

But recently we've noticed that a good many people, who are buying stocks for the first time, seem to think prices only change in one direction—up.

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Stocks never were and never will be just a one way road to riches.

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HEAD OFFICE, WINNIPEG · OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Trend of Business

The nation's pay envelopes are fatter than ever. Labor income rose again in October to set a new record of $1,139 millions. This is $13 millions up from a month earlier and $95 millions or 9% bigger than October '54. First 10-month total is $10.6 billions, over 7% higher than the same months the year before.

Early winter car loadings higher than a year ago. During the second week of January, 73,285 cars were loaded on Canadian railways, 4.6% more than during the same seven days in '55. Shipped in greater volume were: coal, iron ore, iron and steel products, crude petroleum, fuel oil and miscellaneous commodities. Only pulpwood loadings showed a decline.

Central electric stations generating more power to meet the heavy demands of a full-tilt economy. November output continued a long series of regular monthly gains when 6.7 billion kwhrs. were produced, 9% more than a year before. This brought 11-month production to 69.4 billion kwhrs. for a 10.8% increase over output in the same period in '54.

Railway net operating revenues jump. In October these hit $16.8 millions, more than double the income of a year earlier. Operating revenues rose 16% to reach $106 millions while expenses increased by 6.3% to reach $89.5 millions. Although passenger traffic fell slighty, revenue freight took a big jump with freight ton miles rising almost 22%.

Manufacturers' inventory holdings up very slightly. In November these rose to $3,574 millions from $3,546 millions the month before and from $3,519 millions in the corresponding month in '54. November shipments — although almost 14% higher than a year earlier — were 1.5% smaller than the preceding month. New orders increased 3% in value in November and are running 14% higher in the January-November period compared to a year earlier. Unfilled orders in November were 4% higher on a year-to-year comparison.

Oil pipe line deliveries jump 41% in November above those of a year earlier. Setting a new record for the month, deliveries amounted to 20.5 million bbls. This brought total deliveries through Canadian pipe lines during the first 11 months of last year to 202 million bbls., an impressive 29% higher than the same months in '54.

Production is picking up in Canada's garment industry. During the third quarter of '55, garment manufacturers made more two-pant suits, more men's shirts, more women's dresses and more women's blouses than in the same months a year earlier. Output of men's one-pant suits declined very slightly. As might be expected, there was more for Milady than for her husband: dresses manufactured—2.6 million; suits—321,000.

U. S. motor vehicle entries set new record in '55. During the year over 2.5 million vehicles came into Canada on travelers' permits. This is 0.8% over the previous record made in '53 and 3% higher than the 1954 entries. All provinces except Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan shared in the bigger inflow with Ontario getting both the greatest share and the largest increase.

Canadians sold more securities abroad in November than they bought from other countries. This led to a sales balance or capital inflow of $10.6 millions. Over $6.2 millions came from the U. S., $2.9 millions from the U. K., and $1.4 millions from other countries. But during the 11 months ending with November, there's been a net capital outflow of $18 millions compared to an inflow of $63 millions in the same period in '54.

Shipments of primary steel soar in October as Canadian mills fill heavy orders. During the month they jumped a remarkable 61% ahead of October a year earlier to total over 341,000 net tons. First 10-month shipments reached nearly 3 million tons, almost 39% greater than in the same months a year before.

Radio and TV manufacturers had a big year in '55. Although December figures are not yet available, first 11-month manufacturers' sales show substantial gains over the same months in '54. January to November factory sales of radios reached 545,000 and TV sales 680,000 — both up more than 27% from the corresponding period in '54.

Major Weekly Indicators

	Latest Week	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Department sales (% ch. from year earlier	+11.3%	+4.8%	+5.3%	+14%
Carloading total .... (cars)	73,285	62,844	76,523	70,032
Eastern Canada .... (cars)	45,446	40,567	50,351	43,886
Western Canada .... (cars)	27,839	22,277	26,172	26,146
Iron & Steel (mfd.) .... (cars)	1,383	1,072	1,461	907
Ores, concentrate .... (cars)	3,353	3,198	3,429	2,698
Base metals .... (cars)	591	659	685	579
Lumber, timber, plywood .. (cars)	3,180	2,547	4,075	3,449
Cement .... (cars)	439	302	505	441
Passenger car prod. .... (no.)	6,102	6,046	2,703	6,568
Truck production .... (no.)	1,061	1,149	674	607
Bus. failures 4-wk. moving av. (no.)	25.7	22.5	27.7	33.2
Chartered Bank				
Personal savings ..... ($ millions)	5,654	5,654	5,595	5,253
Loans outstanding .... ($ millions)	4,883	4,875	4,898	4,031
N.H.A. mtge. holdings ($ millions)	305	301	284	83
Bank of Canada holdings of				
securities .... ($ millions)	2,301	2,403	2,441	2,164
Short-term govern. ... ($ millions)	1,116	1,212	1,290	1,271
Long-term govern. ... ($ millions)	1,138	1,143	1,083	880
Other securities ...... ($ millions)	37	37	57	12
Canadian dollar (U.S. cents aver.) ..	100.150	100.138	99.086	103.493
Yield 114 stocks	4.50%	4.51%	4.45%	4.55%
Dom Bonds yield index ('35-'39=100)	107.1	107.1	109.7	99.3
T.S.E. industrial index	436.52	433.23	438.54	381.57
Bank Clearings				
Montreal .... ($ millions)	611	679	571	490
Toronto .... ($ millions)	816	895	695	621

Facts by the Month

	LATEST MONTH AVAIL-ABLE	One Month Previous	Two Months Previous	One Year Previous
WHAT WE PRODUCE—				
In all industries (Index)	283.5	283.6	280.8	254.4
In factories (Index)	285.0	284.6	283.7	258.0
Total nondurable goods (Index)	249.3	248.5	249.7	231.8
▪Food and bev. (Index)	250.3	254.7	269.1	244.2
▪Textiles (Index)	194.7	193.3	191.7	169.1
▪Clothing (Index)	158.4	159.6	156.2	147.5
▪Chemical products (Index)	293.8	298.0	295.2	282.2
Total durable goods (Index)	340.9	341.0	336.9	299.1
▪Iron & steel products (Index)	317.6	315.2	306.4	245.7
▪Primary iron & steel (Index)	395.5	383.5	364.7	264.1
—From mines (Index)	271.0	284.4	276.2	228.2
▪Metals (Index)	145.1	146.9	150.1	133.3
▪Nonferrous smelting, refining (Index)	261.9	256.3	259.5	260.4
▪Gold (Index)	110.5	114.1	107.9	106.0
—From farms				
▪Hogs graded (000)	528	459	482	476
▪Cattle delivered (000)	158	143	180	151
Flour (Index)	144.9	146.6	132.5	158.3
—From sea				
E. Coast catch ($000)	1,670	2,533	4,202	2,046
W Coast catch ($000)	1,206	1,672	4,591	1,746
—From forests				
Newsprint (000 tons)	538.8	503.2	539.5	526.0
Pulp (000 tons)	879.2	814.6	874.5	833.7
—In powerhouses				
▪Electricity (Index) (seasonally adjusted)	291.8	281.4	285.2	267.9
WHAT WE SELL—				
Retail sales ($ millions)	1,088	1,120	1,113	1,006
▪Dept. store sales ($ millions)	133	107	102	119
Wholesale sales (value) (index)	419.5	377.9	415.7	378.1
▪Mfrs. outstdg. orders (value) (Index)	80.5	79.2	80.1	77.4
Pass. cars sales (units)	23,594	26,135	24,906	16,306
WHAT'S ON HAND—				
Mfrs. inventories (value) (Index)	101.5	101.0	100.4	100.7
▪Dept. store stock sales ratio	2.0	2.6	2.4	2.5
SPENDING, SAVING POWER—				
▪Labor income ($ millions)	1,139	1,125	1,108	1,044
Dividend payments (Index) (annual rate)	286.9	282.3	269.9	254.6
JOBS—				
Persons with jobs (000)	5,388	5,419	5,477	5,187
Jobless seeking work (000)	200	162	142	248
Do. (% of labor force)	3.5%	2.9%	2.5%	4.5%
CONSTRUCTION—				
Contract awards ($ millions)	269	274	301	199
FOREIGN TRADE—				
Exports ($ millions)	392	374	384	371
Imports ($ millions)	450	457	415	372
MONEY—				
Money supply ($ millions)	5,837	5,827	5,808	5,331
Cheques cashed ($ millions)	15,276	13,933	13,182	13,626
Life insurance sales ($ millions)	319	281	244	290
Notice deposits ($ millions)	6,092	6,365	6,333	5,532
Current public loans ($ millions)	4,588	4,266	4,130	3,824
PRICES—				
Consumer price (Index)	116.9	116.9	116.9	116.6

Index bases: production wholesale sales 1935=100; employment, payrolls 1949=100; consumer price index, 1949=100; manufacturers' inventories outstanding orders Dec., 1952=100.

STRATEGIC MATERIALS—Production and Supply—

	Latest Month	Month yr. ago	Yr. to date	% chge. yr. to date
Steel ingots and castings (000 tons)	415	287	4,106	+40.6%
Primary copper (000 tons)	27.8	27.3	286	+7.2%
Nickel (000 tons)	14.6	14.3	146	+10.6%
▪Cement (000 bbls.)	2,221	1,935	28,538	+12.7%
Lumber (millions fbm.)	693	578	6,909	+10%
Lumber exports (millions fbm.)	432	364	2,978	[illegible]

Date of issue for your file, The Financial Post, February 4, 1956.

Announcing

Acadian Lines Ltd. (Halifax) — G. C. Thompson, president; Ralph A. Papper, traffic & sales director and Gordon H. Thompson, safety and terminal director; these three and F. M. Covert Q.C., all of Halifax directors; company subsequently purchased bus operations of Acadian Lines (Division of United Service Corporation Ltd.), Fleetlines Ltd. of Halifax and Highland Lines of Sydney, N.S.

Air Reduction Canada Ltd. (Montreal) — F. L. (Larry) Naughton, special western sales representative, operating from Lakehead to coast, headquarters Calgary.

Atlas Steels Ltd. (Welland, Ont.)— F. J. Lockhart, manager tool steel sales; George Cook, manager, Toronto branch.

Benton & Bowles (Toronto) — new Canadian office opened by Benton & Bowles Inc., New York. W. E. Barfoot, manager; R. S. Butler Jr., director radio and television for Canada; W. O. Morrison, assistant account executive.

Bepco Canada Ltd. (Montreal) — F. E. Regan, vice-pres. and assistant general manager, Montreal; D. J. Tamblyn, district sales manager, at Toronto.

Bridge & Tank Co. of Canada (Hamilton) — T. F. Rahilly Jr., president of subsidiaries Vulcan, Ford-Smith Ltd., and Ford-Smith Machine Co., Hamilton.

British American Oil Co. (Toronto) — J. L. Lenker, vice-president marketing, succeeding D. J. Winter, recently resigned.

Canadian Car & Foundry Co. (Montreal) — W. A. Curtis, vice-chairman A. V. Roe Canada Ltd., a director; G. L. McMillin, vice-pres. and general manager, steel foundry division.

Canadian Ingersoll-Rand Co. (Montreal)—Francis G. Ferrabee, president, general manager and director, elected director Ingersoll-Rand Co., New York.

Casket Manufacturers Association of Canada (Toronto)—D. Brandon, Brandon Caskets Ltd., Mount Forest, Ont., president; O. Sansregret, Canadian Casket Co., Montreal, vice-president.

Century Insurance Group (Montreal)—Robert B. Shelston, Quebec manager, replacing T. Stewart Lindsay, retired.

Confederation Life Association (Toronto)—Alderic Laurendeau Q.C., policy owners director; M. F. Auden associate secretary; E. M. Squires, director of agencies; D. E. Watts, assistant group executive; A. R. Hogg and G. A. Paquet, assistant superintendents of agencies; R. F. St. John, assistant superintendent, group sales.

J. H. Crang & Co. (Toronto)—E. G. Bulmer joins investment dep't.

Dominion Stores Ltd. (Toronto)— R. S. Hansford, senior vice-president and general manager; S. T. Watson, retail operations; E. C. Hillier, merchandising; J. F. Carroll, development and expansion; A. A. Beevor, treasurer, all new vice-presidents.

Gatineau Power Co. (Hull, Que.)— A. J. Chabot, chief engineer; R. C. Silver, assistant chief engineer succeeding Claude Gliddon retired; Austin Huxtable, purchasing agent, following retirement of Rupert F. Howard who continues as consultant.

Gruneau Research Ltd. (Toronto)— Neville George Wykes, project director.

Guelph Elastic Hosiery Co. (Guelph) — R. D. Clendenning, vice-pres. sales, and director; E. Whelan vice-pres. production and director.

International Paints (Canada) Ltd. (Montreal) — C. A. Richardson, general sales manager; R. C. Hubbard, works manager.

Maclean's Magazine (Toronto) — J. G. Graham, assistant advertising manager.

Marathon Corp. of Canada (Toronto)—R. J. Sund, president; R. T. Steedman, executive vice-president.

Monarch Life Assurance Co. (Winnipeg) — Maitland B Steinkopf, Winnipeg, president Canada West Shoe Manufacturing Co., L. H. Packard & Co. and John Leckie Co. Vancouver, director.

Morris & Mackenzie Ltd. general insurance brokers, (Montreal) — J. M. Morris, chairman; Ellice A. Mackenzie, president; J. L. Wallace, vice-president.

Muncipal Spraying and Oiling Co. (Toronto) — John T. McLean, president.

Mutual Life Assurance Co. of Canada (Waterloo, Ont.) — E. A. Rieder, assistant general manager; C. F. Ritz, actuary of the company; E. C. Armstrong, group executive; L. G. Current, associate actuary.

Osler, Hammond & Nanton Ltd. (Winnipeg)—W. H. Price Jr., manager Toronto branch, Investment Securities Dept.

Peacock Bros Ltd. (Montreal) — R. A. Stikeman, secretary, W. R. Clerihue, treasurer.

Province of Quebec Association of Architects (Montreal) — Henri Mercier of Montreal, president.

Punch Products Corp., (Niagara Falls, N.Y.) — William F. Beattie, Hamilton, exclusive representative for Canada.

Harold F. Stanfield Ltd. (Montreal) — Eric P. Blenkcarn, director, elected vice-president, Toronto office; G. F. Maccabe, formerly manager, Canadian Homes and Gardens, manager Toronto office; E. L. McCarty, senior account executive, Montreal head office.

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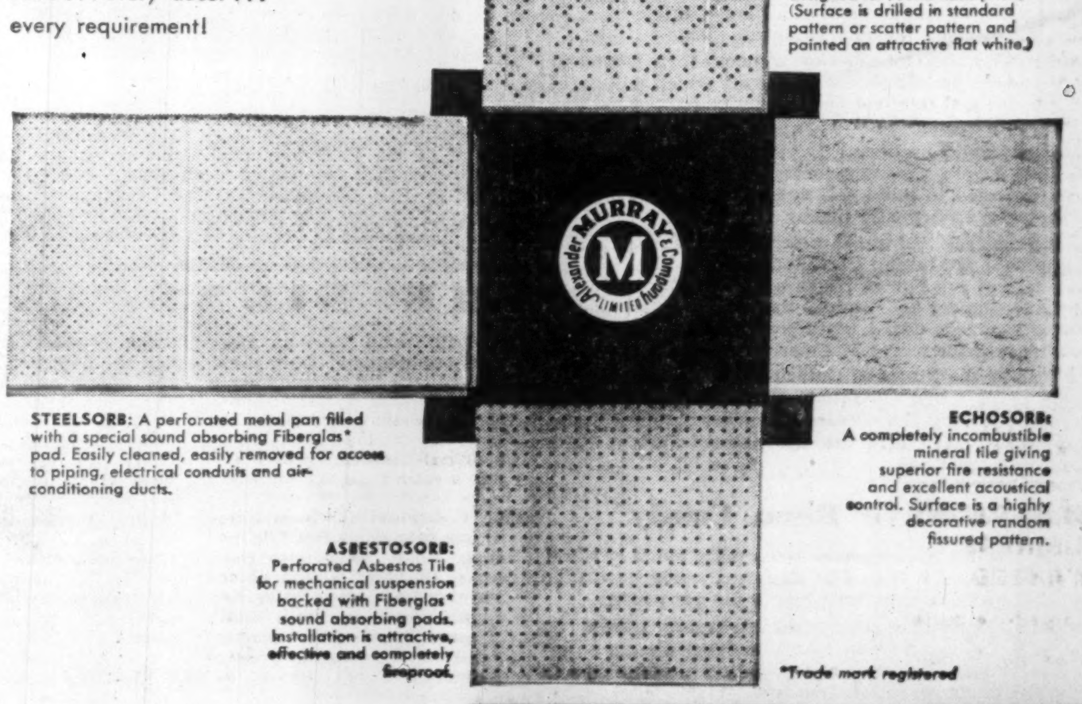

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How The Insurance Men View Ottawa's Health Plan

(Continued from page 1)

voluntary coverage in force—but about the people not in any way covered.

Why not, it is argued in some quarters, let present coverage stand and try to work out something for the not covered.

Ross D. Heins, chairman of the insurance companies Joint Committee on Health Insurance, says:

"What the final outcome will be as far as insurance companies are concerned, we just don't know yet. In one province there's been speculation that existing carriers, including insurance companies, may become the administrative framework for the province's compulsory scheme.

"But the insurance companies feel that the government should leave them that part of the health insurance area they are able to serve, particularly in view of the outstanding job done by them during the last 15 years.

"At the close of 1955 nearly 6.5 million Canadians are covered by voluntary insurance against hospital expenses. This represents more than 48% of the population not covered by compulsory government hospital plans."

Ottawa has offered to share with the provinces the cost of standard ward care without time limit for patients in general, chronic or convalescent hospitals plus diagnostic, laboratory and radiological services for in-patients and out-patients. Some of these services would supplant insurance policy benefits.

Private Coverage Wider

But at the same time insurance officials point out that their typical policy today provides a level of benefits considerably more extensive than the type likely to be introduced in each province on the basis of an accepted Ottawa program.

Policyholders, they say, expect extensive coverage, and this ensures private insurance companies an important role in offering supplementary protection. Such a practice has developed in provinces already operating compulsory plans.

Whatever the future holds, at the moment the companies are doing a big business. Yearly benefit payments to policyholders have recently ranged from $23 millions to $30 millions.

Blue Cross — likely to be in much the same position as commercial insurance companies unless designated as a provincial carrier — made benefit payments last year estimated at around $55 millions. Premium income from policyholders is slightly larger than benefit payments in both cases.

Blue Cross organizations which cover half the insured population are perhaps less concerned about future operations than insurance companies. Sponsored as they are by provincial hospital associations, their job is to make hospital benefits available to as wide a population as possible—and to help provide for hospitals, through insured patients, a reliable source of income.

To some extent, provincial hospital schemes take these responsibilities off their shoulders. And if not chosen as administrators of the proposed provincial schemes (they have not been in the four provinces with a public hospital care program), Blue Cross will likely offer plans supplementing benefits already offered by the province's scheme.

Private insurance companies in the hospital care field are watching carefully developments in Ontario and, to a lesser degree, in Quebec. In these two provinces live an estimated 80% of all their policyholders. Half of all privately insured individuals reside in Ontario.

Only Sketches So Far

Right now only the broad outlines of a possible hospital care program sponsored by governments have been sketched out. It's up to the provinces to detail the services to be available and decide what charges will or will not be made, should they go ahead with the Ottawa proposals. It is doubtful if any provincial plan could swing into operation before April, 1957.

This means there will likely be many changes before the companies will be at all sure of just what the full impact of a government scheme will be, say insurance officials. In the meantime, the companies will have to pursue a watch-and-wait policy.

Railway Labor Dispute In For Long, Hard Haul

(Continued from page 1)

recommendation of a conciliation board.

The interval of 40 months between wage changes, the unions add, has been hard on the employees during a period when other sections of Canadian industry have received steady pay boosts.

In 1954, the unions claim, Prime Minister St. Laurent forced compulsory arbitration on them when they were ready to call a strike. They did not get what they wanted from the Board.

So now they are in fighting mood. The knowledge that the Government will probably try to stop any strike has led to a steadily deepening frustration.

The railways, on the other hand, have taken the position that present wages and working conditions of their non-operating employees are "fair and reasonable" and that existing collective agreements should be extended without change.

None of the unions' demands can be justified, their brief argues, "in whole or in part" by any relevant yardstick.

They point out that employees' average earnings are already higher than the average for Canada, contend the railroads must improve their net earnings before they can afford to place their non-operating staff in an "even more preferential" position.

Railway counsel told the Board the unions' demand added up to a 37c package that would cost $159.4 millions a year if extended to all CNR and CPR employees on an equivalent basis. This figure was more than twice as much as the net rail income of both railways combined in 1955—and that before meeting fixed charges and dividends.

"The fundamental issue in these proceedings," it was said, "is that the level of wages in the railway industry can be justified as fair and reasonable in light of all the relevant facts."

In establishing a proper criterion, the railways urge, two basic principles must be recognized:

—Wages paid should meet "a reasonable standard of adequacy" within the community which the industry operates.

—Anything more than this must be limited by the industry's ability to pay.

They submit the only reasonable standard of adequacy for wages in the railway industry is one based on the whole Canadian community, "because the railway industry operates on a nationwide basis, serving all ten provinces.

"Competition for passenger traffic has been so intense that it has not been possible since 1949 to make general increases in passenger fares," the rail brief continues. "At present, competition from air and truck alike makes remote the possibility of increasing mail and express revenues through increased rates. As the evidence will show, freight must carry the load."

Turning to the non-operating employees' demand for 8c an hour for a health and welfare plan, the railways say they already contribute more for welfare through their pension plans than the average in other industries.

With respect to the demand for additional paid statutory holidays, they point out that it was only a year ago hourly-rated employees were awarded five statutory holidays with pay. They contend that "conditions have not changed since then to justify reopening this issue."

Monthly rated employees, they said, were already paid for statutory holidays not worked.

In this atmosphere—union frustration facing sheer economic necessity across the bargaining table—it is little wonder observers this week are expecting bitter argument behind the closed doors.

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CPR Earnings Show Increase

MONTREAL (Staff)—Canadian Pacific Railway net earnings for the month of December, 1955, showed an increase of $701,012 as compared with the same period in 1954. The monthly statement of earnings and expenses shows:

	1955	1954	Increase
Gr. earn.	$38,395,443	$37,468,134	$927,309
Wk. exp.	33,970,734	33,744,437	226,297
Net earn.	4,424,709	3,723,697	701,012
From January 1			
Gr. earn.	448,598,491	422,642,423	25,956,068
Wk. exp.	411,271,773	395,609,497	15,662,276
Net earn.	37,326,718	27,032,926	10,293,792

Look For It Here

February 4, 1956

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Canadian Locomotive Control Battle Moves Into Courtroom

(Continued from page 1)

ditional shares of Canadian Loco at $30 per share representing the balance of an option agreement whereby Canadian Fairbanks-Morse and its assigns were entitled to subscribe to a total of 90,404 common of Canadian Loco.

The option was a result of an arrangement between Canadian Loco, Canadian F-M and F, M of Chicago, whereby Canadian Loco obtained rights to manufacture F, M diesel engines and diesel locomotives in Canada in return for a fee on all such equipment produced, plus an option on the stock.

Another 30,000 shares of Canadian Loco were sold at $30 per share to Canadian F-M and F, M of Chicago. This with the 90,404 shares purchased would give the U. S. and Canadian 120,404 shares of the 250,000 shares now outstanding of Canadian Loco.

Now, F, M in Chicago has announced that it will exchange on a share-for-share basis 130,000-150,000 shares of its stock for stock of Canadian Loco. The number of shares involved represent almost 10% of the 1,227,000 shares of F, M outstanding at Dec. 31.

The shares would be exchanged for some 130,000 to 150,000 shares of Canadian Loco said held by the Bank of Montreal "on behalf of Canadian interests."

Fairbanks, Morse of Chicago is reported to hold about 40,000 shares of Canadian Loco which would indicate Canadian F-M holdings amount to some 80,000 shares. Observers here ask: What percentage of the holdings held by the bank represent interests outside the Fairbanks-Morse group? Why isn't the offer open to all shareholders of Canadian Loco?

If, as understood, the 40,000 shares of Canadian Loco held by F, M in Chicago aren't involved in the ones held by the bank, it would mean those interests would acquire an additional 130,000 to 150,000 shares of Canadian Loco bringing the total to 170,000 to 190,000 of the 250,000 of Canadian Loco outstanding.

In addition, some observers believe the Chicago company may perhaps be concerned by outside buying. Through this deal, they would set aside almost 10% of F, M stock to channel into the Canadian firm. Reports indicate the Morse family hold perhaps 20 to 30% of the U. S. firm.

Silberstein says Penn-Texas holds some 115,000 shares. He also says Charles H. Morse Sr. has agreed to sell him 15,000 shares and possibly more. Morse, brother of the chairman of F, M and uncle of the president, is reported to have resigned from the board to register his "unalterable opposition" to the proposed exchange of stock which the report said was "not being undertaken for any proper corporate purpose."

Fairbanks, Morse stock in New York dropped by nearly two points Monday after slipping 1⅜ Friday.

Volume of business handled by Canadian Loco in 1955 was higher than in any previous year, it was stated. The prospects for 1956 are said to be even better.

Total backlog of orders exceeds $17 millions including orders for 50 diesel engines for Canadian railways and 42 more steam locomotives for India. The company's Kingston plant is now ready to produce Davenport Bessler locomotives for Canadian and foreign markets which are expected to yield $2.5 millions in sales in 1956. The company plans to form a U. S. subsidiary to continue building and servicing Davenport Bessler motive power units for the U. S. market.

On the other hand, the suit brought by Penn-Texas Corp. is reported to allege that Fairbanks stock is worth $46 at book value while Canadian Loco is worth only $13 per share. It also is said to claim that votes of smaller shareholders of F-M would be neutralized by the exchange.

A spokesman for Canadian F-M said it was considered a sound business deal, in the best interests of all three companies. They are closely integrated in know-how and by the 1950 agreement to build locomotives and engines.

More light on the transaction may be provided by the annual meeting of F-M March 28.

What Russia Really Wants

(Continued from page 1)

munist world. For the most part these efforts have not got very far, but the chance of making contact even on a limited front and even on a front of the Russian's choosing is worthwhile.

We needn't be so modest about our own talent for negotiation as to be afraid of being outsmarted.

What the Russian Government appears to want from Canada is the prestige of being given most-favored-nation treatment.

This is a political rather than an economic goal, because the difference between Canadian customs duties in the general tariff and the MFN rate is not enough to make any real difference to the goods Russia can hope to sell here.

It is a goal which has no precise equivalent for Canada. Tariff treatment makes no difference to the goods Russia might buy from us.

So the quid pro quo Canada must ask from Soviet Russia is a definite guarantee to purchase a certain quantity of specified or unspecified Canadian goods.

Wheat is sure to be included amongst them. In a sense therefore any bargain which we may be able to strike with the Russian trade delegation will not be a bargain of like against like. This is a free market in which Russia's trade corporations are free to compete like anybody else once they have paid the customs duty.

The Russian market is a wholly restricted one, where Canada can sell nothing except by the decision of the Russian Government. Canada's position in the negotiations should be friendly but entirely firm.

Russia's seven-man trade delegation was talking with Canadian officials headed by Mitchell Sharp, associate deputy minister of trade and commerce.

As usual, the Russians were reticent on their arrival in Ottawa Tuesday. They would not confirm that the Soviet was prepared to buy wheat from Canada, although it has been made clear by Canada that this is the only condition under which our Government would be prepared to sign a trade treaty.

Head of the Russian group is S. A. Borisov, first deputy minister of foreign trade.

INDUSTRIAL ACCEPTANCE CORP. had 1,342,590 common shares outstanding at Jan. 20.

CANADIAN FAIRBANKS-MORSE CO. has exercised its option on 60,404 treasury shares of Canadian Locomotive Co. at $30 per share.

Auto Production

CARS	Wk. End. Jan. 27	To Date 1956	To Date 1955
Chrysler	2,674	10,061	8,116
Ford	3,026	10,818	....
GM	strike	....	15,267
Am. Motors	162	534	175
Stude.-Pack.	240	922	755
Totals	6,102	22,335	24,313
Prev. wk.	6,046	....	....
Last yr.	6,568	....	....
TRUCKS			
Chrysler	195	764	389
Ford	521	2,081	....
GM	strike	....	2,010
International	345	1,280	443
Totals	1,061	4,125	2,842
Prev. wk.	1,149	....	....
Last yr.	607	....	....

Alcan Skylights Will Be Plastic

Permasteel Engineering Ltd., Vancouver has been awarded a contract to supply 25,000 sq. ft. of a translucent plastic material, Alsynite, for skylighting at the Kitimat, B.C., potline buildings of Aluminum Co. of Canada. Value of the contract was not announced.

The job is reported to be the largest installation of this anti-corrosive, shatterproof material in Canada to date. It is plastic sheeting reinforced by Fiberglas, and can be nailed or bolted into wall or roof without additional framing.

Will They Begin Building Gas Pipeline This Spring?

(Continued from page 1)

any limiting date in the contract between the Government and Trans-Canada Pipe Lines, though he promised to ask Parliament to approve it during this session. Nor did he commit hmself to getting the pipeline completed in two years. He prophesied, in fact, that according to his best estimate western gas would be delivered in Toronto and Montreal by the autumn of 1958.

This prophecy was linked with the hope that construction would start in the West early this spring. It apparently made allowance for the difficulty of getting all the equipment laid down soon enough for Trans-Canada Pipe Lines to complete the prairie line in one season.

It was never contemplated that the publicly-owned line across Northern Ontario would be started till 1957. No pipe has been ordered yet, and there is no possibility of a start this year, even if the contract — involving the Federal Government, the Ontario Government and Trans-Canada Pipe Lines — is approved.

Governments Ready

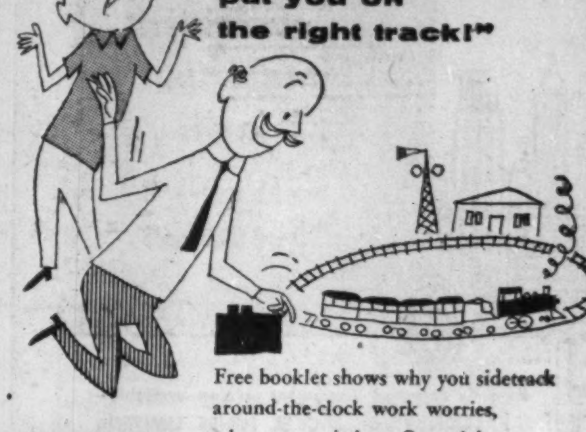
From the Ontario Government, as from Ottawa, indications are that the deal for public financing of the Northern Ontario line, with eventual purchase by Trans-Canada Pipe Lines, will be "wholeheartedly" implemented if the company makes a start on construction by May 1. If equity money is not forthcoming for construction work this summer, Premier Frost still appears to be more likely to press his alternative plan for public ownership of the whole line from Alberta to the east.

Even here in Ottawa pressures are building up around Mr. Howe — both in the opposition parties and in the government ranks — not to extend his contract beyond the May 1 date without further examining Premier Frost's suggestion of "new ways of attaining the same end."

In this week's speech — to the Toronto Canadian Club — Mr. Howe did not close the door to public ownership of the whole trans-Canada line; but he did say that the circumstances favorable to public ownership "do not obtain at present."

"In any event," said Mr. Howe, "to be successful the pipeline must have adequate supplies of gas at its west end and adequate consumers at its east end, and this will continue to be the situation regardless of what agency builds the pipe connecting the two."

Electronic components a problem?



Free booklet shows why you sidetrack around-the-clock work worries, when you switch to Centralab.

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GRIFFIN STEEL FOUNDRIES LTD., St. Hyacinthe, Que., produced nearly 10,000 cast steel wheels for Canadian railroads in the year ended Sept. 30, 1955. Demand was lower than expected because new freight car purchases were way below normal, American Steel Foundries of Chicago, the parent company reports.

American Steel consolidated net profit for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1955 rose 4% from the previous year, $3.8 millions compared to $3.6 millions; while sales dropped 9.4% ($80.7 millions vs. $89 millions). The sales decline was parlty due to lower railroad purchases, company says.

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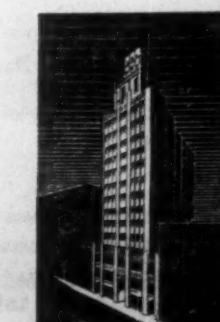
William Forrester, Carpenter Foreman, served his apprenticeship with the Pigott Construction Company, graduating in 1953. He is shown at work on the Dominion Public Building, Hamilton.



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New Officials Named by Stelco

V. W. Scully, F.C.A., has been appointed general manager of the Steel Co. of Canada, President H. G. Hilton announces.

Mr. Scully, comptroller of the company since 1951 and a vice-president since 1953, will be succeeded as comptroller by Norman J. Brown. C. M. Birkett has been appointed general works manager, Finishing Works Products, while C. P. Short has been appointed general sales manager, Finishing Works Products. Both are newly created positions.

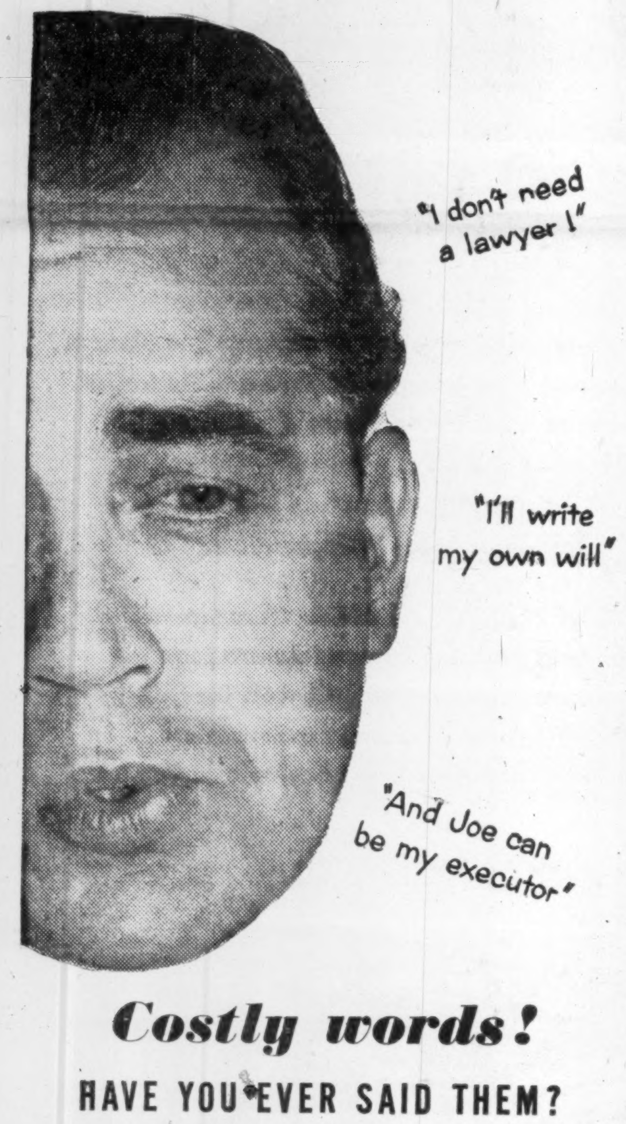
Dividend Changes

INTER CITY BAKING CO. — 15c on common payable Feb. 15, 1956 to holders of record Jan. 27, ex-div. Jan. 27. Regular payments 20c quarterly but in '55 paid 25c extra. Recent price: $17.

WESTERN ASSURANCE CO. — 33c on 12% pfd. ($20 par) payable Feb. 20, 1956 on redemption.

ROLLAND PAPER CO. — 20c on class A and 10c on class B, both payable Mar. 1, 1956 to holders of record Feb. 15. Initial dividends. Recent price; class A: $20, class B: $17.

GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF CANADA — 17½c on capital stock payable Apr. 16, 1956 to holders of record Mar. 31. Previously paid 15c quarterly. Recent price: $21¾.



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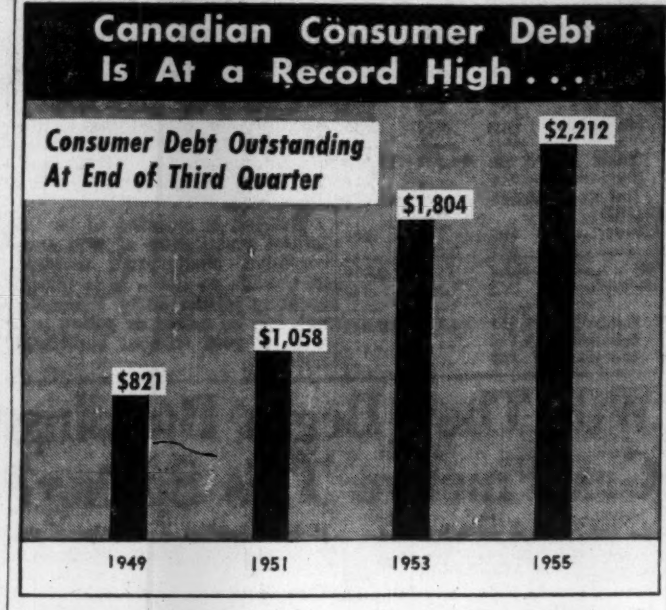
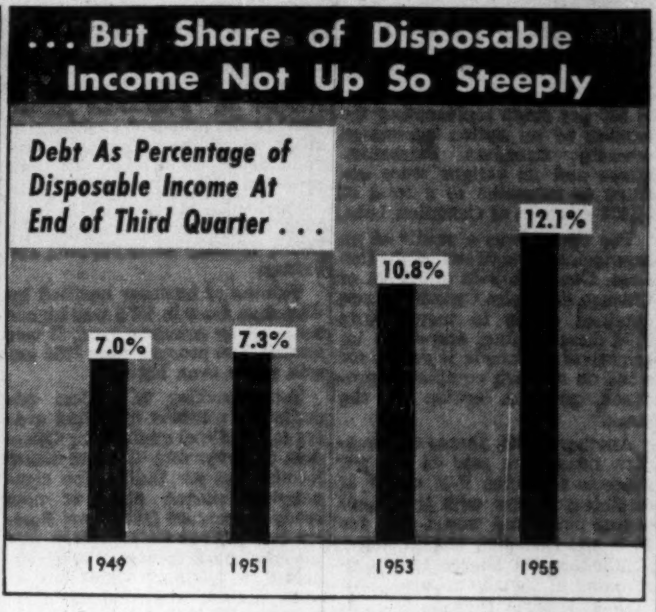




THE LONG CUFFS — By PAUL S. DEACON

How Much Is Too Much Credit?

Canadian Consumer Debt Has Jumped 169% Since 1949

Canadian consumers' buying on the cuff has reached record levels, but evidence is still lacking that it has got out of hand.

Recent steps taken by the Bank of Canada and the chartered banks to exercise greater restraint on this type of lending, among others, are still not regarded as severe. And the reason for this apparently calm approach may be found, to some extent at least, in the figures recently released on personal income and consumer credit.

In the past six years, consumer credit, including charge accounts, cash personal loans and installment credit supplied by retail dealers and finance companies, has risen 169% to $2,212 millions.

Because of the rise in personal incomes in the same period, however, this rise is much less imposing when related to the money consumers have at their disposal.

The accompanying chart shows that consumer credit is now equal to 12% of personal disposable annual income. In 1949 it was 7%; prewar, about 9%. Thus the gain in debt in this sense is about 70%, compared with the 169% rise in total dollars owed.

While even this is a respectable gain, it's also apparent that consumers are in a position to carry a higher load than six years ago. They have more money left to spend (both in total and in percentage) after taking care of essential expenses now.

Personal expenditures on non-durable goods (seasonally adjusted) were running at an annual rate of $9.4 billions in the third quarter of 1955, compared with $6.8 billions in the comparable 1949 quarter.

Despite this big increase, however, the share this represents of total disposable income has dropped from 58.1% to 51.4% in the same period.

To some extent, expenditures on services have absorbed some of the balance of income, rising in six years from 26.6% to 29.9%. But slightly more has gone into higher expenditures on durable goods (currently 11.5% of disposable income vs. 9.5% in 1949) and savings.

No one seems to know just how big a commitment an individual should make in relation to his income. The 12% figure is the highest on record. At a meeting of credit men in Toronto last week, a representative of the Associated Credit Bureaus of Canada said credit experts usually get worried about an individual's capacity to repay when his debts exceed 20% of annual income.

• • •

Canadian Breweries Plans Two-Pay Issue

A new Canadian Breweries issue payable at the holder's option in either Canadian or U. S. funds is expected shortly. The issue is said to consist of $20 million 4¼% 25-year debentures, to be offered on about a 4.37% yield basis. The "two-pay" feature is partly a reflection of the increasing earnings the company expects to receive from its expanding U. S. operations. Street sources point out it should also improve the issue's marketability.

This Firm Is Bowing Out In Least Painful Fashion

A brief announcement this week that machinery and equipment of Mercury-Chipman Knit Ltd. would be sold at auction early in April was almost the final chapter in a corporate story uncommon since the 1930s.

It was part of a story of receivership which had three major phases spread over three months of sleepless nights, much soul-searching and analysis and many steps taken in attempt to save a major company that employed some 600 people.

Receivership differs from bankruptcy. A company can be in receivership for years before either going into bankruptcy or being put back on its feet. Many Canadian companies that ran into serious difficulties in the 1930s were managed by receivers (the giant Abitibi Power & Paper was in receivership from 1932 till 1946), but postwar, bankruptcies and receiverships have been infrequent among the large firms.

Mercury-Chipman was formed in 1954 as an amalgamation of Mercury Mills and Chipman-Holton Knitting. It was an effort to save a long-established textile firm which had been running into difficult times, partly because of generally depressed conditions in the textile industry.

But it was an attempt that was seen to be unsuccessful as early as last February when working capital position deteriorated seriously and became critical.

However, every possible avenue that might lead to continued and successful operation of Mercury-Chipman was explored until October when the company's bank was forced to demand payment of its advances and took possession of inventory and accounts receivable.

At this stage, the company went into receivership (The Post, Nov. 5, 1955). Trustee for the $800,000 first mortgage bonds — National Trust Co. — was notified by Mercury-Chipman that the company could not carry on. National Trust took necessary legal steps and became receiver and manager of the company.

As trustee for the bonds and receiver and manager, National Trust had two major related objectives.

(1) To assist the company through its financial difficulties and help in any other way possible that might preserve its business.

(2) To protect the interest of the bondholders. But in protecting bondholders, it was also trying to protect other security holders, the company's employees and its customers.

National Trust assigned two members of its staff to look into Mercury-Chipman's position. In addition, a committee of six directors of the trust firm (two Hamilton residents) with wide business experience was appointed which would make any major decisions affecting the future of Mercury-Chipman.

Here is what the receiver and manager had to contend with in trying to make its decisions.

In mid-October of 1955, Mercury-Chipman anticipated a loss before depreciation for the full year of $330,000. (In 1954, the company had a loss of $399,145.) Besides insufficient working capital, Mercury-Chipman found itself unable to operate at the level of production-efficiency expected.

Continued operations could only be undertaken at a loss, it was concluded. A forecast for 1956 showed a potential loss before depreciation of $339,000. Even after deducting selling and administrative expenses, the company would show a loss of $222,000. Primarily, it was a case of a company which should sell $5 millions annually, selling only some $3.3-million worth of goods.

National Trust and its committee of top businessmen tried several avenues. At the outset, it decided that the management of Mercury-Chipman was well qualified to continue in the driver's seat so it employed the president, G. G. Beamish, to advise and supervise operations.

The receiver reached an agreement with the bank which had seized its security (mostly in the form of unfinished inventory) whereby the company would work out this inventory and sell the finished product for the bank.

This agreement permitted the company to maintain its plant as a going concern and give it a breathing space to look for potential buyers or to work out a reorganization scheme which would put new money into the company.

Slowly, parts of the plant were closed down, operations contracted and employees left to find other jobs without the major hardship which might have resulted from a sudden, complete closing.

Sales offices were closed, obsolete machinery was disposed of and a new lease negotiated for renting of an empty building as a warehouse.

Potential buyers of the company as a going concern were approached as were buyers for separate divisions. Meanwhile, the company worked through its agreement with the bank and in December ceased all operations. A trustee in bankruptcy was appointed under a creditor's action (The Post, Jan. 14).

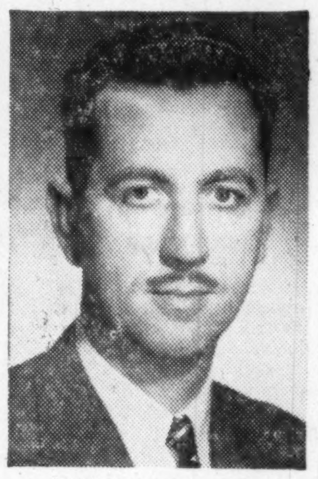
Attempts to complete a sale were unsuccessful. National Trust experts then decided that the only course left which might realize money to cover the bondholder's security was a sale of machinery and equipment by auction. At the same time, the receiver felt that if the plant could be cleared of machinery, arrangements might be made to rent the building as a warehouse until it could be sold.

However, even in deciding on an auction sale the receiver explored every avenue which might bring the largest amount of money. It was decided, after many consultations, that an auctioneer who knew the textile industry throughout the world and could best find buyers was the best course. Speizman Liquidators of Charlotte, North Carolina, was chosen as auctioneer and likely will hold the sale early in April or late March.

The result of this sale and possible future sale of the plant should take care of the bondholders. It is too early to tell what money may remain for creditors and common shareholders.

ANNOUNCEMENT

O'Keefe's Appointment



L. W. McGOVERN, C.P.A.

Mr. L. W. McGovern, C.P.A., has been appointed Sales Administrative Assistant of the O'Keefe's Brewing Company Limited according to an announcement by H. E. Dalton, General Sales Manager for the Company.

Mr. McGovern has been ten years with O'Keefe's in various accounting positions. During the past four years he has managed the general office.

LOBLAW GROCETERIAS Co. Limited

Twenty-five years ago it was our custom each year to issue a small booklet reviewing the annual financial statement of Loblaws. Those were the days when total yearly sales of the company were under $15,000,000, stores numbered about 100, and profits were around $1,000,000. We believe our efforts to stimulate interest in the Loblaw Company has resulted in adding many shareholders over the years.

Now that total sales per year are about $250,000,000, with profits well over $5,000,000, shareholders who have kept their stock must feel happy to have been associated with such an aggressive company and incidentally one that has rewarded them handsomely in dividends and capital appreciation. Participation in ownership of Loblaw Inc. and National Tea Co., both in United States, add additional glamour for the future.

Shareholders are now given the opportunity to bring about a change of capitalization that will help to "carry out the broad purposes that are proposed" and make it possible "to provide additional equity financing." (Quotation from President's letter to shareholders.)

We recommend that shareholders approve of the proposal and ask our many clients who hold Loblaw stock to forward their certificates to us so that we may look after the exchange of shares for them. Clients who forward their certificates direct to the National Trust Co. may insert our name at the bottom of the form of transmittal for either A or B shares.

We invite you to come and see us on the ground floor at 219 Bay Street or telephone EM. 8-4641, or write us on any investment question.

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The Outlook for 1956

Our February "Review and Securities List" deals with the business outlook for 1956, which has a direct bearing upon present investment decisions.

The Review contains information on the recent issue of Ford Motor Company shares, and also a diversified list of attractive bonds and shares for current investment.

A copy of the "Review and Securities List" for February will be forwarded upon request. For convenience, fill in and mail the coupon.

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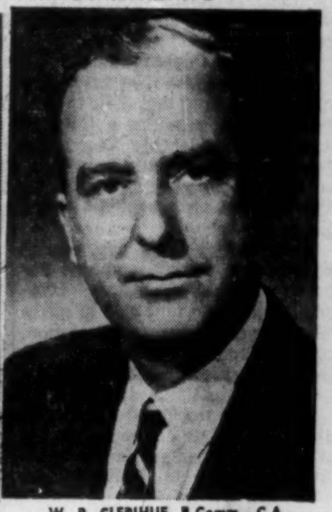
NEW PEACOCK APPOINTMENTS

R. A. STIKEMAN, B.Comm., M.B.A.



W. R. CLERIHUE, B.Comm., C.A.

Recently announced by Peacock Brothers Limited are the appointments of R. A. Stikeman as Secretary of the company and W. R. Clerihue as Treasurer. Both appointments were effective January 1st.

Mr. Stikeman graduated in Commerce from McGill University and received his Master's degree in Business Administration from Harvard. Joining the company in 1951 he was made assistant controller and then assistant secretary, prior to his present appointment. During the war, he served as an officer in the Royal Canadian Navy.

Mr. Clerihue received his Bachelor of Commerce degree from the University of British Columbia and obtained his C.A. while working with Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co., chartered accountants. He joined Peacock Brothers in 1955 as chief accountant and credit manager. During the war he served as an officer in the Royal Canadian Air Force.

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Loblaw—New Growth and Expansion

The current exchange offer of shares in the newly formed Loblaw Companies Limited for the Class A and B shares of Loblaw Groceterias Co., Limited again highlights a most impressive programme of expansion extending over many years and paves the way for further growth.

The future relationship of Loblaw Companies Limited and Loblaw Groceterias Co., Limited not only preserves the present corporate entity of Loblaw Groceterias, but also provides a vehicle for expansion, through the acquisition of shares or assets of other companies, into fields and areas the aggressive management may consider worthwhile.

Since 1922 shareholders associated with the remarkable record of growth in the sales and earnings of Loblaw Groceterias have been rewarded with continuous and increasing dividends and significant capital appreciation. Over the past ten years alone sales of Loblaw Groceterias have increased over 375%. A parallel growth has been seen in retained earnings for expansion. In addition to expansion in Canada a substantial interest has been acquired in two large food chains in the United States.

Under the new capital structure of Loblaw Companies Limited, earnings on the new Class B shares are substantially increased. Because of the Loblaw record of growth and with the way opened for future expansion, the outlook for higher earnings for the new Class B shares appears bright. We have prepared a study of Loblaw Companies Limited and the new Class B shares, which is available on request.

Should you require additional information, or copies of the share exchange offer and transmittal letters, they may be obtained by writing or calling us.

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The Investment Opportunities Offered by Municipal Bonds

"Municipal bonds represent a type of investment security that in Canada is perhaps the least understood by individual investors." Thus begins one of the articles featured in the current issue of our "Investment Review."

Stressing the fact that the record shows most municipal bonds to have offered a high degree of safety in the past, the article outlines the opportunities for capital appreciation which these bonds now offer, some of them presently selling at substantial discounts. In many instances yields on municipal bonds are most attractive in relation to comparable securities. The article further comments on the steadily increasing volume of Canadian municipal financing and notes the reasons why municipal bonds are now more readily marketable than formerly.

Included also in this issue are a brief forecast relating to the capital funds market in 1956—a page of comments on business and finance—a review of Bicroft Uranium Mines Limited—and a list of investment recommendations.

For your copy of this interesting publication, telephone, call at or write to any of our offices mentioning "Investment Review."

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Paper Industry Will Set New Records in '56

MONTREAL (Staff) — Output in 1956 of Canada's biggest dollar earner — the pulp and paper industry — should exceed even record 1955.

In newsprint, for example, newsprint production jumped to 6.2 million tons last year, an increase of 3½% over 1954, and the industry predicts another advance of about the same amount this year.

Here's the breakdown:

Groundwood pulp: Output a new high at 5,429,162 tons, up 2½% from 5,301,099 in 1954, the previous high. Gains credited chiefly to increased newsprint output and higher exports.

Chemical pulp: Output a new high at 4,438,252 tons, up 8% from previous record of 4,117,341 in 1954. Shipments to U. S. up 12% from 1954 and also at new peak.

Wrapping paper: Production at 258,000 tons, 5% higher than 246,000 tons in 1954 and 2% higher than previous record of 253,000 tons in 1951. Export markets improved. Domestic market strong throughout year. With demand up, mills boosted output 5%.

Paperboard: Output at all-time high of 788,236 tons, raced ahead of previous high set in 1951 by 3½%. Domestic shipments at record heights, reached 742,000 tons against 691,200 tons in '54. Exports were slightly higher at 53,363 tons compared with 42,137 tons in 1954 but sharp drop from 86,825 tons exported in 1955.

Book, writing and coated papers: Record level of output, topped 1954 record. Demand expected to continue buoyant for fine papers, mills undertaking expansion programs and additional capacity expected in 1956.

Specialty papers: Good improvement over '54 but still below '53 peak levels. Improvements in mills — technical and mechanical — resulted in general quality lift in paper. New white wrapping grades successfully developed and said well received by food packing industry.

ANNOUNCEMENT

CHUBB SAFE APPOINTMENT

J. R. STEVENSON

Chubb Safe Company Limited, Toronto, has announced the appointment of J. R. Stevenson as Secretary-Treasurer and a Director of the Company. Mr. Stevenson is a graduate of the Ontario Institute of Chartered Accountants.

Why They're Moving

Facts and comment on what's going on in the market and rumors behind some of the moves.

Feature of industrial markets is the oil industry. The long talked-about move in oils appears to have been started with **Standard Oil (N.J.)** sparking buyers. "Jersey" jumped $1½ to $151 after split news. Demand for shares of integrated oil firms (producers, refiners and marketers) was attributed by analysts to:

1. Lengthy period of steady accumulation by leading investment interests that has resulted in a solid floor from which public buying is beginning to push up prices.

2. Oil is a standard commodity and the companies' stocks are being treated as hedges, just in case economic troubles develop. In good times, oil firms write off large parts of their earnings in heavy exploration programs. In difficult times they reduce exploration and concentrate on selling the oil they have found. Writeoffs are lower and earnings tend to be maintained.

3. In the case of Canadian oil firms, our weather is seen as a profit booster. Normal pattern in winter is an increase in fuel oil sales and a slump in gasoline business as many cars are taken off the roads. This year, in Eastern Canada, weather has been cold (result is good fuel oil business) and roads have been relatively clear (result is less of a slump in gas business than expected).

* * *

Industry leader, **Imperial Oil** breaks through $40 at $40¼ up $2½ in a week. This $40 mark considered a key resistance point for Imperial, say streeters. Large blocks of stock were hanging over the market at this level after October market break with price continually approaching $40 in recent months and then dropping back to about $38-$39. Here's what has happened to some oil shares this week.

	Latest Price	Jan. 20	End 1955	Mid-Sept. 1955
B-A Oil	$37⅞	$36	$37¾	$32
Canadian Oil	$21¾	$20¾	$21½	$22½
Imperial Oil	$40¼	$37¾	$39⅛	$41¼
International Pete	$32¼	$28½	$29⅞	$29⅛
McColl-Frontenac	$44¾	$41¾	$43½	$45
Supertest Ord	$23¼	$23	$23½	$21⅝

* * *

THE STREET IS TALKING ABOUT—the fuss involving **Canadian Locomotive, Canadian Fairbanks-Morse** and **Fairbanks, Morse** in the U. S. Fairbanks, Morse together with its Canadian affiliate is believed to have control over some 120,000 Canadian Locomotive shares. The deal that caused a sharp jump in Canadian Locomotive to $39 from $32 recently and $21 at the end of 1955 was apparently part of a fight for control, but it made possible a fast paper profit for minority holders. The fight was sparked by purchase of a large block of Fairbanks, Morse stock by **Penn-Texas Corp.** (trading at about $18½) which is trying to block the Canadian deal.

* * *

Loblaw Groceterias B tends to ease off, slipping to $94½ from about $100 following news of proposed exchange of shares for shares of new holding company (The Post, Jan. 28) . . . Brokers report some confusion over plan's details, and some opposition from class B holders on grounds that their stock is being diluted. However, analysts point out that deal avoids big taxation problem blocking redemption of class A stock, boosts class B stock's interest in earnings to 92% compared with only 53% before.

A U. S. investment firm, White, Weld & Co., this week estimated current Loblaw earnings (excluding interest in Loblaw Inc.'s earnings) equivalent to $2 on proposed new class A and class B stock, says it is an undervalued growth stock.

At $55 a share, and assuming a $50 value for the new preferred stock they would get, holders of present class A stock are getting new class A for only $12½ a share. Although it is nonvoting, it participates share for share in earnings with new class B.

General Steel Wares holds at about $10¾ as company officials indicate earnings estimates by some analysts of $1.25 are too optimistic. Company spent final eight months of year recovering from difficult initial four months, so gain on fuel year not large.

ALONG WALL STREET—Following the practice of going against public sentiment, some U. S. investors and analysts are taking a close look at major steel companies despite feeling that auto cutbacks are signpost to future reductions in steel production. Studies of major firms are particularly aimed at special writeoff provisions which are being used to help pay for major round of expansion . . . Industry leader, **U. S. Steel** currently trading at about $54¼ is expected to report a $6.50 per share profit for 1955. This indicates stock is selling at less than nine times earnings. In addition, company expected to take about $5.45 in depreciation.

Similarly, **Bethlehem Steel** at $155 trades around nine times estimated 1955 earnings of $17 a share and company expected to take $10.75 a share in depreciation . . . **Jones & Laughlin** at $46 is trading at less than eight times 1955 profit of $6.77 a share and took $7.40 a share in tax reserves and depreciation, with about $6 in plant writeoffs.

OTHER MARKETS—Over-the-counter trading continues dull with some mild firmness in life insurance shares as annual reports appear showing good results for 1955. However, price changes slight . . . **Ford Motor** of U. S. settles back to offering price range with bids at $64¼ and offers at $64¾. Stock was offered recently at $64½ and jumped to a premium of $5½ . . . Overseas markets sluggish with major oil companies climbing in line with strength in North American markets. Kaffirs better in London as British investors display uncertainty over future because of such events as 7% wage raise to railroad workers which is expected to spread into other industry . . . **British Petroleum** (formerly Anglo-Iranian) up ¼ at $14½ to $15 . . . **Royal Dutch** bounces up almost $1½ in a single session on Wall Street to about $84½.

St. Regis Paper Net Rises 27%

St. Regis Paper Co., New York, net profit for 1955 was 27.3% higher than in 1954, at $19 millions ($14.9 millions). Sales rose 28.4%, $257 millions versus $200 millions. St. Regis has operations in several parts of Canada.

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ANNOUNCEMENT

JOHN D. KING

has been appointed Director of Industrial Relations of Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited. He succeeds Wallace H. Clark, Vice-President-Industrial Relations, who has resigned because of ill health. Mr. King has moved from Windsor to Toronto to join the staff organization of the company at its head office, 120 Bloor Street East. In addition to his new duties, he will continue to administer the company's parts and accessories division, of which he has been general manager since last April, until his successor is named. Mr. King has a background of more than 25 years in the automobile business in the United States and in South Africa and has been with Ford of Canada since 1954.

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1. Cash bequests from an estate are taxable income of the recipient. True ☐ False ☐
2. Executors are not required to file income tax returns. True ☐ False ☐
3. A witness to a Will must be twenty-one years of age. True ☐ False ☐
4. On the death of the husband, household furniture, personal effects and automobile automatically pass to the wife. True ☐ False ☐
5. A trusteed pension plan is the oldest type of pension underwriting in Canada. True ☐ False ☐

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1. False 2. False 3. False 4. False 5. True

Complete answers to these questions will be supplied upon request or write for booklet.

6T-8

These preferred shares having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

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They Get the Queerest Ideas

One of the many dangers of censorship lies in the way it perverts the mental processes of the censor. Some of the most wildly illogical arguments ever presented seem to come from censors and those who appoint them.

For example, Manitoba's Minister of Public Utilities, who appoints the province's film censors, told a Winnipeg audience recently that he didn't think people connected with the dramatic arts should be appointed to the censor board; that they represented a special view, not the view of the average citizen and would be inclined to look at the film with a dramatic or artistic eye rather than with the eye of the general public.

If this notion were carried to its logical conclusion, doctors would become ineligible to sit on medical boards, and lawyers unfit to be magistrates. The notion that special competence in a field disqualifies a judge is a little far-fetched.

Manitoba's censors never have to justify their actions, since no one is allowed to know what (if anything) has been cut from a film, or why the cuts have been made. The Minister defends that policy on the ground that the members of the censor board and appeal board ought not to be exposed to criticism and contumely for doing a public service. This seems rather hard on the present censors, since it assumes that the public would be critical of what is now going on in Manitoba. Its most serious implication, though, is that citizens have no right to know what is being done on their behalf by their public officials. This is a dangerous assumption. Even the Income Tax department — which has good reasons for operating as discreetly as possible — doesn't attempt to evade the responsibility to justify and explain decisions that affect the general public.

Once again carrying the notion to its logical conclusion, presumably Manitoba's legislature should conduct its debates in secret so that MLAs would not suffer criticism as a result of their public service. This may sound like heaven to a harassed cabinet minister, but it sounds terrible to a voter.

Why should anyone outside Manitoba be interested in what Manitoba censors do? As The Post pointed out last week, there has been a good deal of pressure in favor of organizing film censorship on a national, or at least a regional basis. This could mean reducing censorship to the lowest and most restrictive level practiced by any province, so it's important for Canadians to know just how far one of them proposes to go.

Why the Fuss?

Why all the fuss about television supervision of workers in Post Offices? There is no earthly reason for objection by the conscientious and honest. Only the lazy and the dishonest have reason to make a rumpus. There is no difference in this sort of supervision from that now exercised visually by foremen and supervisors. TV merely does the job more efficiently.

Stealing from the mails is rightly regarded as a serious crime. Recently there seems to have been more of it.

For years Post Office authorities have made use of observation galleries for the purpose of detecting crooks and there has been no objection from honest workers. This plan of using television is simply an extension and improvement.

When a thief gets on the staff, as an Ottawa ex-postal employee has pointed out, everyone comes under suspicion and the quicker Mr. Sticky Fingers is detected and caught the happier the honest workers will be.

Those opposing this new move would do well to think again. The public might easily come to the conclusions regarding their stand that are far from flattering.

Big Changes Coming in Packing

Big changes are coming in Canadian meat packing and merchandising, Canada Packers' President W. F. McLean told the Gordon Commission last week. The "corner butcher" is going the way of the horse and buggy. Many of the functions now performed by the local butcher shop will be transferred to the central packing plant.

Until recently most of the cutting up of dressed carcasses into family roasts and steaks had to be in local shops, often while the customer waited for it to be done.

Then chain stores took the next steps. They are increasingly cutting up carcasses efficiently and providing the customer with a big assortment of pre-packaged cuts from which to make his selection.

Next step, says McLean, will be for the cutting up process to be moved back into the abattoirs. This will make for much more efficient use of the whole carcass.

But what will it do for the customers who want the good steaks three inches thick?

Helping to Fill the Gap

There's one conclusion to be drawn from the mountain of briefs already submitted to the Gordon Commission. It's going to take a mighty big crop of extremely competent leaders and trained experts if the great future awaiting Canadians tomorrow is to be realized.

All across Canada companies well know they require right now trained men of all sorts and as never before.

One of the answers to this problem is developing staff with the help of outside courses to supplement company training. A good example is McGill's series of Staff Development Institutes. McGill's several-day sessions are tailored for the comers — men and women effective on the job and with potential for rapid growth and development.

Now open for company enrolment, the institutes feature top-flight specialists. These men will discuss administration and management problems, personnel appraisal, job evaluation, employment interviewing and skills in supervisory development.

Well-Traveled Corn

Under the new partnership with Uncle Sam farming in the United States is getting mighty complicated. In the old days mid-west corn farmers simply sold their crop or fed it to livestock which they later sold, and that was that. It wasn't hard to figure profit or loss. One could pretty well tell anytime just where one stood.

It's a lot different now.

In Illinois, reports an American business paper, smart farmers today are delivering their corn crop, or their full official quota of it, to government price support storage and getting approximately $1.60 a bushel. Then, on their way home, they call around at the regular elevator, pick up a load of identical corn for about $1.15, and take it back to their farm and feed it.

This sort of thing means a bit of wear and tear on trucks and a little extra time. But neither the truck nor the farmer is very busy in the winter months and 50c to 60c clear profit per bushel is nothing to be sneezed at.

The explanation of this crazy business, this hauling of corn both to and from town, before feeding it, is simple—government farm support prices that are away above the market. For from what used to be considered a normal acreage of corn, wheat or cotton, Uncle Sam has promised to buy the full crop at a fixed and excessively high price. If a farmer takes a chance and plants more than his acreage quota, however, then the crop from that extra acreage must go to the regular elevator and at the regular price.

There is quite a bit of this extra acreage crop bought at regular market prices and available to anyone at those prices. So the smart farmer sells everything up to his quota at a high price and buys back at a low price what he needs for feeding.

In the old days many farmers fed all their crop, and never went near a grain elevator. It was a lot more sensible and cheaper that way. But who cares about sense or expense when the taxpayer is footing the bill.

We hope this foolishness does not spread to Canada.

Indians Like It

Those who cling to the notion that "everything was better in the good old days" will be shocked at a recent report that the Indians of Northern Canada are hurrying to abandon their traditional snowshoes in favor of a new variety developed by the Canadian Army for northern use.

The new snowshoe, made of light metal and nylon, is easy to carry, doesn't rot and keeps its shape whatever the changes in the weather. The traditional snowshoe is, in fact, clumsy and deteriorates rapidly in storage. That's why the newfangled edition of the old northern standby has aroused such an eager response.

It may sound pretentious to call the new snowshoe an "advance in the field of transportation"—but it is just as important as the snowmobile and the tractor train when it comes to getting around in the North.

Wanted More Flyers

Our constant progress in aviation design brings with it an ever-increasing demand for more and better trained young men to fly the new aircraft. It will do us no good to have multi-million-dollar jets sitting on the ground, if we lack the pilots to fly them.

The future growth of aviation in Canada is dependent just as much on facilities for the advanced training of aircrew, service and civilian, as it is on the facilities for design and construction of advanced aircraft.

Air Vice-Marshal A. de Niverville, Director of Air Services for the Federal Department of Transport, recently called upon the aviation industry and members of flying clubs to undertake missionary work to make Canadians more air-minded — to teach the schoolboy that flying is not something out of his reach, but readily obtainable with a bit of extra studying and experience.

The urgency of building up the airlift to supply DEW line construction has underlined the shortage of Canadian pilots capable of operating multi-engined planes. Every year some pilots complete their tour of RCAF duty and return to civilian life, but not in numbers to meet today's — much less tomorrow's — needs of commercial aviation.

The Government now pays $100 to every civilian student pilot on being licensed, and another $100 to the flying club that trained him. An increase in these grants might boost student recruiting. But the time is fast coming when the aircraft industry itself must take a greater part in finding and preparing the men needed to operate its products.

The More the Better

During the Throne speech debate, a number of English-speaking MPs plunged manfully into a few paragraphs of French in their speeches.

Touched (and keeping to themselves their views on the accents thus displayed) some French-speaking MPs returned the compliment by making bi-lingual speeches in their turn.

Maybe this is nothing more than a recognition of some political facts of life; but it will do no harm to the cause of national unity. The more MPs who use both languages, the better.

There is no Short Cut

Remember the character who owned the goose that laid the golden eggs? Of him Aesop said: "Thinking to get at once all the gold the goose could give, he killed it and opened it up only to find — nothing."

This was quoted by President G. L. Holmes, at the annual meeting of Manufacturers Life to drive home his point that an economy can invest only what it saves. Eagerness to encourage capital growth that outstrips savings "is to court inflation" he says.

Inflation, even "controlled" inflation for the sake of a rapid expansion of investment would, says Holmes, destroy the cornerstone of our capital development — the individual will to save.

It's not the way the late Lord Keynes would say it, but there's a simple adage that is to the point here: You don't get nothin' for nothin'.

Napier Moore's Scratch Pad

THE OTHER DAY, I was talking with Mrs. Stafford Sands. Mrs. Sands had just got back from Florida where, with some 60 other ladies, she participated in a sailfish contest. I asked her if she had had any luck. "Oh, yes," she said. "I didn't win, but I made good points." There must have been a faraway look in my eyes, because she added, "Of course, we don't take sailfish out of the water. When we hook one we get it alongside the boat, and the boatmen, who know all about sailfish, estimate the size and fix the points. Then they cut the line and let the fish go. It's a conservation measure."

So I didn't tell her about Percy.

* * *

YEARS AND YEARS ago I knew a man named Percival Sowerby. He was an ardent fisherman. He had caught trout in every part of Canada where trout exist. He had caught salmon in British Columbia and New Brunswick. He had caught a monster tuna off Wedgeport, on the Nova Scotia coast. He also hooked a swordfish, but it broke the line and got away. But he wasn't content. His consuming ambition was to catch a sailfish. He journeyed to Bimini, a Bahamian island off the Florida coast. After a week or so of patient and expensive endeavor he caught a sailfish. It was a very large and beautifully colored sailfish and a taxidermist did a noble job, mounting it on a highly polished wooden plaque just slightly smaller than the top of a dining-room table.

Percy hung this in his office where it attracted a great deal of attention and stimulated so much conversation that his business began to suffer. So he moved the fish to his home in the Ontario countryside and hung it above the fireplace in what he called his library, though practically all the books he owned were about fishing.

One cold winter night, the furnace blew up and the house caught fire. Percy got the family out safely. As they stood shivering in their night clothes and hastily grabbed overcoats, watching the flames and billowing smoke, Percy suddenly gave a cry of anguish. Ignoring his wife's piteous pleas, he darted into the burning house. A moment or two later he staggered out with the sailfish in his arms. His wife, his son and his daughter never forgave Percy for this. They felt that if he had to risk his life he ought to have risked it for something more useful. Moreover, a smoked sailfish loses some of its coloring, and while the taxidermist did his best to touch it up, it was never the same again. Neither was Percy.

* * *

I ADMIT THAT THERE IS A DIFFERENCE between a sailfish and a clam. But there are far more people who eat clams than there are people who catch sailfish. And clam conservationists must be a trifle uneasy over the report of Dr. J. L. Hart, chief of the St. Andrew's, N.B., fisheries experimental station at the annual meeting of the Fisheries Research Board. What Dr. Hart described to his fellow scientists was a mechanized clam digger which in one hour can harvest clams to a depth of 14 inches from 1,200 sq. ft. of sea bottom. He felt that eventually the mechanical digger may eliminate the back-breaking work of the human clam digger.

I'm a bit dubious about all this mechanization. To me the joy of consuming clam chowder has been added to by the knowledge that each clam is the product of back-breaking work. Shall I revel in a chowder flavored with the knowledge that its clams were gathered in a scoop equipped with water jets which shot them on to an endless belt conveyor? I doubt it. I doubt it.

* * *

I FUMBLED A FILE a few minutes ago, and out of it shot the Royal Bank of Canada monthly letter for August of last year. It's about the use of words, and it begins, "The magic of words lies in the power they have, when properly chosen and arranged, to convey to other people what we wish them to know of what is in our minds."

The odd thing is that what I had in my hand when I spilled the file was a piece I had just received from Rev. Edward Bragg, of St. Andrew's Kirk, Nassau, who had used it in a sermon he preached on words and "Things Unspeakable." It's an essay on the banana written as an English exercise by a Japanese schoolboy.

"The banana," he wrote, "are a great remarkable fruit. They are constructed in the same architectural styles as sausage, difference being skin of sausage are habitually consumed, while it is not advisable to eat wrapper of banana. The banana are held aloft while consuming; sausage are usually left in reclining position. Sausage depend for creation on human being or stuffing machine, while banana are pristine product of honorable mother nature. In case of sausage, both conclusions are attached to other sausage; banana on other hand are attached on one end to stem and opposite termination entirely loose. Finally, banana are strictly of vegetable kingdom, while affiliation of sausage often undecided."

Stop Me If . . .

A harried business executive went to his physician to get a prescription for sleeping pills only to find that he was allergic to sedatives.

"What about some of this twi-light sleep I've read about?" he asked the doctor.

"Oh, that's only for labor," was the reply.

'Good heavens!" exclaimed the executive, "haven't you anything for management?"

Post Scripts

Immigration Specialists

This week (Feb. 4) R. L. Christopherson takes over as manager of Canadian Colonization Association in Winnipeg. His job is to head the nine branches across Western Canada that advise and assist new Canadians arriving to farm.

The Association is a subsidiary of CPR. Christopherson succeeds T. O. F. Herzer, who is retiring under the company's pension rules after 41 years service. Born at Yorkton, Saskatchewan, Christopherson joined the Association at Saskatoon in 1924. In May, 1953, he was transferred to the Regina office.

MR. CHRISTOPHERSON

In the spring of 1947 he was appointed Assistant Commissioner of the Railways Department of Immigration and Colonization at Montreal, and Commissioner in 1953.

Before joining CP's Colonization department, Christopherson spent three years in banking and three years in the lumber and building industries. In the first World War he served overseas for four years, going over as a private with the first Canadian contingent in 1914, and returning as a major.

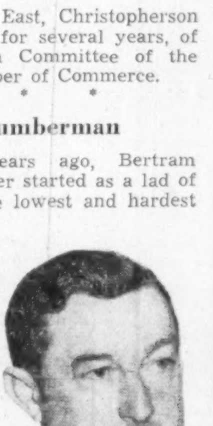
Before his move to Montreal, Christopherson had a long record of experience in civic and other community activities. He organized and was the first president of the Saskatchewan Boards of Trade. He was president of the Regina Chamber of Commerce and chairman of the agricultural committee of that body; chairman of the Saskatchewan Industrial Development Board; a member of various other organizations.

While in the East, Christopherson was a member, for several years, of the Immigration Committee of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce.

* * *

Top Lumberman

Thirty-two years ago, Bertram Meryl Hoffmeister started as a lad of 16 at one of the lowest and hardest jobs in the whole lumber industry: stacking lumber at a sawmill.



MR. HOFFMEISTER

Today, he is chairman of the board of MacMillan and Bloedel, Limited, one of the world's largest and most profitable lumber organizations.

He steps into the shoes left vacant by H. R. MacMillan who resigned in January, stating he was stepping aside to carry out the firm's policy of promoting younger men to operational control while they were still in their prime.

Hoffmeister is 48 and boss man of the huge empire which last year piled up profits of over $19 millions and markets 20-billion board ft. of lumber annually.

He will supervise the vast forestry empire from his office on Vancouver's Hastings Street, starting his work when most executives are eating breakfast and continuing through the day at a tough pace.

Hoffmeister joined MacMillan in 1930 as a junior salesman and rose to sales manager of Canadian White Pine Co., until he resigned in 1939. Mingled with his business career is an active military life. Both his parents' families had military records going back through the generations and at the age of 11, young Hoffmeister joined the Seaforths as a cadet. He rose through the ranks of the reserve army until the outbreak of war, and in 1942 took over command of the Seaforth Highlanders. He led the regiment in Sicily and was given command of the Fifth Armored Division in 1944 with the rank of major-general. His last assignment was leading the Canadian army which was to have been sent to aid the Allies in the Pacific war.

The war over, he returned to the company as a production general manager and was named president of the firm five years ago, the last promotion before being named chairman of the board.

An ardent sportsman in his youth and a well-known rugby, football and basketball player, Hoffmeister has little time for sports now though he has a ski cabin on a North Vancouver mountain. He doesn't smoke and seldom takes a drink. He lives with his wife, Amber, and nine-year-old son Rod in a 10-room house in Vancouver. A 17-year-old daughter is a student at a private school in Tacoma, Wash.

Hoffmeister, the man, is best presented by newsmen who summed up his army career at a press conference in Ottawa after the war:

"A real soldier . . . a real guy . . . no brass hat."

* * *

Pulp and Paper Chief

The new chairman of the executive board of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association is Arthur Clifford Price, 56-year-old president of Price Brothers & Co.

To his post on the policy-making board of the CPPA, Price brings more than 34 years' experience in the industry. In fact, his entire business career has been closely associated with pulp and paper.

Since he joined Price Bros. in 1921 he has worked in every phase of the firm's woodlands, pulp and paper and lumber operations throughout Quebec. From his first job on the bull-gang of the company's Kenogami paper mill he subsequently became fifth hand and then fourth hand on the paper machines.

He worked in the sawmills and in the bush where he was awarded his Cullers Certificate in 1924. A wholly owned subsidiary of Price Bros., Price Brothers Sales Corp., was organized by Price in 1929. This company sells products of the parent and Price is also president of it.

He established a newsprint agency business in Ottawa in 1931 but returned to Price Brothers in 1939 as president of the sales organization. In 1946 he was appointed executive vice-president of the parent company and in 1948 president.

Since 1949 he has served the pulp and paper industry as a member of the executive board of the CPPA and as a member of the technical section.

Educated at Bishop's College School, Lennoxville, Que., and the Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont., he is the son of the late Sir William and the late Lady Price. Married, his wife is the daughter of the late J. A. Scott and Mrs. Scott. They have four children: Harold, 28, a forestry engineer; Edward Anthony, 26, attending McGill University law school; Scott, 24, a TCA pilot, and one daughter, 22, a student nurse.

During the war, Price commanded the 57th Reserve Battery, Que., and also served on numerous committees under the Newsprint Administration which dealt with the manufacture and distribution of pulp and paper products under wartime controls.

Hendricks Sales V.P.

In its Postscript column last week The Financial Post wrongly said that Robert Hendricks had become president of Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. Mr. Hendrick's new position is that of vice-president in charge of sales. Consolidated Mining president is R. Ewart Stavert. The Post extends its sincere apologies to Mr. Stavert and Mr. Hendricks.

What Others Are Saying

Editorial of the Week

They Seem to Want a Miracle

Calgary Herald

The first erratic rattle of gunfire has been heard in Ottawa as one of the big battles of this session gets under way, the battle over Canada's surplus wheat and what to do about it.

We devoutly hope that something more useful emerges than has so far been indicated, because what has emerged so far adds up to nothing more than a refusal, by all parties, to look the ugly facts squarely in the eye.

The all-party approach to this matter in Ottawa is that the mess Canada is in can somehow, miraculously, be cleaned up without anybody getting hurt.

That is arrant nonsense. Somebody most definitely is going to get hurt before this is over, for the simple reason that there is no painless way out of it.

We have wheat literally running out our ears, but we are still asking prices for it as if it was in short supply. The people who buy wheat are not deaf, dumb and blind fools. They know there is a surplus, they know that the odds are heavily in favor of the price going down, and therefore they are not buying one kernel more than they absolutely have to. That is the ancient law of supply and demand, and no government of mortals can do anything about it in the long run, no matter how they wiggle and fume and talk platitudinous political nonsense in the short run.

For various reasons . . . modern farming methods, better seed, better fertilizers . . . there is overproduction in wheat. There is too much acreage in wheat, and there is no use producing vastly more wheat than there is a market for.

It is, admittedly, a sticky mess, much of it man-made. And it is preposterous to suggest that any of us will get out of it painlessly.

Other People's Views

THE PICTURESQUE wooden lobster trap along the Atlantic shores is likely to disappear, says the **Saint John Telegraph-Journal.** "A federal fisheries department spokesman says there is every indication that metal traps now being tested by Maritime lobster fishermen will give greater protection from storm loss while providing better catches."

A CONSERVATIVE revival in Quebec is seen by the **Ottawa Journal.** "This is a good thing for Canada; for Canadian unity. For it could not be healthy for Canada, for Canadian unity, to have one of our greatest provinces lining up election after election as a sort of racial bloc in a single party. We think our French-Canadian fellow citizens are coming to see this and that with their genius for politics they are preparing to deal with it as it should be dealt."

IN THESE DICKERS over division of the tax spoils, points out the **Edmonton Journal,** "there is a tendency to forget the individual taxpayer who supports both the Federal and Provincial Governments. The dominion has very heavy commitments for national defense and for social services, and it can make further concessions to the provinces only by laying greater and perhaps intolerable burdens on the backs of the taxpayers."

THREE THINGS most Canadians agree on, says the **Tilbury (Ont.) Times,** "are a longing for spring, a liking for having money and a liking for spending it. It happens, however, that governments also like to spend money. Nowadays the Federal Government takes under its wing about one sixth of the whole total national income; provincial governments claim a considerable slice and municipal governments demand varying amounts, running into hundreds of millions of dollars annually. Altogether, about one quarter of the national income is taken out of the pockets of the Canadian people, rich and poor."

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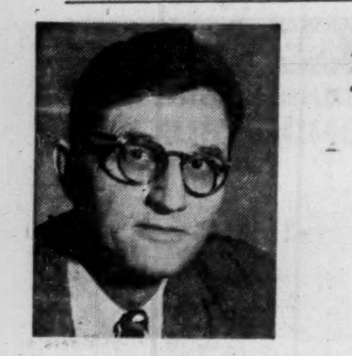
February 4, [illegible]



Bruce Hutchison writes about:

Duplessis' secret weapon

By BRUCE HUTCHISON

Last spring, when Parliament was discussing a proposed Bill of Rights, Mr. Stuart Garson, minister of justice, assured us that the liberties of all Canadians were safe in the courts, or under the protecting hand of the national Government. No Bill of Rights was needed because all our rights were guaranteed without it. Will Mr. Garson repeat that statement today after what has happened in Quebec?

The Duplessis government, pretending to be the friend of private business and the foe of Socialism, has decided to manage the huge Quebec paper industry.

One may smile at this gorgeous irony. One may pity the innocence of the Quebec industrialists who long supported the government and didn't know that the gun thus loaded could be turned against them.

One may ask why the state should discriminate against a single industry and, by fixing its prices, remove it from the market governing other industries; or why some Quebec newspapers, always passionately advocating free enterprise, should object to its operation through the normal mechanism of the price system.

But if Mr. Duplessis wishes to institute a gigantic program of socialism—for this is indeed socialism even if the title deeds of property remain in private hands—that presumably is the exclusive business of Quebec. Parliament and the national Government have no right to interfere in Quebec's internal affairs.

Basic Liberties Of All Canadians Are Threatened

Unfortunately, however, the questions raised by Mr. Duplessis do not end there. Under the guise of a purely economic policy and a price-fixing mechanism he has threatened the basic liberties of the whole Canadian people.

If that seems an exaggerated statement, consider what Mr. Duplessis is doing. He is taking power not merely to fix newsprint prices but to distribute paper as he sees fit among the Quebec newspapers. It is difficult to imagine a better method of rewarding the Government's friends and punishing its enemies, a surer weapon of coercion, all the more dangerous because it is a secret weapon.

Mr. Duplessis may say, quite truthfully, that he does not intend to discriminate between the various newspapers in the distribution or the price of newsprint. Why should he? So long as the threat of discrimination is inherent in the law, so long as the means of reward or punishment are in his hands, though never directly used, the power of indirect pressure should be sufficient for the political purposes of any government.

No press can be entirely free when it depends for its existence on the goodwill of the state.

And as Ben Franklin said long ago, no society can long remain free if the press is a captive, however comfortable its captivity may be.

Get Ten Degrees Of Citizenship In Ten Provinces

Now, it may be said that if the Quebec press is threatened that also is purely Quebec's business. If we once accept this argument we admit that, in the essentials of life, there is no such thing as a general Canadian citizenship, but ten varying degrees of citizenship, fixed at pleasure by ten provincial legislatures.

Moreover, if Mr. Duplessis can get away with his policy in Quebec today some other provincial government can do the same, or worse, tomorrow.

Mr. Garson said last spring that if such threats ever arose the national Government would know how to meet them. All right then: How does Mr. Garson propose to meet the clear threat from Quebec?

The quickest method would be to disallow Mr. Duplessis' legislation. The power of disallowance, if I remember rightly, was last used to quash the Alberta press-gag law. It was easy to deal with a relatively weak province like Alberta and an amateur politician like Mr. Aberhart. It is much harder to deal with a strong province like Quebec and an old professional like Mr. Duplessis.

Certainly the Quebec record is chilling. In every encounter with Mr. Duplessis—since the Lapointe-Power-Cardin triumvirate defeated him in 1939—the national Government has been totally defeated. Mr. St. Laurent's horrendous advance against Mr. Duplessis in the short-lived Reform Club Speech was followed by quick retreat. Everything Mr. Abbott said about the taxation dispute was promptly reversed by Mr. Harris.

Having burned its fingers so often, Ottawa probably has no wish to touch the incandescent Quebec premier again.

No Advance Notice When the Freedoms Start to Disappear

If he is not prepared to disallow the Quebec paper legislation, what can Mr. Garson do about it? Not being a lawyer or a politician, I don't know. But if Mr. Garson can do nothing, for legal or political reasons, I hope he will stop telling us that nothing needs to be done and that freedom is safe, when it has been so obviously threatened.

Mr. Garson may say that it has been only threatened and not actually violated, that Mr. Duplessis has done nothing so far to coerce the press.

Does Mr. Garson suppose that violations of freedom will be announced in advance on an engraved card, with a fanfare of trumpets, a man on horseback and a whiff of grapeshot?

Does he imagine that any politician intending to coerce the press will ever admit it? Does he expect Mr. Duplessis to proclaim his conversion to socialism by a public confession of error, a spectacle of self-flagellation in sackcloth and ashes?

All attacks on Canadian freedom, we may be sure, will be disguised as the defense of freedom, just as a manipulation of newsprint prices is presented as a defense of the Quebec press. If the attack is direct, overt and understandable no doubt it will be repulsed. When it is so tangled in legal technicalities and political manoeuvres that no layman can understand it, then it is dangerous and, like a toadstool, grows best in the dark.

At this writing, Parliament does not seem aware that Mr. Duplessis is challenging its sovereignty over the freedom of Canadians. Or perhaps Parliament is too aware of Mr. Duplessis and the string of eminent scalps dangling from his belt.

Father-Son Team Buys U.S. Agency

A father and son advertising executive team in New York has purchased Erwin, Wasey & Co., a 750-employee international advertising agency.

Ownership and management of the 41-year-old firm changed hands following the sale of stock interests held by L. R. Wasey and George Wasey. Sale price was not disclosed.

The buyers are former Erwin, Wasey president Howard D. Williams, who becomes board chairman, and his son David B. Williams, former executive vice-president, who becomes president.

Erwin, Wasey of Canada Ltd. is located at Toronto and it will continue operations under the direction of Ralph L. Lawson, executive vice-president and managing director. Lawson becomes a partner in the Canadian company under the new ownership arrangement. In addition, two new members were elected to the Canadian board of directors. They are Charles G. Sheppard and John D. Wilson.

ATLAS STEELS LTD. has issued 1,300 common shares to certain employees and executive officers. Now 841,225 common shares outstanding.

Dofasco

Subscription Rights expire February 6th

If you are a shareholder of Dominion Foundries and Steel, Limited and have not yet exercised your Rights to purchase additional shares, we recommend that you do so without delay. Our facilities are available to help you exercise your Rights . . . purchase additional Rights . . . or sell all or part of them.

If you are not a shareholder, but wish to acquire an interest in this important Canadian Company, we will gladly show you the most advantageous way to buy . . . either by the purchase of shares or existing Rights. Write, telephone or call at any of our offices.

A folder descriptive of the Company and particularly of the offering is available . . . we will gladly send you a copy upon request.

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Business Established 1889

Power Shortage Looming, Manitoba Plans Steam Plant

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG — Additional generating capacity will have to be installed by late 1959 to avert a possible power shortage in Manitoba, which may come before a new plant can be put into operation.

On recommendation of the Hydro Electric Board, the Government will include in its capital supply bill at the current legislative session an appropriation for construction of a new steam plant, probably in the Winnipeg area. Hydro is now building a $22 million steam plant at Brandon, completed capacity 160,000 hp. Two units will be ready late in 1957 and the other two a year later. The new plant will be as large and maybe larger.

Power consumption has been increasing far beyond estimates, particularly in the last four months. Each succeeding month the rate of increase is getting larger. In December the power load in rural Manitoba was 25.3% more than in December, 1954. For all 1955 it was 13.72% above the previous year.

Generating facilities of all hydro plants on the Winnipeg River, four owned and operated by the province and two by the City of Winnipeg, are already strained to their maximum 750,000 hp. capacity. The only reserve for next winter is the city hydro steam plant in Winnipeg which has a capacity of 70,000 hp. and is supplying 5,000 hp. to meet current requirements. The Winnipeg River plants are now operating at a high water flow. A drop in levels might force rationing before new sources could be made ready.

With no sign of recession in requirements the Government still has a power problem. For the present it has decided on a new steam plant in preference to the big hydro-electric development on the Saskatchewan River at Grand Rapids on the west side of Lake Winnipeg.

Early last year the final units of McArthur Falls generating station were completed. The plant is now supplying 80,000 hp. In July 1955 work was started on the Brandon steam generating station. Its construction was authorized at the session of 1954. First plans contemplated an ultimate capacity of 80,000 hp. Later this was changed to 120,000 hp. and when increase in consumption indicated this might not be enough it was increased again to 160,000 hp.

Alcan Cuts Deliveries By 35%-40%

MONTREAL (Staff) — Aluminum Co. of Canada is understood to have cut back primary aluminum supply to fabricators in Canada by 35% to 40%.

Other markets are also receiving reduced tonnages. In Canada, this cut would represent a loss of 7,000 to 8,000 tons in the first quarter on the basis of an estimated supply to the Canadian market of about 80,000 tons last year.

The curtailments will likely continue until the spring breakup when more power will be available to Quebec smelters which will lose an estimated 65,000 tons this year because of the power shortage.

However, new capacity coming in should help the company as the year progresses. The no. 3 potline at Kitimat, B.C., with a capacity of about 30,000 tons of aluminum may be in operation in March, a further 22,000 tons will be available possibly by early summer through the Isle Maligne, Que., expansion and a further 30,000 tons is scheduled for Kitimat later in the year.

The main problem appears to be: how do you distribute supplies when you haven't got all the metal required by the various markets?

In the case of the United Kingdom, its government has first call on 275,000 tons per year in 1956-'57. Alcan also undertakes to reserve a minimum of 100,000 tons for each of the years 1955-'59 to non-integrated U. S. fabricators.

That alone adds up to 385,000 tons. Output last year was estimated at about 600,000 tons. There are also other contracts including Aluminum Co. of America and Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp.

At the same time, world demand is increasing and new uses expanding for the metal.

'55 Best Year For Airline's Canada Branch

Toronto office of American Airlines had its best year in 1955 since it was opened 14 years ago, the firm said last week.

Overall business for the Canadian office was up 33.4% over 1954, airfreight alone up 99% and passengers increased by 30.5%.

According to P. E. Priestman, American's Canadian sales manager, one of the factors behind the increases was the introduction of "go now — pay later" travel on the Canadian route.

Mr. Priestman also attributed some of the boosts to American's using 335-mph DC6's on the Toronto service (in the face of Viscount competition from TCA) and new downtown sales headquarters.

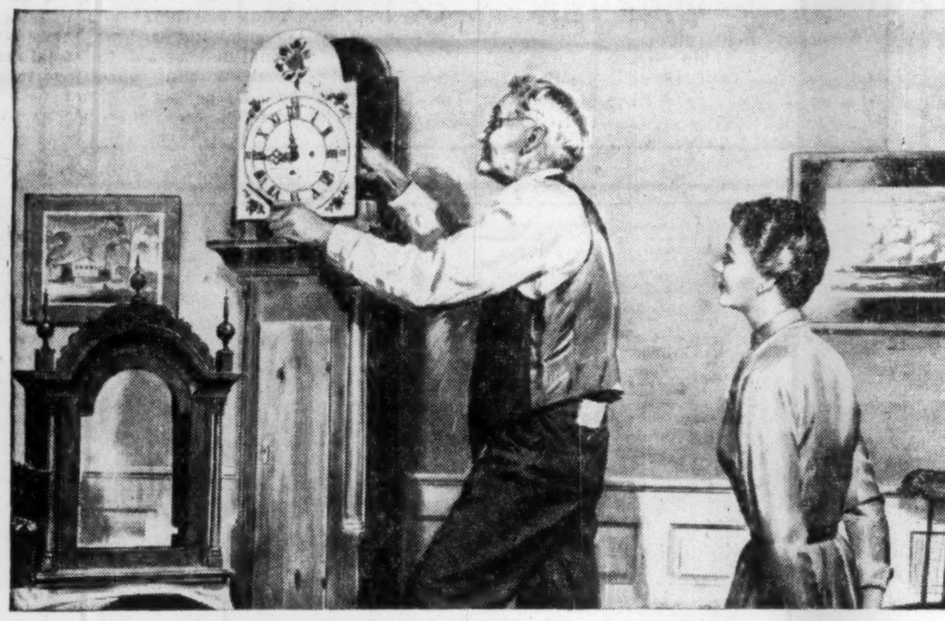
Westinghouse Gets Radio Contract

Federal Department of Transport has awarded a $600,000 contract for 36 airline "beam" transmitters to the Canadian Westinghouse electronics division.

Canadian Westinghouse says the order will involve 50,000 man-hours of work. Deliveries will begin next summer and continue for 12 months.

The VHF omnidirectional radio range transmitters will be installed at airports in Western Canada, to replace low frequency radio range method.

Under this new system the airline pilot can line up his position instantaneously on a visual instrument mounted on the instrument panel, instead of using an audio signal only. It is becoming the civil standard method in the U. S. and Canada.



Can you help **your heart** "tick" longer, too?

Sometimes a clock that has kept perfect time over the years will get temporarily out of order. With an expert's skilled attention, however, it can go on ticking again for many, many years to come. The same is true of your heart.

There are a number of things that can happen to your heart. Among the more serious of these is the form of heart disease due to hardening of the coronary arteries.

The coronary arteries nourish the heart itself. They are truly the "life lines" which make it possible for the heart to beat some 2,700,000,000 times during the Biblical age of three score years and ten.

Heart disease caused by coronary-artery trouble is becoming increasingly recognized. In fact, many of the conditions vaguely called "heart trouble," or "heart attack," are caused by partial or complete blocking of the blood flow at some point in the coronary arteries. The common form of such occlusions is known as coronary thrombosis.

The outlook for those who have had coronary thrombosis is good and is steadily improving. Studies show that four out of five recover from first attacks of this severe form of coronary heart disease.

Today, the great majority of those who successfully withstand their first attack can, if the heart has repaired itself through rest and skilled medical care, safely resume activities with little or moderate restriction.

In fact, many such people have not only been able to resume full-time work involving great responsibility, but have continued at work for many years. Indeed, being at work was actually "good medicine."

Thousands of other people with various heart impairments are also living happily and filling useful places in life. They can do so because they have learned, with their doctor's help, how to lift the important removable burdens from the heart — such as those imposed by overweight, strenuous and prolonged physical activity, fatigue and emotional upsets.

These examples should bring new hope and comforting reassurance to all of us. We cannot be complacent, however, about heart disease, for it continues to be the leading cause of death in our country. So, if you are approaching middle age, now is the time to do these things to help protect your heart:

1. Keep your weight down. If you *are* overweight, follow your doctor's suggestions to bring it down.

2. Exercise regularly, but moderately. Stop *before* you get overtired.

3. Have periodic health examinations. Never wait for heart symptoms to jolt you into seeing your doctor.

4. Follow your doctor's advice about healthful living habits, particularly as regards diet and rest.

Remember, the normal heart is strong, with a great reserve of power and a wonderful capacity for comeback. Even an impaired heart can carry on and, with sensible care, can usually be expected to do its job to a ripe old age.

If you want to know more about this subject, write for your free copy of Metropolitan's booklet entitled *Your Heart*, which tells more about protecting a healthy heart and caring for the impaired heart.

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Canadian Head Office: Ottawa

Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.
Canadian Head Office (Dept. H.W.)
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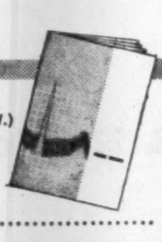
Please send me free booklet 26-Y, *Your Heart.*



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*Source: Gruneau Research Survey 1955

ANNOUNCEMENT

J. ROSS BELTON

Mr. M. O. Simpson, Chairman, Gutta Percha & Rubber, Limited announces that Mr. J. Ross Belton has requested to be relieved of the responsibilities as the firm's President, effective March 31st, 1956.
Mr. Belton will continue as a Director of the Company and in an advisory capacity to the Company's management. Mr. Belton is also a Director of Combined Enterprises Limited, the parent Company.
Mr. Belton joined Gutta Percha in 1921 and has completed 35 years of continuous service with the Company, during which period he rose from junior engineer to the senior executive position.

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Manager

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No Tax Cuts On Horizon For 1956–Or for 1957

(Continued from page 1)

year to year as the population grows, or which represent fixed obligations. These account for most of the increase. Among them are:

—An extra $38 millions for interest on the public debt. This is where Mr. Harris was able to save $24 millions last year, when he kept civilian estimates down to $4 millions below the previous year. This year interest rates have turned against him, and he has to allow this extra money for public debt service.

—An extra $34 millions for payments to the provinces under the tax rental agreements. Payments are based on the previous year's population and G.N.P.

—An extra $21 millions for family allowances and certain pension funds to which the Government must contribute at a fixed rate.

—An extra $4 millions voted by Parliament for the Grade Crossing Fund.

The wheat payment, the extra Trans-Canada Highway grants and the health insurance contribution, when it comes, will all be fixed payments like these—"built-in" commitments for future budgets.

2. Development Expenditures, which are inseparable from a growing country. Here are the sort of things which are considered under this head:

—An extra $6 millions for the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources. Most of this is for new buildings and development works in the Northwest Territories, but there's also a substantial increase in the vote for highway construction in National Parks.

—An extra $5.5 millions for the Trans-Canada Highway to be pushed through the National Parks. This is the only part of the highway the Federal Government can do on its own, and it means to get on with it.

—Although the Department of Transport vote for buildings, construction and equipment is down by about $7 millions, this is mostly because of big projects coming to an end. There is still $15.5 millions for new airports—less than was voted last year but more than will be spent.

—In the Mines Department the Geodetic Survey and the Hydrographic Survey both get more money.

—Under the head of development, though not in Canada, comes the extra $9 millions to be voted for the Colombo Plan and technical aid to Asia.

3. Administrative and Operational. The increase under this head comes to nearly $26 millions for the civil departments. Nearly $11 millions of this comes from miscellaneous items like professional services, rents, repairs, materials and supplies, traveling expenses, etc., and Mr. Harris says that most of this arises from the new and expanded programs of expenditure.

On the staff side, this year's increase for the civil service is said to be very much less than in recent years. The upgrading and reclassification of existing civil staff is expected to cost nearly $5.5 millions, which is a little over 1% of the salary bill. Of course, if the Government grants pending applications for a general pay increase, this cost will be increased much more. Another $4 millions is provided for increases in the civil service, discussed in another story on page 39.

What Ottawa Spending

Year	Main Estimates	Actual Spending	Spending as % of G.N.P.	Surplus or Deficit
	($ Millions)			
1951-52	3,587	3,733	17.4	+248
1952-53	4,298	4,337	18.6	+24
1953-54	4,404	4,350	17.8	+46
1954-55	4,492	4,275	17.8	—152
1955-56	4,360	4,400*	16.6*	—??

*Estimate by The Financial Post.

Canadair Tries For Luftwaffe Sabre Orders

MONTREAL (Staff) — P. H. Redpath, Canadair Ltd.'s vice-president Sales, was in Bonn this week visiting West German defense chiefs to try and secure a chunk of the 1,200 aircraft order for the new Luftwaffe.

Creation of a new air force has meant a rich potential market for world plane builders. Bonn has earmarked some $600 millions for military equipment and a great part of this will go for aircraft.

Two main contenders are Canadair's Sabre 6 with the Orenda engine and Britain's Hawker Hunter. Ex-Luftwaffe pilots have seen both planes and it is understood prefer the Canadian design on operational grounds.

But the going price for Sabre 6s is about $300,000 each while the Hunter sells for some $50,000 less.

Also, the Hunter being available for "soft" currency payments. These are two factors Redpath must combat this week.

But biggest single snag is the possibility that Germany may wait to be given planes free. NATO planners are counting heavily on a strong German force. No one is more aware of this than Bonn Government. Some defense ministry officials, The Post understands, are pressing for NATO-gift Sabres. These could be either earlier Canadair-built machines — like those supplied to Greece and Turkey — or USAF Sabres powered by the J-47 engine, now being replaced in Europe by supersonic F-100 Super Sabres.

Canadair Ltd. is ready and able to meet any German order. Its RCAF Sabre line is running down but is still in existence. Right now a South African order is outstanding.

A Canadair spokesman told The Post this week that Germany might be able to receive the first of its new Sabres, if it was to order, even before South Africa, as the latter has requested a later delivery date than Canadair needs.

CIL Addition At Cornwall Now Operating

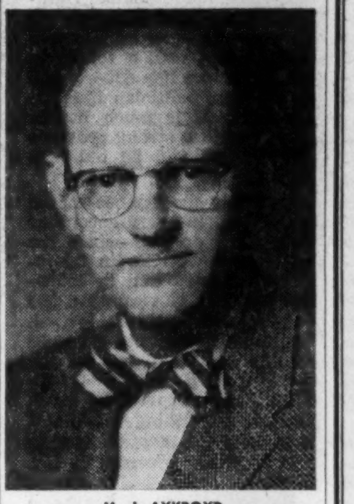
MONTREAL (Staff)—The new extension of the C-I-L chemicals plant at Cornwall is now operating at 25% capacity and is expected to be in full production by late spring or early summer.

The additional facilities will triple capacity of the plant which produces chlorine, muriatic acid and caustic soda. It will boost employment by 50% from 100 to 150.

One reason for the expansion was to replace the loss of the caustic soda and chlorine plant at Windsor, Ont., which was closed in February, 1954.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Open Quebec Branch



M. J. AYKROYD

Pigott Construction Company Limited has announced the opening of a new Branch office at 1510 Drummond Street, Montreal, Que., and the appointment of M. J. Aykroyd, B.Sc., B.A., P.Eng. as Quebec Branch Manager.

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CITY OF TORONTO

REDEVELOPMENT

Developers who intend to submit proposals to the Board of Control by February 15th, 1956, for the redevelopment of the whole of the area bounded by Alexander, Church and Wellesley Streets, and the T.T.C. Rapid Transit Right-of Way, being part of that area designated by Bylaw 18746, are hereby notified that such proposals shall be accompanied by a cheque (payable to the order of the City Treasurer) for the sum of $25,000.00 marked good by the bank on which the same is drawn or a cash deposit of like amount or a bond in like amount of a surety company, which will be forfeited to the City of Toronto if the successful proposer fails to execute a contract containing all the terms of such proposal and a clause providing for a performance bond in an amount and in a form satisfactory to the Treasurer and the Solicitor of the Corporation of the City of Toronto.

NATHAN PHILLIPS, Q.C., Mayor

January 28, 1956.

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Toronto Realtors Check On Salesmen

Toronto Real Estate Board has launched a minor purge to rid the profession in the city of salesmen who have been guilty of serious offences against the board's strict Code of Ethics or under the Real Estate Brokers Act.

The salesmen involved are those who have been fired from one office for such infractions as misrepresentation to clients or employers and seek jobs with other offices. Only a few individuals among the 1,350 active and associate members of the board are involved but the board has decided that this is a suitable occasion to underscore its ethical policy.

Attached to the current issue of Listings, the board's monthly magazine, the following notice went out to active members:

"As we are all aware, salesmen are continually shifting from one office to another. It has come to the attention of your Board that some of these men have been asked to leave an office because of serious infractions of our Code of Ethics, and the Real Estate Brokers' Act.

"Might we suggest that brokers check with one another before employing salesmen wishing to transfer from another office."

One example of the kind of offence which the board is determined to stamp out concerned a salesman now employed in another office after being dismissed from his former job for fraud. The firm for which he formerly worked organized an incentive competition.

Salesmen got points for bringing in exclusive listings as well as sales. In this case, the salesman forged the name of a house-owner to an exclusive listing contract. The offer was circulated and the fraud discovered when a prospective purchaser was taken to the house.

"We get very few complaints," President W. H. Dobson told The Post. "We hold our active members (executives of firms) responsible for their salesmen. The intention of the notice was to advise them to check on new men with former employers. It is a question of underscoring our ethics. Observance of the Code of Ethics is part of our constitution and members sign that they will abide by the code."

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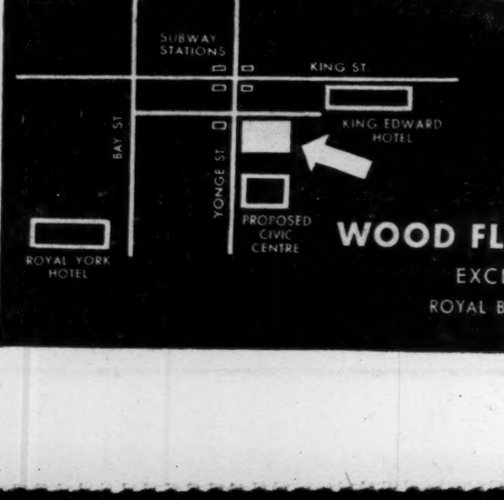

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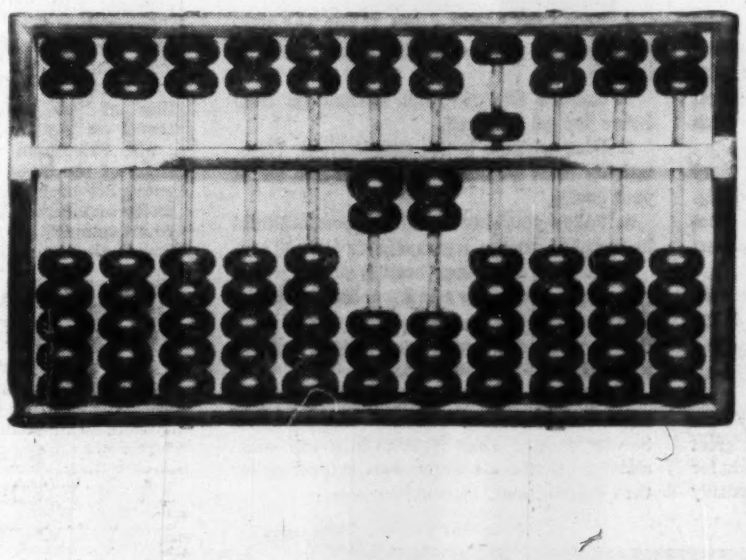
The mathematics of advertising

When you add creative minds together
. . . you multiply ideas
. . . you divide the time it takes to solve a problem
. . . you subtract a lot of worries about the solution



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LATEST REPORT
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Life Payments On Increase

Payments to Canadian families from their life insurance companies are on the rise. November payments were 4.6% greater than a year earlier. And during the first 11 months of the year such benefit payments were running 7.3% above the same period in 1954.

Payments totaled $28.7 millions in November bringing year-to-date totals to almost $296 millions, reports the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association. Of total November payments, $10.9 millions went in death benefits while the largest part, $17.8 millions was credited to living policyholders as their policies matured.

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ONE MODEL of a new unitised kitchen, showing (1) wall oven, (2) toe space store drawer, (3) cooking range, (4) range control panel, (5) communications centre, (6) wall cupboards, (7) dishwasher, (8) self-rinsing sink, (9) refrigerator, (10) food freezer, (11) lighting.

Packaged Kitchens Get A Push

This Could Back Boom In Appliance Sales

Tired of your old kitchen? Then trade it in on a new one.

It's entirely likely that you'll be doing just that one of these days, when the biggest thing in appliance selling starts to boom in Canada — the "packaged" kitchen.

"If it gets going here, it'll be the greatest booster to hit the appliance industry since the refrigerator," says one merchandising man.

At the moment, the leader in the talk-it-up race here is Frigidaire Products of Canada Ltd., taking its cue from the big GM parent in Detroit. But our other major electrical manufacturers and appliance makers are doing just as much talking behind the scenes.

Even in the U. S., where the idea was born, only a handful of experimental kitchens have been produced, but the brainchild is growing like topsy.

The idea itself is sound and simple:

The average Canadian doesn't buy his car in parts, a wheel this year, an axle next, transmission—maybe—by 1960. He buys a completely assembled unit-designed and tested item.

Then, why should he buy his kitchen in bits and pieces?

But he does. He'll pick up his fridge and stove first, then a mixer. Within a few years he'll buy his automatic dishwasher, possibly a freezer, and so on.

Chances are, few of the independently purchased appliances match each other in color, design or handiness. If they're bought over a period of years, some will wear out long before the others.

The shrewd appliance merchandiser for years has been trying to sell the homeowner all his appliances in one deal, but the appeal wasn't usually bright enough to counter the cost.

Now, take this sales approach one step further — and you've got the "packaged" or "unit" kitchen.

Built-In Appeal

Offer the homeowner a kitchen, complete with interior walls, encompassing every convenience available today and a few not available generally, all of it of such radically new appearance and design that it has much the same appeal as a new model car.

Forget selling the consumer a new '56 fridge. Convince him he needs a new '56 kitchen. In 1960 or 1965, convince him he's just about ready to trade in for a new '66 model, the chrome job with latest electronic oven.

The design of these unitized kitchens is radical enough. But to the merchandising men the basic idea in back of them is the wonder of the age.

"You don't hear a car manufacturer asking you to buy a new '56 engine or steering wheel. Pretty soon, you won't hear the appliance manufacturers talking about individual items either," predicts one, perhaps a bit too far ahead.

Frigidaire's concept of the "packaged" kitchen grew out of its 1955 Kitchen of Tomorrow, which went on display in GM's Motorama last year.

Housewives stared once, twice, thrice and turned to hubby: "George, why couldn't we have something like that?"

Frigidaire's sales executives were only too happy to oblige.

The company says its first models will be finished by this spring, and mass production will be under way in 1957. There's no talk at all about production in Canada yet.

Although the salesmen aren't out taking orders yet, Frigidaire is starting its talk-it-up campaign now for a good reason: "In order that home builders can incorporate this radical new development in their long-range planning," says a top Frigidaireman.

What They'll Sell

The kitchens will come complete with finished walls, entirely wired, plumbing installed. All outside connections will be made through a master power panel and a master plumbing connector block.

Built into room-saving cupboards will be a waist-high horizontal refrigerator, drawer-type freezer, fold-back range units with eye-level controls, a French door wall oven, automatic dishwasher, waste dispenser and a push-button self-rinsing sink.

Base and wall cupboards are integrated into the arrangement, and bulk drawers are hidden behind the toe panels which extend all around the kitchen.

Adds Frigidaire:

"There is a communicentre featuring a new 'hands-free' telephone, intercom and door chime, a built-in radio, pull-out memo pad."

Since it's a woman's workshop, the kitchens also will have a pull-out vanity complete with mirror. a three-way wrapping material dispenser, a cigarette box, lighter and ashtray.

Optional equipment: a recipe book holder, infra-red warming lamp, waste receptacle drawers with throw-away containers.

Bank Staff Changes

Commerce:

D. V. BROOKE, to be an assistant accountant, Queen & Spadina, Toronto.

G. E. CLARKE, manager, Mundare, Alta., to be manager, 16th Avenue N.E. & 3rd Street, Calgary.

K. L. CUTTS, manager, 16th Avenue N.E. & 3rd Street, Calgary, to be business development officer, regional office, Calgary.

T. R. GEOGHEGAN, to be accountant, Yonge & Eglinton, Toronto.

T. G. GRAVEL, manager, Cremazie & St. Urbain, Montreal, to be an assistant inspector, regional office, Montreal.

H. G. MILLS, to be an assistant inspector, regional office, Toronto.

J. P. MORETON, assistant manager, petroleum & natural gas division, regional office, Calgary, to be manager, business development department, regional office, Calgary.

L. A. OLIVER, to be manager, securities department, Halifax, N.S.

P. R. PROVENCHER, accountant, Val D'Or, Que., to be manager, Chibougamau, Que.

M. G. RAMAGE, accountant, Stony Plain, Alta., to be manager, Mundare, Alta.

J. M. M. SICOTTE, manager, Chibougamau, Que., to be manager, Cremazie & St. Urbain, Montreal.

W. SOROBEY, to be accountant, Stony Plain, Alta.

L. J. TURNBULL, an assistant inspector, head office, to be manager, Oakville, Ont.

• • •

Nova Scotia:

R. J. M. SMITH, accountant, Victoria, B.C., to be manager, Douglas & Hillside, Victoria.

E. KLYMCHUK, to be accountant, Nanaimo, B.C.

R. OUELLETTE, assistant accountant, St. Clair & Oakwood, Toronto, to be accountant, Lawrence & Bathurst, Toronto.

Bituminous Road Finishers ready for delivery at Barber-Greene Company plant in Aurora, Illinois.

"Our credit union helps make this a better product"

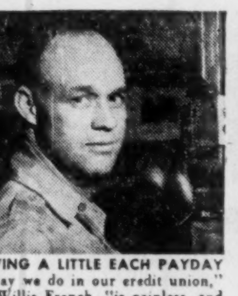
Says MR. H. A. BARBER, President of Barber-Greene Company, manufacturer of road-building machines and material-handling equipment. "Our employees have in their credit union a way to save money regularly and a place to turn for sympathetic financial help. I feel certain that the contribution this has made to the self-sufficiency and well-being of our people is reflected favourably in the quality of Barber-Greene products."

A credit union is simply a group of people who run their own borrowing and saving system under Government supervision. In this proven 100-year-old plan, members save money together to provide capital to lend each other for emergencies and useful purposes. Loans are made at low cost and savings pay good returns. *It is democracy in action—people working things out together.*

In the Western Hemisphere today, nearly 20,000 credit unions serve some 10,000,000 people. With a credit union to help workers solve personal money problems, wage garnishments and requests for advances practically disappear. Efficiency rises, unhampered by financial anxiety.

Credit unions now operate in most of Canada's best-known companies. Their promotion of thrift and sound financial habits has won their hearty endorsement by management, labor, government and church.

Clip and mail the coupon below for full information on the benefits a credit union can bring your company and your people.


"SAVING A LITTLE EACH PAYDAY the way we do in our credit union," says Willis French, "is painless, and the money adds up fast—especially with the good returns we get." Many credit unions provide the added protection of special life insurance at no premium charge.

"HARD LUCK had me swamped in money troubles before I worked at Barber-Greene," says Charles Benson. "I took my problem to the credit union when I came here. Their help got me back on my feet. It's sure wonderful to belong to a credit union."

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Please send me, without cost, complete information on organizing a credit union.
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Address..........................
....
Company Name..........................

Prudential Ups Payouts for '56

Prudential Insurance Co. of America announced last week policyholders will be paid or credited with an estimated $8.2 millions in dividends during 1956. This amount, which is to go to holders of individual life insurance, annuity or sickness and accident contracts, is $1.6 millions larger than 1955 payments.

The increase stems from the greater amount of insurance in force and a liberalizing of dividend scales, the company states. The liberalization does not apply uniformly to all policies, the company warns. Some differences in premium rates and other policy features will spell differing dividend increases. But it is expected that in most cases next year's dividend will be greater than that credited this year.

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- The large base metal discoveries, an extensive power development programme and increased forest potential present a new picture.
- These and other factors are leading to the expanded market, both within the Province and the Atlantic region, which can be best served from New Brunswick.
- We believe this to be an opportune time to reassess branch plant and distribution possibilities. For detailed particulars write to

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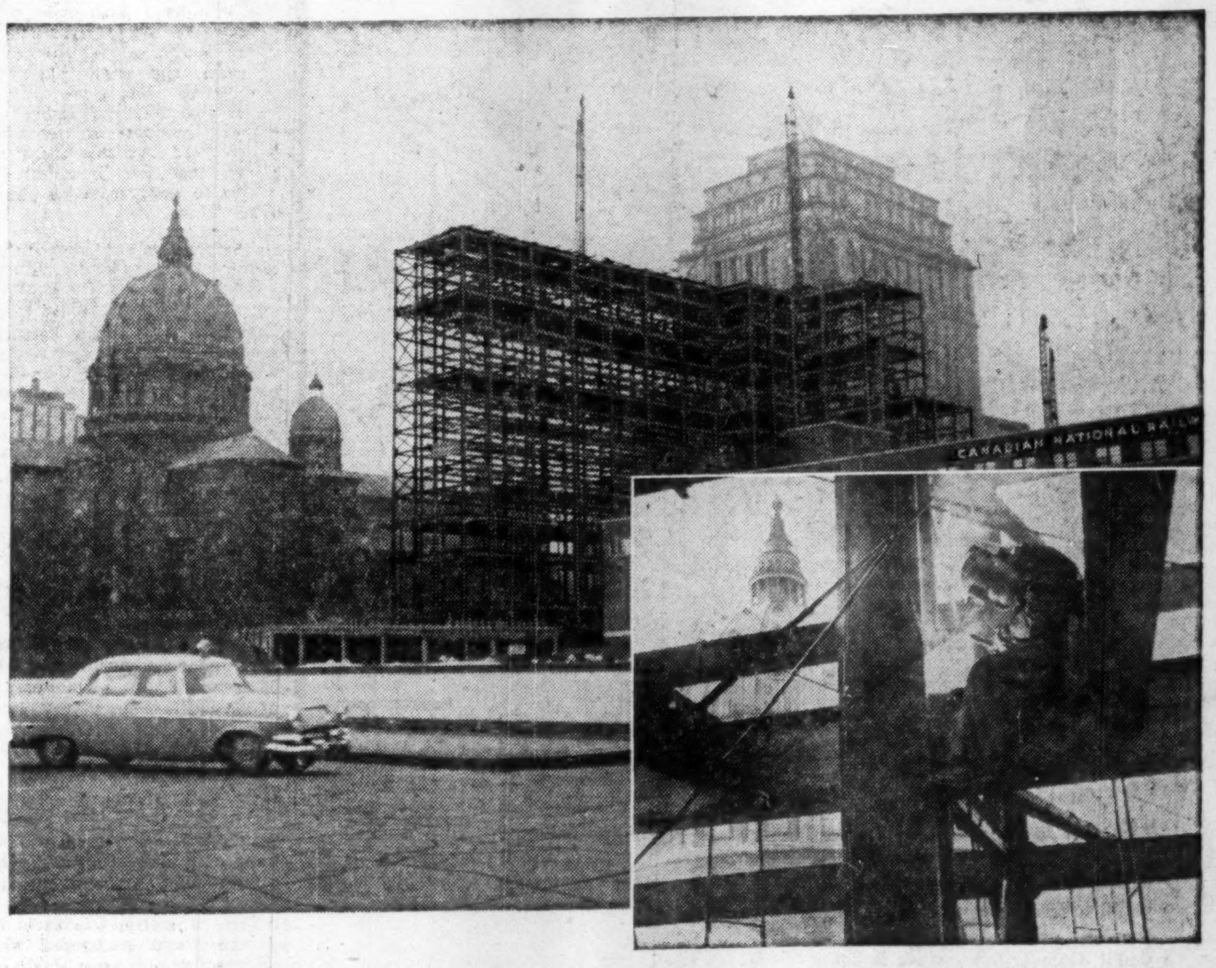

L.A. ATOM ARC Electrodes used on C.N.R.'s new $20 million Queen Elizabeth Hotel

Located in the heart of Montreal and adjoining the main offices of the CNR which house the railway's teletype nerve centre, the steel frame of the Canadian National Railway's new skyscraper hotel in Montreal has to be erected with a minimum of noise; hence the extensive use of field welding of beam and column joints, as well as of much of the vertical wind-bracing, by Dominion Bridge Company Limited.

The joining of the lighter beams to the heavier steel columns of this structure, without preheating, called for the use of low-hydrogen electrodes. After the erection work had started, L.A.'s ATOM ARC Electrodes were introduced on the job, and the approval of the welders themselves was so enthusiastic that *Atom Arc* Electrodes were adopted for structural welds.

Behind the selection of *Atom Arc* Electrodes for this structural steel job, or for *any* field welding job, are cold facts which no steel fabricator should overlook.

Atom Arc Electrodes are faster — depositing more pounds of metal per hour; they have greater deposition efficiency, resulting in more pounds of weld metal per electrode. Additionally, *Atom Arc* Electrodes under normal conditions effectively resist moisture pick-up for 10 days after the container has been opened. Atom Arc weld metal is X-ray-sound and has better impact resistance than ordinary low-hydrogen electrodes. Furthermore there is no starting porosity.

Finally, the electrodes are easier to use in all positions, a factor that greatly reduces welder fatigue.

Atom Arc Electrodes are protected from moisture and mechanical damage by strong, convenient, hermetically sealed metal containers.

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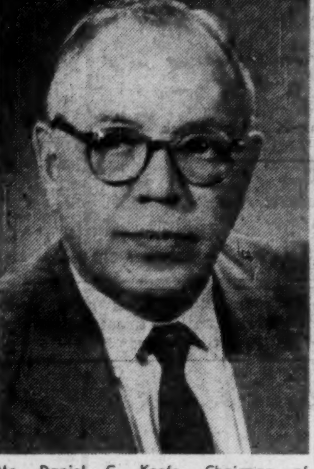
ANNOUNCEMENT

FRANCIS G. FERRABEE ELECTED A DIRECTOR OF INGERSOLL-RAND COMPANY



Mr. Daniel C. Keefe, Chairman of Ingersoll-Rand Company, New York, has announced the election of Francis G. Ferrabee as director of that company. Mr. Ferrabee, president of the Canadian Ingersoll-Rand Company, Limited, with headquarters in Montreal, has been associated with Ingersoll-Rand since 1924, both in Canada and the United States.

WESTERN BREWERIES LTD. between Jan. 15 and 21 issued an additional 8,075 shares upon conversion of debentures. Now 763,715 shares outstandig.

$20.5 Mill. Bonds Are Proposed By Westcoast Trans.

A statement of registration covering $20.5 millions (U.S. funds) subordinate debentures and 615,000 shares of no par capital stock has been filed with the U.S. Securities & Exhange Commission by Westcoast Transmission Co., a Canadian corporation.

Company proposes to sell issue in units consisting of $100 principal amount of debentures and three shares of capital stock. A group of investment firms headed by Eastman Dillon & Co. will underwrite the issue.

Company has also registered an additional 3,271,000 shares of capital stock which will be sold separately.

Proceeds of this financing and proposed sale of $112.5 millions in bonds and notes to institutional investors in the U.S. and Canada will be used to put into operation a gas pipeline system for transport of natural gas from Peace River county area of Alberta and British Columbia to markets in British Columbia and for delivery at the U.S. border to Pacific Northwest Pipeline Corp. Estimated cost of project is approximately $152,430,000.

Only about $3½ millions of the new offering will be made in Canada.

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DC-4

The Price of the Cold War

Canada's Defense Spending at $1.8 Billions for 1956-57

OTTAWA (Staff) — Defense spending in the coming financial year will continue at about the present level. Budgetary funds, which have to be covered by taxes, will be voted at exactly the same level as last year, and that is only $11 millions more than the National Defense Department expects to spend before the present financial year ends on March 31. For the first time since rearmament started in 1951, defense spending is matching the parliamentary vote to within a very tiny fraction. The vote for last year and the coming year is $1,775 millions. Budgetary expenditures to March 31 is expected to be $1,764 millions.

This doesn't mean, however, that cash spending by the Defense Department is exactly as forecast. Once again the transfers into and out of the Replacement Account—which depend on giving away World War II equipment — have turned out differently from what was expected; and because of these changes the National Defense services now expect to spend $94 millions less than the $1,863 millions which was available to them in the current year.

The intention this time a year ago was to use $97 millions out of the Replacement Fund to buy new equipment, nearly all by the Army. It was expected to put only $9 millions into the fund as a credit from the Mutual Aid vote in respect of World War II equipment transferred to our NATO partners.

As it now turns out, the only way to spend the Mutual Aid funds is to transfer a good deal more World War II equipment. It's now expected that $54 millions will be given away by March 31; and this $54 millions will show up as an addition to the Replacement Fund.

The forces evidently find it much easier to give away new equipment than to buy replacements for themselves. Instead of spending $97 millions out of the Replacement Fund, they now expect to use only $59 millions of it this year. So the total cash spending out of the fund is only $5 millions, to be added to the $1,764 millions from budgetary funds.

How Pattern Changing
(1956 Estimates Compared with 1955)

	Estimates for 1955-56	Present Forecast for 1955-56	Estimates for 1956-57
	($ Millions)		
Military personnel costs ...	467	471	480
Procurement of equipment .	675	579	561
Construction	161	156	191
Operations and maintenance	535	551	597
NATO infrastructure	25	12	18
CROSS CASH SPENDING ..	1,863	1,769	1,847
Add transfer of mutual aid equipment credited to replacement account	9	54	...
Deduct service costs paid out of replacement account ..	97	59	72
Leaves Budgetary Expend. .	1,775	1,764	1,775

Alters System

At the end of this financial year, however, the Replacement Fund is being revamped. No more money will be put into it. Gifts of World War II equipment are, anyway, on a much reduced scale; the equipment is becoming increasingly obsolete, and NATO policy is increasingly concerned with getting up-to-date equipment.

On the old basis of valuation, the old equipment which we gave away was reckoned at its "replacement value." This tended to minimize the value our allies could get out of the Mutual Aid material, and to maximize the funds being stored up for future spending by the Army (and to a small degree by the other services).

Starting April 1 "replacement value" is being abandoned. Old equipment to be given away will be valued at 25% of its so-called "replacement value." The charge on mutual aid for the coming year is put at only $9 millions, instead of $36 millions as it would have been on the old basis.

This $9 millions will be credited directly to the service which provides the old equipment; and it's thought that most of it will have to be spent to put the stuff in condition for shipping. Nothing more goes into the Replacement Fund, which is already bigger than anyone quite knows how to spend.

At the beginning of the 1955-56 financial year, the Replacement Account stood at $273 millions. If the drawings on it work out at the net $5 millions now expected by the end of March, there will still be $268 millions carried forward into the new fiscal year.

The present estimate is that $72 millions will be spent from the fund next year. If so, it will be the first time it has been used to the full extent of the estimates.

Some observers are complaining that it is increasingly anomalous to have this large fund lying around waiting for the Army — which claims much the largest part of it—to use at its convenience. From the Army's point of view, the funds in the Replacement Account are its property, deposited there in payment for equipment which it has given away.

But it now appears increasingly unlikely that the World War II stocks which have been run down will ever be replaced on anything like a piece-for-piece basis. The future equipment of the Army is now under review both as to kind of weapons and as to quantities of stocks.

A first step has been taken with the decision to stop putting any more money into the Replacement Account. Possibly it will clear the way for a second step changing the whole basis of the Fund's use.

How Spending Changed

The accompanying table shows in outline the significant changes in the use of the defense funds.

The big reduction in procurement of new equipment — with this year's estimate down $114 millions from last year's estimate—is actually something which has been felt in the present year more than it will be next year.

Actual spending on new equipment in the current year is now put at only $579 millions compared with the estimate of $675 millions. That's a reduction of $96 millions; and next year's estimate, at $561 millions, is only $18 millions below what is now expected in the current year.

Comparing the two estimates, the big reduction is in aircraft and engines for the RCAF, shown at $197 millions for the coming year. (This is a reduction of $96 millions from the estimate of a year ago.)

Other reductions, as for shipbuilding, are partly offset by two significant increases:

—$30 millions is provided in the coming year for the "acquisition and construction of equipment" by the Defense Research Board. This is an increase of $21 millions over last year's estimate.

—All the services expect to spend more on radar, radio and signals devices. In the coming year "signals and wireless equipment" is estimated at:

—RCAF: $45 millions (up $11 millions).

—Navy: $19 millions (up $4 millions).

—Army: $8 millions (up $2 millions).

The big increase in Air Force expenditure in this category is, presumably, in connection with the mid-Canada early warning line, which also accounts for the $30-million increase in construction. The Air-Force estimate for construction in the coming year is up to $99 millions, an increase of $30 millions which is almost exactly the same as the total increase in defense construction.

Need Skill-Sense To Be Office Boss

If office workers could hire their own boss, a National Office Management Association survey shows, he would be a man between 40 and 49 "with a high degree of managerial skill who is eminently fair to workers and who has a great deal of common sense."

NOMA, the professional society of 16,000 office executives, analyzed 6,537 survey replies made by workers questioned on "the ideal boss." The replies showed:

—Older women expected the boss to have a high degree of intelligence.

—Younger women want the boss to have an understanding nature.

—Older men think experience is vital.

The survey showed that most employees didn't feel their boss had to be energetic and apparently he doesn't even need a sense of humor, unless he has a large number of older women working for him. If he is impatient, most workers say they won't mind but they won't stand for his being unjust.

Most of all, they want him to be ready with a pat on the back for good work and to let the staff know what's going on in the business.

In offices where there are many young people, a boss with a "superior sort of an attitude" is unpopular yet they don't mind too much if he wants to be "mistered."

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Most of the people who do figure-work in your office are stuck with five fingers to a hand. But if you'll look closely at the machines they're using the likelihood is you'll discover figure-work is being slowed down simply because there are about ten times more keys than the human hand can logically deal with.

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ACT NOW! *Have your secretary write or call Remington Rand, 984 Bay Street, Toronto, or your nearest Remington Rand Branch. A short demonstration, with your own figure-work problems, will surely convince you that the Remington 99 is the economical, profitable, efficient answer to your figure-work problems.*

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THE GORDON COMMISSION:

The Steel in Canada's Future

How Basic Steel Production Will Grow By 1975

By H. G. HILTON
President, Steel Co. of Canada

Canada has been a happy hunting ground for overseas steel producers when they need business but when world market conditions change, overseas sellers raise their prices above our domestic levels and leave the domestic industry to pick up the load.

Recognizing the fact that cumulative wages from raw materials to finished product are by far the largest component in the cost of the ultimate product, it is perfectly clear that a competitor paying about one third of our wage scale, which is roughly the case in Britain and Europe, enjoys a great cost advantage.

In our industry, we commence with iron ore, coal and limestone in the ground. We recover them, transport them hundreds of miles to assemble them, make coke with which the iron ore is smelted to pig iron, refine the pig iron to steel, roll it into various forms and then, in some cases, draw it into wire and manufacture further finished wire products.

We believe we are entitled to be safeguarded against such opportunists' in-and-out competition if we are to attempt to gear our industry to looking after our country's reasonable steel requirements.

Basing our "guesses" on growth in population and the presumption that as we have more potential customers in Canada, more secondary manufacturing will become economically possible and we will be able to employ mass production techniques, we see:

—Canadian steel consumption per capita in 1980 of 1,097 lb. and production per capita of 910 lb.

—Canadian steel production will make up 83% of consumption and will amount to 11,830,000 tons.

—The Canadian steel industry will have to spend some $2.9 billions on expansion to meet this demand. This estimate does not include replacement of present plant which might become obsolete.

—Steel Co. of Canada will have to spend some $1,180 millions, excluding replacement of present plant.

If the bright future we anticipate for our country is to be achieved, the following conditions will be of great assistance, if not essential:

—A continuous growth in population, approximating at least recent rates.

—Suitable safeguards to Canadian industry against imports arising out of distress markets in other countries.

—Profits adequate to attract new investment capital as well as provide part of the money required for replacements and expansion from corporate savings.

—Increased recognition on the part of the Canadian labor movement of their responsibilities as related to the Canadian economy and its future.

—Recognition by governments that they are now taking almost a quarter of our gross national product which seriously reduces potential private and corporate savings. Any reductions which may be possible would stimulate investment.

Turning to Stelco's position in 1980, the brief sees an increase in tonnage to 4,953,000 or 41.9% of total Canadian steel output. This would mean an increase of about 2,893,000 ingot tons over 1955 production of 2,060,000 tons when capacity was fully used. However, the projection was based on the period 1926 to 1954 when average use was only 81.4% of capacity.

A production of 4,953,000 tons in 1980 would represent only 81.4% of capacity. To achieve 100% of capacity, additional facilities capable of producing 3,935,000 tons would be necessary rather than 2,893,000 tons.

Estimated expenditures of $1,180.5 millions necessary are calculated in 1955 dollars. It is quite obvious that enormous sums of money will be required to expand the steel industry to supply Canadian needs even using the most conservative calculation basis.

And this ignores the fact that ove 25 years, virtually all present facilities will become obsolete and present sources of raw materials will have to be augmented. Cost of replacing Stelco facilities at present-day prices is about $450 millions.

To maintain and replace existing Stelco capacity and to increase it by 3,935,000 ingot tons per year would probably involve a total capital expenditure of up to $1,630.5 million in 1955 dollars in 1980.

Should inflationary trends continue through the next 25 years, it is certain that substantial new capital must be added to corporate accumulations and to the amounts that will be needed for expansion.

If Stelco production should reach a total of 4,953,000 ingot tons in 1980, blast-furnace production of iron would be 3,056,000 net tons which would require 4,426,000 gross tons of iron ore and 632,000 gross tons of open-hearth ore. In addition 3,583,000 net tons of coal and 1,159,000 tons of limestone and other stone would be required.

The great problem confronting the Canadian steel industry, and other industries mainly serving the domestic market, is how to meet all the competitive pressures arising from the comparative smallness of that market plus those resulting from our irrevocable commitment to the North American standard of living.

Steel in 1980

	1954	1980
Total Output (tons)	3,114,000	11,830,000
Per Capita Production (lbs.) .	402	910
Per Capital Consumption (lbs.)	598	1,097
% Canadian Production to Consumption	67.2%	83%

Cdn. Collieries Will Distribute Capital Surplus

Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Ltd. of Vancouver is planning to distribute capital surplus among its shareholders and create $15 millions in preferred shares.

The company has called a special meeting of shareholders for Feb. 17 to approve bylaws creating $15 million 5% cumulative redeemable preferred shares.

The company intends to begin distribution of funds to shareholders through the conversion of capital surplus into preferred shares at intervals and subsequent redemption of these shares. Shareholders will receive the redeemable shares which, at company call, they can cash progressively without having to pay income tax.

Should the plan receive approval the directors will meet the same day to consider the issue and redemption of the shares, says President Norman R. Whittall.

Last September the company purchased Falvelle Cedar Ltd. and in November bought Timberland Lumber Co., financing both acquisitions through bank loans.

In December it sold Cancoll Oil & Gas Co., a wholly owned subsidiary, to Merrill Petroleums for $18 millions.

Although the purchase of Flavelle and Timberland required bank loans, the sale of Cancoll enabled the company to pay off its bonds, and all bank loans (except for $7.5 millions which is secured by Merrill indebtedness and consequently can be discounted), leaving company a $1-million surplus from this transaction.

The terms of the sale of Cancoll called for $5 millions in immediate cash, $2,250,000 annually from 1957 to 1960, and the remaining $4 millions from a 10% net royalty on any production from large areas of undeveloped land in which Merrill and Cancoll were interested.

There seems a good chance of obtaining enough new production to complete this payment, which would mean a realized excess over cost on company's oil investment of more than $12 millions, of which $9 millions is in hand and assured, company says. Should this be done and the bank loans paid off, company's working capital would amount to almost $6 millions. At March 31, 1955, working capital amounted to $1.1 millions, and $1.5 millions a year earlier.

This Bright Idea Meant Big Payoff

Frank Vella of Toronto is getting five more shares of Swift & Co. stock because of a bright idea about wrapping bacon.

Some time ago Vella won a cash prize of $2,244 and three shares for his suggestion for a wrapping improvement. Now, announces Swift Canadian, Vella's idea has been ruled one of the top 15 received by Swift during 1955, the company's 100th anniversary.

The result: Five more shares. Swift stock traded in New York early this week at $47.

MacNab Takes Up B. C. Tel. Rights

MacNab's manager is taking up B. C. Telephone Co.'s rights offering of Jan. 18. This offering entitles shareholders of record Jan. 25 to purchase one additional share at $40.50 for each four shares held. He holds 50 shares now. He will sell sufficient other securities to obtain the necessary funds.

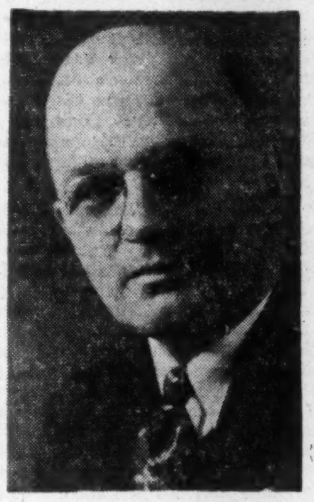
ANNOUNCEMENT

G. A. SPENCER T. WOOD N. W. MacLEOD

Mr. A. W. Bruce, Executive Vice-President and General Manager, of Household Finance Corporation of Canada announces the following promotions of Executive personnel; Mr. G. A. Spencer, formerly a District Supervisor, covering Western Canadian branch offices and headquartered in Winnipeg, Manitoba, becomes General Supervisor in the Western Division, with headquarters in Toronto. Mr. T. Wood and Mr. N. W. MacLeod became District Supervisors in the Western Division, covering Ontario branch offices, with their headquarters in Toronto. Mr. Wood recently managed the branch office at 319 Ouellette Avenue in Windsor, while Mr. MacLeod was the manager at 10056—101A Avenue in Edmonton.

ANNOUNCEMENT

New Director of The Eastern Trust Company



WALLACE W. SMITH

of Lunenburg, N.S., whose election to the Board of Directors of The Eastern Trust Company has been announced.

Mr. Smith is a Vice-President of National Sea Products Ltd. and a Director of a number of corporations in the Maritimes.

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86th ANNUAL STATEMENT

Year ended December 31, 1955

INCOME:		
Premiums for ordinary and group life assurances	$38,150,895.30	
Premiums for group accident and sickness benefits	4,465,473.83	
Consideration for ordinary and group annuities	4,913,080.31	
Consideration for settlement annuities arising out of assurance policies	1,413,673.42	
Interest, dividends and rents after deducting $1,150,982.36 allocated for investment expenses	20,192,575.01	
Net profit on sale of ledger assets after applying $1,047,817.25 to reduce the book value of securities to stabilize future interest yields	18,362.51	
		$69,154,060.38
EXPENDITURES:		
Death and disability claims	$ 9,906,994.34	
Group accident and sickness claims	3,597,198.24	
Matured endowments and surrender values	9,066,052.31	
Ordinary, group and settlement annuity payments	2,400,596.10	
Interest allowed on policy proceeds, dividends and other amounts on deposit and on staff pension and insurance reserves	2,686,571.98	
General expenses and taxes including commissions and the cost of home office and agency administration, less the amount allocated for investment expenses	9,556,105.04	
Net amount by which ledger assets were written down	100,000.00	
	$37,313,518.01	
Increase in actuarial liabilities	21,189,319.00	
		$58,502,837.01
SURPLUS EARNINGS FOR YEAR		$10,651,223.37
Deduct:		
Dividends paid or allotted to policyholders	$ 7,597,455.30	
Increase in provision for dividends payable in subsequent year	975,000.00	
Transferred to specific reserve for fluctuation in value of investments	500,000.00	
		$ 9,072,455.30
TRANSFERRED TO UNASSIGNED CONTINGENCY FUND		$ 1,578,768.07

LOUIS L. LANG, *President*
H. L. GUY, C.B.E., F.S.A., *General Manager*

1955—ANOTHER RECORD YEAR

1954		1955
$ 9,411,000	Surplus Earnings	$ 10,651,000
31,193,000	Payments to Policyholders and Beneficiaries	33,549,000
180,862,000	New Assurances (*All on Canadians*)	188,846,000
459,547,000	Total Assets	489,581,000
1,653,704,000	Assurances In Force	1,794,967,000

A copy of the complete report of the proceedings of the Company's annual meeting, held at the Home Office on February 2, 1956, will be sent on request.

ML-97

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Education Scheme Health Week Plan

Health organizations across Canada are in the midst of a full-scale educational scheme called National Health Week.

Much of the health emphasis being generated is directed at industries. Even minor ailments, reports an industrial accident prevention association, can cause momentary lapses that result in industrial injuries.

Major attention also is given to tuberculosis, heart diseases, dental decay, alcoholism, traffic accidents and arthritis.

Some 10,000 one-time healthy Canadians contracted tuberculosis last year and the cost to communities per wage-earners afflicted is estimated at $5,000 per year.

Heart diseases, however, remain the major cause of death in Canada and bold research projects have been designed to seek answers to this problem.

In the field of dental health, the Canadian Dental Association has completed a study of an accumulation of 30 years of scientific evidence involving fluoridation and it has gone on record as approving fluoride treatment of water supplies.

Another health problem arises from abuse of alcohol. Alcoholics contribute to absenteeism, accidents and wastage in industry, and generally increase the burden of taxation for everyone, a Health League committee has found, and part of next week's educational program will be aimed at helping people recognize alcoholic danger signs early.

Another facet of the program centers around arthritis which cost Canadian business some 9.5 million workdays last year. The arthritis cost in wages alone was an estimated $70 millions.

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Coming Events

Coming events of national interest and importance brought to the attention of Post editors will be included in this monthly column.

FEBRUARY

1-2—Co-operative Féderée de Quebec, Montreal.
1-3—Canadian Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Show, Exhibition Park, Toronto.
1-3—Hotel & Restaurant Suppliers' Ass'n. annual exposition and show mart, continued from Jan. 31, Montreal.
1-3—Ontario Society for Crippled Children, King Edward Hotel, Toronto.
3—Ontario Horse Breeders' Association, Royal York, Toronto.
3—Ontario Cattle Breeders' Association, Royal York, Toronto.
3-4—Canadian Bar Association — Ontario Section, Royal York, Toronto.
5-6—Canadian Kennel Club, King Edward, Toronto.
5-8—Canadian Ceramic Society, Ste. Marguerite, Que.
6-7—Ontario Plowmen's Association, King Edward, Toronto.
6-8—Canadian Fruit Wholesalers' Ass'n., Montreal.
6-8—Canadian Refrigeration Manufacturers' Association, Royal York and Exhibition Park.
6-9—Canadian Retail Hardware Association, Royal York, Toronto.
6-10—Senior Waterworks Operators' Course (repetition of course No. 1 held in October), Provincial Institute of Trades, Toronto.
6-11—Ontario Provincial Legislative Board, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Royal York, Toronto.
7-9—Alberta Dairymen's Association, Edmonton.
8-9—Ontario Association of Agricultural Societies and Class "B" Fairs, King Edward Hotel, Toronto.
8-9—Quebec Bottlers' Ass'n., Quebec, Que.
9—Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association, Saskatoon.
9-12—Canadian All-Pet Show—Show Mart, Montreal.
9-12—Canadian Managing Editors' Conference, King Edward Hotel, Toronto.
12-14—Ontario Association of Rural Municipalities, King Edward, Toronto.
12-14—Ontario Association of Real Estate Boards annual conference, Prince Edward Hotel, Windsor, Ont.
13-15—Canadian Lumbermen's Association, Montreal.
13-15—Food Brokers' Association of Canada, Royal York, Toronto.
14-15—Canadian Industrial Traffic League, national organization of industrial traffic managers, annual general meeting, Royal York Hotel, Toronto.
14-15—Saskatchewan Optometric Association, Regina.
14-16—Saskatchewan Dairy Association, Saskatoon.
17-18—Ontario Association of Architects, Royal York, Toronto.
17-18—Pipe Line Contractors Association of Canada, Royal York, Toronto.
17-26—Agricultural Show — Show Mart, Montreal.
19-21—National Concrete Products' Association, Windsor, Ont.
19-23—Canadian Bicycle & Sport Goods Ass'n., Montreal.
20—Canadian Jewelers' Ass'n., Toronto.
20-22—County and Department Engineers, Royal York, Toronto.
20-22—Ontario Good Roads Association, Royal York, Toronto.
20-22—Ontario Land Surveyors' Association, Royal York, Toronto.
20-23—National Gift Show, Exhibition Park, Toronto.
20-24—Senior Sewage Operators' Course, Provincial Institute of Trades, Toronto.
21-23—Dairy Manufacturers' Ass'n. of Manitoba, Winnipeg.
21-23—Manitoba Dairy Ass'n., Winnipeg.
22—Ontario Road Builders' Association, Royal York, Toronto.
22-23—Canadian Automotive Wholesalers and Manufacturers Association, Toronto.
23—Chemical Institute of Canada, 10th Divisional Conference, Protective Coatings Division, Royal York Hotel, Toronto.
23-24—Garage Operators' Association of Ontario, Royal York, Toronto.
24—B. C. Construction Industries' Exchange, Georgia Hotel, Vancouver.
24—Chemical Institute of Canada, 10th Divisional Conference, Protective Coatings Division, Sheraton—Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal.
25—Mar. 2 Canadian Toy Fair, Montreal.
26-28—Association of Municipal Electrical Utilities of Ontario, Royal York, Toronto.
26-28—Canadian Association of Master Painters and Decorators, Niagara Falls, Ont.
26-28—Ontario Municipal Electric Association, Royal York, Toronto.
26-29—Optometrical Association of Ontario, Toronto.
29-Mar. 3—Ontario Hog Producers' Association, King Edward Hotel, Toronto.

Fed. Co-Op Sales At $40 Millions

From Our Own Correspondent

REGINA — The recently formed Federated Co-operatives Ltd., an amalgamation of Saskatchewan Federated Co-operatives Ltd. with the Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale a year ago, sales in 1955 hit $40,694,322, up $2,620,790 over 1954.

Biggest money maker was refining and sale of petroleum products from the group's Regina refinery where production hit 117,483,000 gallons, an increase of 32,829,000 gallons over 1954.

POST TRAVEL BUREAU

Where to go – how to go – where to stay

Why They Come Back To Daytona

Known as a year-round resort longer than any other place in Florida, Daytona Beach is characterized by sunny days, gentle breezes, bathing and sunning every month of the year.

One of the larger resorts in the State, it escapes overcrowding—its beach is 23 miles long and 500 ft. wide at low tide. One of the fastest-growing sections of Florida, its resident population is constantly being boosted by those who, having retired, build or buy homes with ocean views.

The Beach is also ideal to drive on. The boulevard of hard-packed sand is the scene of many car races. Feb. 12 the speed trials begin, ushering in the 7th Annual "Speed Weeks." Here, 21 years ago, Sir Malcolm Campbell established his 276-mph record. Since that time many auto daredevils have sped over this same stretch of sand. On the final three days of "Speed Weeks," championship races will be held over the beach-road course and contestants will include some of the best-known names of the sport.

Of particular interest to spectators is the Museum of Speed which houses Campbell's sensational Bluebird, Guy Lombardo's "Tempo VI," as well as mementos of famous speedsters of land, sea and air.

Anglers visiting Daytona Beach delight in the great variety of fishing available. Large channel bass are caught daily in the surf. There are many charter boats to take parties out for deep sea fishing. Fresh-water large-mouth bass may be lured in the St. Johns River, and salt-water trout in the lagoon.

Three championship golf courses are at the tourist's disposal, and all extend country-club privileges to visiting linksmen. Professionals arrange matches and have a full 1956 program of golf tournaments planned for both men and ladies.

Train Baseball Players

One of the most important baseball training grounds in the U. S., Daytona Beach, is also famous for Bill McGowan's Umpire School, which offers sound and thorough training for the arbiters of the popular game.

Boating is an important part of the winter program. An ideal haven for mariners, Daytona Beach also boasts one of the finest boat works on the East Coast of the U. S. Conveniently situated on the Halifax River, it is popular with yachtsmen—not only for its excellent repair facilities but also for its lodging accommodations.

Many boats, especially small power cruisers, stay at the Municipal Yacht Basin which is a rendezvous for boatsmen and close to the shopping section. Sailing is very much in evidence along the Halifax River—with the catamaran class of boat becoming increasingly popular for family outings.

Shuffleboard, which was introduced to the U. S. at Daytona Beach when the first land court was built in 1913, is popular with all age groups. The Peabody Shuffleboard Club, one of several in the area, lists over 1,000 members.

WEARY OF DRIVING that tired old "Jag"? Come on down and spin along the hard-packed sand of the "World's Most Famous Beach" at Dayton, Fla., in a one, two or three-wheeler. Incidentally, that "spin" means a safe 10 m.p.h. because that's the limit except on a restricted stretch during "Speed Week" in February.

A calendar of outstanding sporting events during the 1956 winter season includes the Speed Weeks—Feb. 12 to 26, the U. S. Congressional Baseball Spring Training and Exhibition Game—March 1, the National AAU Women's Indoor Swimming and Diving Championships—April 5-7, Championship Motorcycle Races — March 10-11.

Apart from spectator and participant sports, lazing, sunning, and swimming, Daytona Beach has a large number of novel attractions. Close to the Museum of Speed is the Sea Zoo, featuring a Sea Circus. Sea lions performing amusing stunts, porpoises leaping from the water to be fed by hand and the only sea cow family in captivity are some of the stars of the show.

The 12-acre Sugar Mill Gardens in Port Orange contains the ruins of an old English sugar mill and a lost Spanish mission, tropical gardens, birds, monkeys and replicas of prehistoric animals.

The Tunnel of Fantasy, located just north of Port Orange, is a winding tunnel of majestic orchids and other rare jungle plants. There are aviaries here filled with tropical birds and aquariums housing many unusual fish including the deadly piranhas and walking fish.

A delightful trip from Daytona Beach to the Tomoka River affords the opportunity to see a remarkable picture of tropical Florida as it must have been when Spanish settlers first arrived. There are several attractive cruises along this waterway and passengers will recognize settings from some famous motion pictures. Alligators swim up to the boats begging for food, and other wild tropical animals may be seen in the water or on shore.

A pleasant jaunt some evening is a drive along the ocean highway to Inlet Harbor to watch the shrimp boats unload. Here the visitor may see the fishermen repairing their nets and he may inspect a large number of marine specimens on display in the aquarium.

Theatrical Entertainment

The Arts are not neglected at Daytona Beach. The modernistic Peabody Auditorium offers the latest Broadway shows, ballet, concerts and forums. The Little Theatre, a community theatre group directed by professionals, offers a busy schedule and an interesting variety of plays. Sunday evening concerts at the City Recreation Hall have been attracting large crowds, and the outdoor bandshell has a number of treats for the 1956 season.

There is a wide choice of night and supper clubs as well as intimate cocktail lounges. Restaurants with atmosphere, efficient cafeterias and sumptuous clubs excell in providing delicious and different food.

On the whole, modern and Spanish Florida architecture prevail in the public buildings as well as the homes. The majority of modern buildings are of concrete block and brick painted in colorful pastels. New homes are usually one story, either flat or tile roofed, with picture-frame windows.

There are over 25,000 rental units in and around Daytona Beach from which to choose accommodation. Hotels cost from about $12 to $30 per person, per day, American Plan. Suites start at $30. In addition there are many motels and guest homes throughout the area. Housekeeping apartments are very popular and cost from $8 to $15 a day for double occupancy. Many of these accommodations offer entertainment on the grounds such as shuffleboard courts, games rooms, and both salt- and fresh-water swimming pools.

By air, it takes 14 hours from Toronto to Daytona Beach, with a stopover at New York. Return fare is $136.

It is a two-nights-on-the-train trip and costs $105 (via Detroit) or $124 (via New York), plus sleeping accommodation and meals.

A popular resort with Canadians, Daytona Beach, is a year-round answer to the "where to go" holiday problem.

Travel Agencies Form Packaged Tour Association

A co-operative venture sponsored by 23 of the 90 large travel agencies in Canada have formed Canadian Travel Advisors Ltd., a non-profit association that will design and arrange package tours on a wholesale basis for re-sale by its retail members. The market in Canada right now is estimated at $10 millions a year.

Previously most packaged tours sold in Canada had been arranged by U. S., British, or Continental firms.

Formation of Travel Advisors has been discussed by travel agency heads for some two years. It was incorporated last fall and reached its full-time operations this week. Membership is open to the other major agencies if they wish to participate.

Initially, the association will arrange domestic tours for sale throughout 1956 and by next year it expects it should be ready to offer full services on a world-wide basis.

Basic reason for the move, says manager George Quin, is the advantage of on-the-spot planning of tour arrangements with faster service to retailers. Ultimately, he adds, it should make Canadian retailers more tour conscious and, therefore, more aggressive salesmen.

Travel Advisors will make immediate contacts with wholesale tour planners throughout the world, arranging agents and services that will be of particular interest to Canadian travelers. Eventually, the association hopes to eliminate on-the-spot wholesalers and make all its own arrangements from head office in Toronto.

Currently, package tour interest is reaching record highs in Canada. Travel agents expecting the usual January slump in business have reported that sales have boomed this month. Much of the interest centres around European conducted tours but a growing interest has been shown in domestic tours. This domestic business, says Quin, has been neglected to a degree and with aggressive promotion might be made into a $5 million business by 1959.

Officers of the new association have been drawn from the Toronto area for the first year of operation because of the need for frequent meetings. They are: President, O. K. Johnson, Toronto; Vice-Presidents, John R. King, Hamilton, and Kenneth B. Conn, Toronto; Secretary, Clayton A. Farewell, Toronto; Treasurer, Gordon A. Gerwain, Toronto. Directors are: James F. Burritt, Calgary; Byron A. Swayze, London; Arne Ritari, Sudbury; and Leo Tobin, Montreal.

Airlines Ready For Record Year

MONTREAL (Staff) — Airlines are clearing their flight decks to be ready for what should be their busiest tourist year in Europe. The traveler from Canada is going to find it easier to get connecting flights beyond his point of arrival.

The continental carriers have prepared 20% more seating space. The 20 airlines that carry the bulk of European travel are increasing their frequencies, adding new cities to their networks and putting new planes into service—including more inter-city helicopters.

The annual summer time table meetings of International Air Transport Association Carriers recently concluded at Paris, have resulted in agreements that the 1956 peak season schedules will generally begin on April 22 and conclude on October 6.

The Paris sessions completed plans to integrate inter-continental flights with European timetables to allow easier and more frequent connections to all cities in Europe, as far east as Ankara, where a new airport has just been opened to commercial services.

New cities added to the European network this summer include Bergen, Bardufoss, Ostend and Venice.

Get Currency Now For Your European Trip

If you are planning to visit Europe this summer, purchase your foreign currency now.

For instance, you can obtain 390 French francs for your Canadian dollar right now. That's 30 francs more than you could have received at the height of the tourist season last summer. The same advantage — in varying degrees — holds true for Spanish pesetas, Turkish pounds, Yugoslavian dinars, etc.

For most countries which maintain official exchange rates, better bargains can be arranged in the winter than in the middle of the summer, when tourist demand is heaviest. The degree of advantage varies with the degree of control exercised over exchange rates by the treasuries of foreign countries.

More and more Canadian groups planning summer European vacations are going to accredited dealers in foreign exchange in midwinter to purchase at least part of their currency requirements.

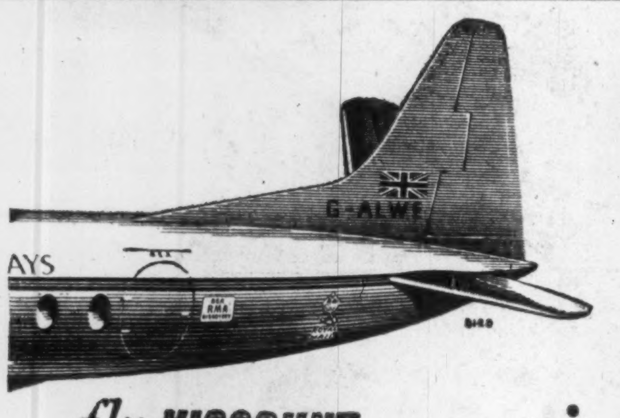
Here are comparative rates to the dollar — official versus free rates—prevailing at the moment.

	Offic. rate	Free rate (now)	Free rate last summer
France (francs)	350	390	360
Spain (pesetas)	39	42.3	41
Turkey (pound)	2.80	8.7	...
Yugoslavia (dinars)	300	718	...
Austria (schillings)	[illegible]	[illegible]	...
Germany (marks)	4.19	[illegible]	...

Retail Federation Plans March Montreal Meeting

Study of the impact of discount houses and shopping centres on Canadian retail business and discussions on buying and selling methods are planned for the 14th annual conference of the Canadian Retail Federation in Montreal, March 5-6.

Conference planners said emphasis will be placed on encouraging general discussion of retailing problems by delegates attending instead of a few key speakers. Moderators and discussion group leaders are being appointed to guide the sessions.



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55-2

How Use Insurance Proceeds?

Here Are Five Settlement Options, Their Advantages

How should a widow use the proceeds from her husband's life insurance? It's an important decision because in most men's estates, life insurance looms large.

One view holds they should be payable to a man's wife in cash or an income arrangement administered by an insurance company. Another maintains a trust should be set up with insurance payable to the estate and handled by trustees.

Some of the pros and cons of life insurance settlement options and trusts under a will were examined by Fraser Deacon in a talk before the Estates Planners Council of Hamilton.

Here is a digest:

By FRASER DEACON

Arguments have persisted about how to use the proceeds of life insurance. Pros and cons of using settlement options in insurance policies or trusts under a will have raised much controversy.

To reach a solution bringing the greatest good to a client and his beneficiaries, life underwriters should realize the advantages of a trust under a will while trust officers, lawyers and accountants should see the advantages of settlement options.

What exactly are settlement options? Most insurance companies include in their policies a provision which allows a choice to be made whereby all or part of the net proceeds—otherwise payable in one sum— can be payable according to a number of options.

There are five main types of these settlement options.

Under option 1, proceeds are left with the company for any period to which it will consent, with the company paying interest. This option is selected when it is desirable to leave capital intact and with the company—yet receive interest as from another type of investment.

Under option 2, proceeds are paid in equal annual or more frequent amounts, installments to be of a specified size, until together with compound interest the balance has been exhausted. If under option 1 interest payments amount to $600 a year but the beneficiary needs $1,800 and is prepared to exhaust the capital in doing so, he might thus elect option 2.

By option 3, proceeds are paid in equal amounts for a fixed period of years. This selection is appropriate when money is needed for a specific period, as for example until the assured's youngest child is 21.

Under option 4, proceeds are paid in equal annual or shorter periods for a guaranteed period of years and thereafter during the remaining lifetime of the original beneficiary. The amount will depend on the age and sex of the person. This option is used when a life annuity for a widow is desirable — with the proviso that if she dies within the "guaranteed period" installments will still be paid until the end of the period.

By option 5 proceeds are paid annually during the joint lifetime of two persons and during the remaining lifetime of the survivor. This is used when an insured elects to have the value of a maturing endowment (or the cash value at a certain date other than maturity) of one of his policies payable to his wife and himself during their remaining lifetimes.

While clauses vary from company to company, those are the main types of options usually offered. But in describing them, there are innumerable notes that could be added. For example some companies include a settlement option clause in all policies; others do not include it unless requested by the insured.

Advantage of Options

What are the advantages of settlement options when determining whether to use them or set up a trust under a will?

—Settlement options assure a life annuitant a measure of guaranteed income which he cannot outlive.

—Use of a settlement option to provide an annuity can free other capital in an estate for release to other members of the family without endangering the life income of the annuitant. For example, $100,000 in 3% bonds would be required to provide an interest income of $3,000 annually. To provide an annuity guaranteed for 20 years and life where the annuitant is a woman of 65 would require $50,000. Meanwhile the remaining $50,000 could be used for other family purposes.

—Probate costs which are involved where money is payable under a will are eliminated.

—No administrative costs are imposed during the installment paying period.

—Succession duty valuation of non-commutable payments under settlement options are favorable to the deceased's estate.

—The portion of a life annuity taxable as "interest" for income tax purposes is determined from a Dominion table and is favorable to the taxpayer.

—Payments under settlement options which are directed to preferred beneficiaries go to them free of the claims of the insured's creditors. Such would be true of the proceeds of an insurance policy payable to the insured's estate only if held in trust under an insurance declaration under the will for the deceased's preferred beneficiaries.

Examples of Misuse

Options can be and are sometimes misused or at least not properly applied.

For example, a husband stipulates that proceeds of a policy be paid to his wife over a period of 20 years and if she dies during the 20-year period, remainder payments go to his estate. Such an arrangement is in order if his will is such that his estate will still be in process of administration at her death. However, if the will provides for an outright gift of the entire estate at his death, or if administration has been wound up before the widow dies, remainder payments could not be dealt with unless the estate were reopened—with attendant costs.

Or assume the same insured named his wife's estate as beneficiary for remainder payments. By doing so he loses control over the disposition of such payments, added to which she may have made no will, or an inadequate one to deal with the payments. Further, these will increase succession duty value of her estate.

What if the widow's insurance income is inadequate for her needs and the beneficiary declaration has denied freedom to commute the policy payments to secure needed cash? If this is so, she can gain access to the capital of the policy only through legal processes with their accompanying costs. Denial of commutation may also leave a beneficiary critically short of cash with which to pay succession duties.

Occasionally a settlement option election provides that if the wife predeceases the insured, the children become the primary beneficiaries. If this does happen and the insured's parents die, the insured would have no one legally capable of giving him consent to deal with his policy until one of the children attained majority.

When Use Settlements?

When should settlement options be used and when should they be abandoned in favor of a trust under a will? It is hard to give a categorical answer. There are pros and cons depending on the client's estate situation.

The majority of people die without a will and with an estate of less than $25,000, primarily life insurance. In such cases optional clauses provide a form of administration and save the widow reinvestment problems. And their use eliminates the problem of appointment of a trustee and contingent trustees.

To deny a widow the right to commute insurance payments is sound in some circumstances if it is desirable to restrict easy-spending ways without imposing hardship.

Whether the estate is large or small, there are certain cases where the employment of the Ontario exemption on noncommutable income is advantageous.

On the other hand, settlement options should definitely not be used when alternative cash sources for payment of succession duties are not readily available.

It is also unwise to set up a life annuity when the annuity is insufficient to cover needs and other outside capital is not available.

Life underwriters recognize the advantages of trusts under a will. Properly set up, they provide from insurance proceeds great opportunities for sound investment, excellent capital appreciation, substantial income yields — and considerable flexibility regarding frequent or infrequent encroachments on capital large or small. Administration charges are reasonable in relation to services which the beneficiary is entitled to request.

No Need For Controversy

I see no reason for heated controversy about settlement options vs trust arrangements. So far as estate. Nor are they aided by a I know most insurance companies would be happy if all death bene-fits were settled in one sum at death. However, options are filling a need for conservation of capital at the request of clients.

A client's interests are not best served by a trust officer categorically insisting all life insurance proceeds should be paid to the life underwriter insisting settlement options are preferable to a trust under a will.

It is my opinion that in estates where a trust will is desirable, client interest is usually best served by an intermediate solution—that is with only part of the insurance being payable under settlement options and with the majority if not all of the insurance being payable under a will.

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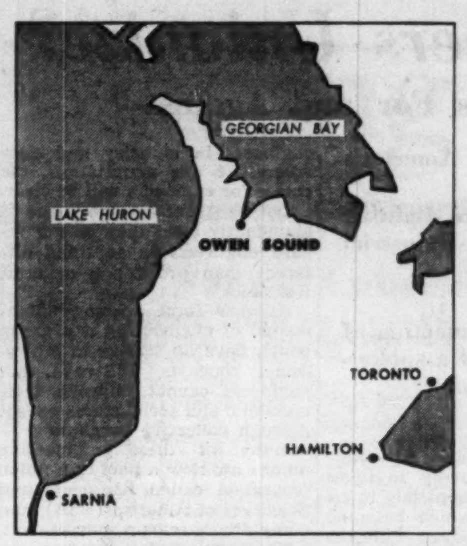

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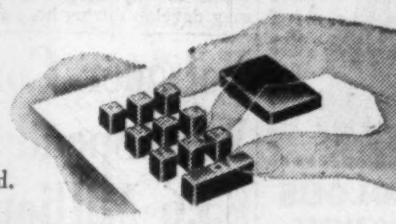

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BY PETER C. NEWMAN

Here are the three mysterious brothers behind Principal Investments Ltd. Don't miss the exciting story of their success and how they developed that retailing phenomenon — the shopping centre.

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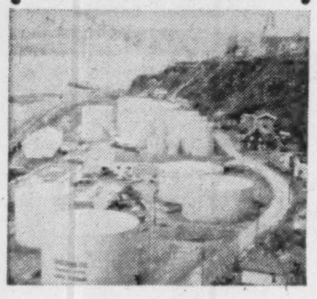

BRUCE HUTCHISON DISCOVERS

What industry is doing to QUEBEC

Is a modern-day industrial revolution threatening the age-old Quebec traditions? In the first of his two-part report on Quebec, Bruce Hutchison, one of Canada's leading journalists, reports on Industrial Quebec.

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The battle over your child's report card

BY ROBERT FULFORD

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B.C.'s FABULOUS SHEEP RANCH

On a Northern British Columbia ranch, seventy - five hundred sheep cope with nervous breakdowns and give their owner-rancher, Willam Hayward, one of Canada's biggest headaches.

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Should Engineers Unionize?

Here Are Arguments For and Against

Trade unions are organizing North America's engineers.

Engineering's professional groups are fighting this trend, see it as a ball and chain on industrial progress.

Who's right?

Recently in New York at the annual meeting of the National Industrial Conference Board a spokesman from each side argued the proposition.

Here are digests:

Pro:

RUSSELL M. STEPHENS, president, AFL TLC American Federation of Technical Engineers:

Today, over 90% of technically trained persons are employed on a salary basis, regardless of the skill, knowledge, and experience they may possess.

This condition is the result of the transition of industry from single ownership to the corporate type of collective ownership. This growth of industry has directly affected the status of the engineer. It has forced engineers to work for large companies. It has created the employee-engineer.

No longer do the vast majority of engineers work as independent contractors for one person or a small group of people.

Prior to the recent great growth of industry, the engineer may have had grievances to discuss with his employer. It is possible that these were ironed out and, undoubtedly, sometimes conditions were corrected.

However, under the present situation, the individual does not find it possible to discuss grievances and correct a situation because, after all, the immediate supervisor is only another employee of the same organization.

Many grievances may arise relative to wages and working conditions and since an individual is unable to accomplish the desired results, it is mandatory that he help form and belong to an organization which will carry on collective bargaining with his employer. In this way he will obtain proper compensation and working conditions more in keeping with his contribution to the growth and financial stature of his company.

What enlightened company today would undertake a research, engineering or manufacturing project without a binding contract assuring it of equitable reimbursement for its efforts and know-how? Why then should the same company expect its employees to give of their talents, with reimbursement to be solely at the whim of the company executive?

Under a collective bargaining agreement negotiated by the American Federation of Technical Engineers (an AFL-TLC affiliate), minimum standards are assured; patent rights are contractually protected; classification descriptions are bilaterally developed; the standard work day and work week are firmly established with premium pay provisions for work above standard hours; rewards for individual merit and efficiency are established; discrimination is eliminated; the right of free expression and assemblage is guaranteed; bilateral discussions on the subjects of health, safety and sanitation are inaugurated; vacation leave, personal leave, and sick leave are guaranteed by contract; and many other conditions of employment are spelled out in detail, to the advantage of both the employee and management.

In the matter of patent rights we maintain that a patentable product, process, or material developed as a result of exceptional ability and ingenuity on the part of the employee (and very often after much thought and study in leisure hours), should not solely be the property of the employer.

In far too many instances an engineer before starting work in a unit not organized by a union must first sign a patent waiver releasing to the company all rights to any invention that he may develop during his tenure of employment. Many of these waivers apply equally to items he may develop completely in his spare time and which have no connection whatsoever with the employer's business or product.

* * *

Con:

MILTON F. LUNCH, industrial relations specialist, National Society of Professional Engineers:

The experts say we will need at least double our present number of engineers in industry by 1970.

What kind of an engineering profession will it be? And will it grow and develop on a co-operative-partnership basis with that other essential ingredient of the brave new technological world—management? It can do that, or it can enter the new engineering age as a quarreling, squabbling, disruptive influence in the technical-management relationship.

The National Society of Professional Engineers believes that professionalism and unionism are incompatible concepts, and further believes that engineering is a profession.

This is not a blanket criticism of unionism for those who may need it or desire it. It is a simple recognition that engineers must make their choice — either they are professionals who must follow professional principles, or they are merely advanced technicians not essentially different from production, craft or clerical workers.

There have been many predictions that united labor will make a concerted new drive to unionize engineers in industry and elsewhere. If this materializes, the choice for engineers will be clear. Labor spokesmen have made it abundantly clear they do not regard engineers as anything different than production or craft workers.

Another force seeking unionization of engineering is a group which pays lip service to professional concepts, but says that engineers cannot improve their economic and social status except through collective bargaining.

Many of these engineering unions are now a part of a union federation called Engineers and Scientists of America (ESA), and many others remain independent.

The choice for professional engineers between AFL - CIO representation or ESA representation is illusory — both mean acceptance of collective bargaining and all that goes with it: Strikes, union solidarity, forced membership, denial of choice in continuing union representation and hostility to fellow professionals who exercise a free choice ("scabs" in union parlance).

Perhaps the most significant and far-reaching consequence of professional unionization is the splitting of the profession into warring camps; those who are engineers in a management capacity and those who are engineers in an employee capacity. NSPE contends that there is only one engineering profession and that its present status and future is single and mutual, not divisible and antagonistic.

While not all engineers are "management" in the legal labor law sense, they are all identified with management. A natural progression in an engineering career leads to management responsibilities. Recent surveys show that 40% of today's industrial management is engineer-trained. That percentage is growing, rather than diminishing.

The challenge today is to look to the future of an enlightened professional development program, sponsored and worked at day-in and day-out by industrial management, professional engineers and the professional engineering societies.

Polymer Corp. Will Spend $5.6 Millions

During 1955 Polymer Corp. reached new production peaks and at the same time maintained an excellent trade position, company states.

Proposed capital expenditures in 1956 for new projects are estimated to be $5.6 millions. The largest item will provide $3 millions to cover the initial cost of building a new butadiene unit which is required in order to expand rubber production. Also associated with increased rubber production is approximately $1.5 millions for 1956 expenditures to improve existing production facilities at Sarnia, Ont. These improvements are concerned with unit modifications, packaging, storage and research facilities.

Outstanding commitments for projects initiated in 1955 are estimated at $4.2 millions. It is planned to complete this work in 1956. "Polymer plans a continuing program of growth in order to look after Canadian needs and also hold our place in the export market," President J. D. Barrington states.

Isotope Products Interests Sold By John Labatt

A major reshuffling of financial interests occurred at Isotope Products Ltd., Oakville, Ont., as the company this week prepared to raise money for expansion in the U. S.

John Labatt Ltd., which in mid-1951 took a major financial interest in the budding atomics firm, has sold its entire interest to a Toronto investment firm — Gardiner, Annett Ltd. Securities sold included both common stock and Series A debentures. However, J. B. Cronyn, director of production for the brewing company, noted that the Labatt interest did not represent a controlling interest in Isotope Products.

Isotope Products shareholders at the annual meeting this week approved increase in capitalization; an issue of rights and option agreements that could raise $500,000. Rights will be issued to buy three additional shares at $1 for each share held (The Post, Jan. 14).

Reflecting change in financial interests behind the company, John Labatt representatives left the board of directors and the following were elected: Dr. T. P. Pepper (general manager of the U. S. subsidiary), Buffalo; D. R. Annett, of Gardiner, Annett; Maxwell Goldhar, J. W. Blain and Peter Cowan, Toronto.

They replaced E. V. Buchanan, J. B. Cronyn, R. G. Ivey and F. W. P. Jones, London, and John Langdon, Toronto.

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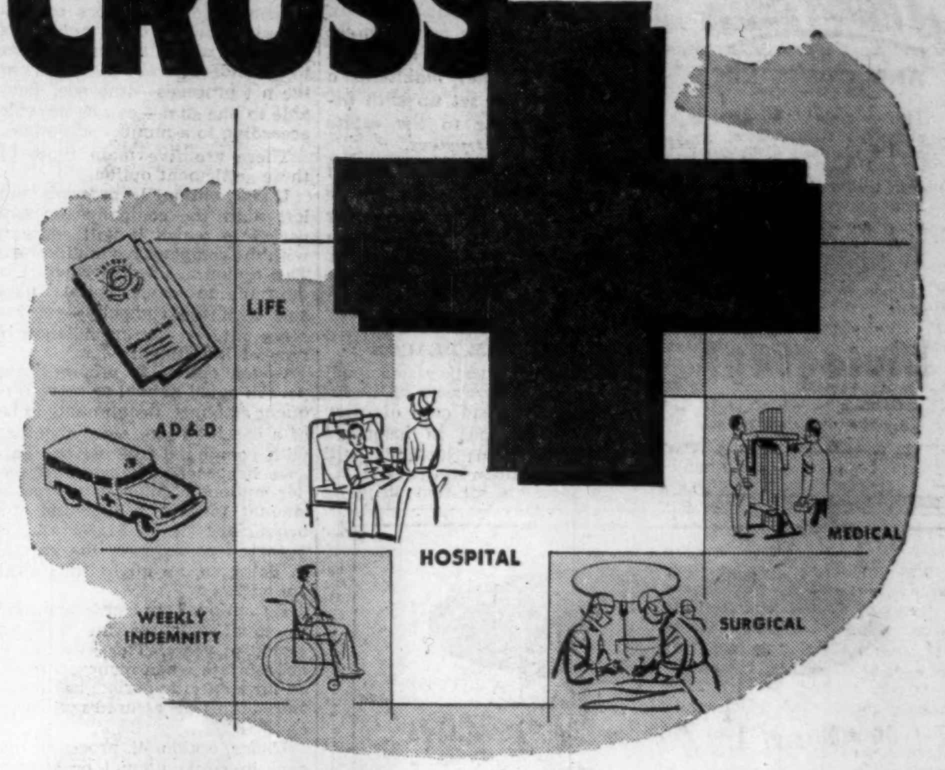

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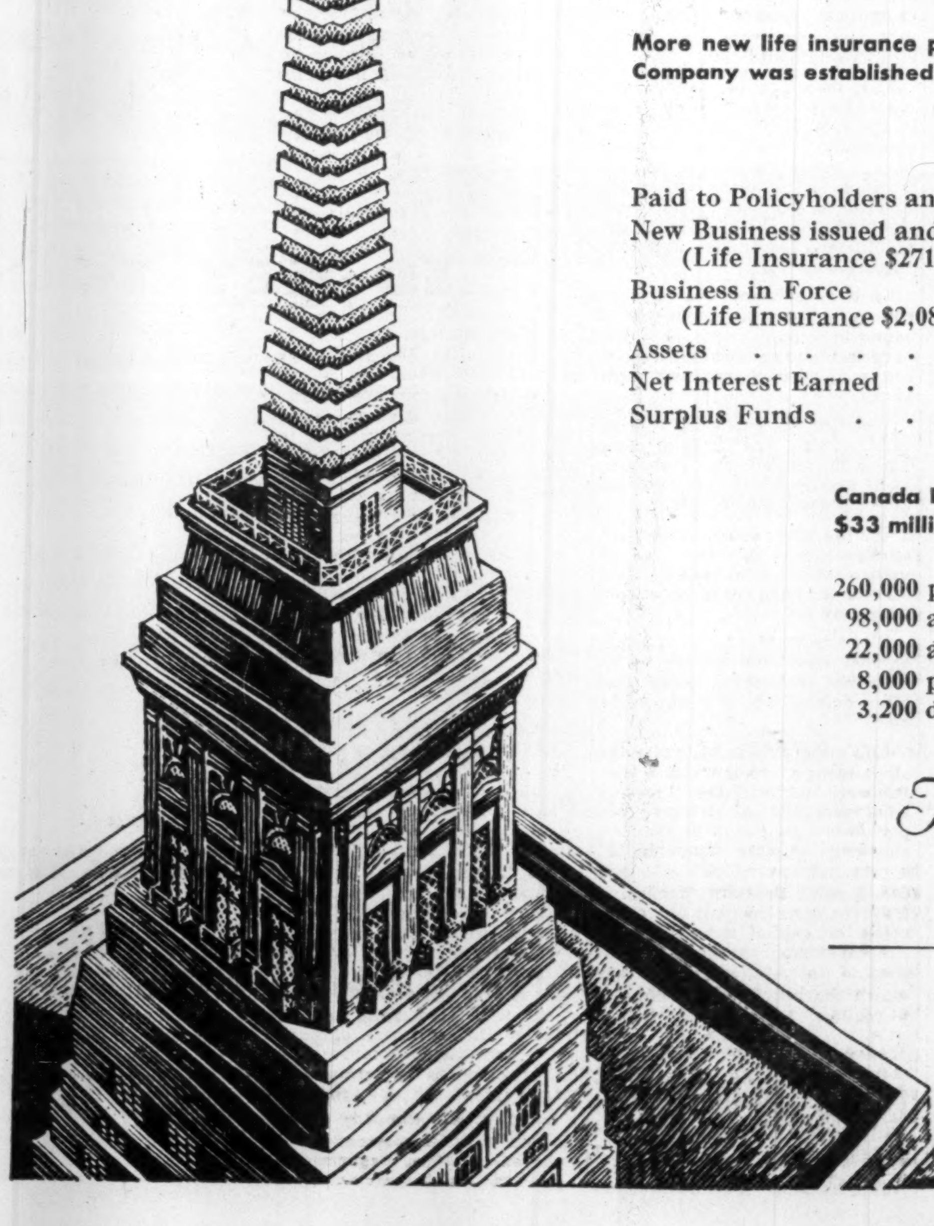
QUEBEC
Quebec Hospital Service Association, Montreal, E. Duncan Millican, President

HIGHLIGHTS



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New Business issued and paid (Life Insurance $271,606,000—Annuities $38,264,000)	309,870,000	267,026,000
Business in Force (Life Insurance $2,081,430,000—Annuities $325,839,000)	2,407,269,000	2,137,286,000
Assets	515,890,000	478,292,000
Net Interest Earned	4.28%	4.16%
Surplus Funds	30,112,000	27,095,000

Canada Life policyholders and beneficiaries received over $33 million in benefit payments during the year involving:

260,000 policy dividend allotments.
98,000 annuity payments.
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What's good reading

Exploring The Byways of History

CANADIAN YESTERDAYS, By Edgar A. Collard, Longmans, Green & Co. $4.50, 327 pp.

Reviewed By D. G. CREIGHTON

The short story about the past is one of the oldest and most popular forms of the historian's art.

It does not usually concern itself with the great issues, the decisive moments of history. It may have little to say about history's great men. It can be about almost anything—a curious personality, an amusing situation, an exciting event; and its aim is simply to entertain the reader with an incident which is of the past, and therefore quaint or romantic, and yet perennially fresh and new because it is human.

Obviously the supply of these historical anecdotes is unlimited; and historians who like to tell them usually try to work on some principle of selection when they plunge into the vast curiosity shop of history. They string their stories along a central theme. They collect them from a particular age, or a particular country or region. They write travel books or gossipy period histories.

This, in effect, is what Mr. Collard has done. His country is Canada. His period extends as far back as the early eighteenth century; but almost all the Canadian yesterdays that he has selected are nineteenth century yesterdays and most of them come from the century's latter half.

The book's front endpaper depicts a street scene in Montreal, the back endpaper a buffalo hunt on the prairies; and both these illustrations were evidently drawn somewhere about 1880.

The year 1880 is, in fact, close to the main focus in time of Canadian Yesterdays. And it may be that if Mr. Collard had kept more closely to this period, if he had eliminated his eighteenth-century pieces and replaced them with others chosen from the latter half of the century following he would have given his book, as a whole, a more distinct character.

All his episodes and persons would thus have been related, at least by time. And Canadian Yesterdays would have had more of the quality and charm of a period piece.

Yet in another and a more important way the subjects of Mr. Collard's essays have been very carefully selected. Each has its own very real interest and together the sketches afford a rich variety of theme, and scene, and character. Some of these short pieces — those on tandem driving, visiting on New Year's day, and lecture going as a Victorian pastime — describe old customs or fashions which have either vanished completely or whose popularity has very greatly declined.

ONE OF THE EPISODES described in "Canadian Yesterdays" is the flight of the balloon, "City of Ottawa," built by "Professor" C. H. Grimley for Ottawa's tenth anniversary of Confederation celebrations. The balloon landed in a swamp.

There are chapters on stage coaches, early trains, early and ferocious elections; there are other chapters on once familiar and now half-forgotten buildings and places — the vice-regal residence "Monklands," the debtors' prison in Quebec, and Grosse Ile, the island quarantine station in the St. Lawrence, where thousands of immigrants perished in the great cholera epidemics of the 1830's.

But most of Mr. Collard's short sketches are more particularly concerned with people. Some of these people — Sir John Macdonald and Lord Strathcona for example — were very important indeed; and Mr. Collard would not have met them on the byways on which, he assures us, he prefers to take his historical rambles. But, on the whole, these famous public figures are not typical of the large company of people in Canadian Yesterdays.

Mr. Collard has chosen more humble persons, who, if they were once familiar, have now become largely forgotten, and who yet deserve to be remembered briefly because of some curious twist of character, some vein of real ability, some act of courage or idealism. Devoted clergymen and doctors are the subjects of some of these sketches.

There is an essay on Charles Heavysege, the Canadian poet whom Hawthorne and Longfellow praised so highly, and an essay on Captain Matthew Webb, who won fame by swimming the English Channel and who lost his life in an insane attempt to swim the whirlpool in the Niagara River.

Perhaps the strangest of Mr. Collard's little biographies are those of the two hermits, Toussaint Cartier, who in 1728 retired from the world to the remote and uninhabited Ile St. Barnabé in the lower St. Lawrence, and the enigmatic Englishman, Francis Abbott, who for the last two years of his life, "lived with danger" at the very edge of Niagara Falls.

Mr. Collard, who is the editor of the Montreal Gazette, is a journalist-historian who has obviously taken great pains to make his sketches as historically accurate as they are entertaining. He has used the resources of half a dozen different libraries and archives; and he has proved once again that history acquires its vitality and interest only through the vivid detail which careful research can supply.

The sketches published in Canadian Yesterdays were first printed in a weekly column which Mr. Collard contributed to the Gazette; and they are written in a simple, straightforward style, which, if it occasionally becomes somewhat flat and pedestrian, has the great merit of carrying a story swiftly and effectively forward.

One perhaps ought not to expect an index in a book such as this, but it seems odd that there is no table of contents.

Prof. Creighton is head of the University of Toronto's Department of History. He is the author of three volumes dealing with various phases of Canadian history, as well as the recently published two-volume definitive biography of John A. Macdonald.

Letters From Another Era

MY DEAREST SOPHIE. Letters from Egerton Ryerson to his daughter. Edited by C. B. Sissons. The Ryerson Press, Toronto, 350 pages, 17 illustrations; $5.

Reviewed by GORDON L. SMITH

Luckily for the present generation, Sophia Ryerson married a man who lived in London, Ont. Had his home been in Toronto, where his famous father-in-law resided, probably few of these highly interesting letters would have been written. There are about three hundred of them, covering the 20-year period to shortly before Ryerson's death at the age of 78 in 1882.

For over 70 years the letters lay bundled up in a trunk in a loft of the old carriage house of Sophie's home at Eldon House, London, Ontario. Rediscovered by a member of the family a few years ago they were placed in the hands of Dr. Sissons, author of the two-volume biography of Egerton Ryerson.

Dr. Sissons has made excellent use of them. He has given us an intimate picture of Canadian life in the more comfortable and cultivated circles during the Confederation period.

Egerton Ryerson, of course, was the head and largely the founder of the public school system of Upper Canada, and one of the great leaders of the Methodist Church. He knew intimately most of the important men in politics, religion, education and business in Canada in his day and quite a number in Britain and Europe.

For a man as observant and as close to the centre of things as Ryerson, however, it is rather strange that there is so little mention of great international events such as the American Civil War almost next door. But perhaps Sophie was not interested, just as she does not seem to have been interested in or sympathetic with the growth of Methodism which also is only briefly touched on in these letters.

Mr. Smith is Associate Editor of The Financial Post.

The Mood of Modern Quebec

IN QUEST OF SPLENDOUR, by Roger Lemelin. McClelland & Stewart Ltd., Toronto, 288 pp.

Reviewed by VINCENT EGAN

This is a tranlation by Harry Lorin Binsse of M. Lemelin's third novel, Pierre Le Magnifique. It brings with it the distinction of having received the Best Fiction Prize of L'Academie des Lettres et des Arts, Paris, in 1954.

Like his first novel, The Town Below, Lemelin's latest work is steeped in the atmosphere of his native city, Quebec.

But while his portrayal of local color and customs is convincing, his plot is profuse in clichés and predictable in almost all its developments. Briefly, it is this:

Pierre Boisjoly, a brilliant student, suddenly quits his course at Laval University and renounces his plans to study for the priesthood. He immediately becomes involved in the accidental death of an old lady, and flees to a Northern Quebec lumber camp. Returning to Quebec City some months later, he becomes involved in a cloak-and-dagger intrigue in which local Communists are his principal adversaries.

In Quest of Splendour suffers from a lack of motivation, and from the fact that it is a translation. The two shortcomings are apparent at the very beginning of the novel, when Pierre, on his way to the university, is tauntingly called a "chipmunk" by a bystander. This preys on his mind and is largely responsible for his decision, a few hours later, to abandon his studies.

Now, "chipmunk" may have certain shades of meaning in French which would cause a person, thus insulted, to consider changing the whole plan of his life. In English, the word as used here is meaningless.

Even accepting the fact that Pierre Boisjoly is one of the most mercurial characters in recent fiction, the reader still looks for more convincing reasons not only for this but for the many other abrupt actions and the equally sudden changes in his moods with which the novel abounds.

A novel with plenty of action, and demanding plenty of credulity.

Mr. Egan is an Ottawa correspondent for The Financial Post.

HOW MANY ANGELS, by Charles E. Israel, Macmillan Co. of Canada, $2.75, 250 pp.

This is a frightening chronicle of one man's downfall from a successful surgeon to a hunted fugitive. Crammed with foreboding symbolism, the volume moves swiftly from episode to episode, each a new attempt to humiliate the hero.

Somewhat patterned on the recent success "The Twentyfifth Hour," this book will keep the reader spellbound in a mood of misery but understanding for the hero's efforts to battle circumstancé. Perhaps its greatest message is that in the world of today, the innocent bystander is as extinct as the dinosaur.

One criticism is that the author portrays Czechoslovakia as the sort of middle European kingdom often featured in Hollywood movies. A minor Communist functionary in a small Bohemian village rises to one of the top posts in the Communist hierarchy almost overnight.

Like the book's other events, this should not be taken too literally. Mr. Israel has a message and he does not allow everyday reality to interfere.

The book's most moving passages deal with the passionate entaglements of the hero's daughter. The author is at his best describing the crude ways of primitive, unavoidable love.

Mr. Israel is currently completing three other novels and has written more than 50 scripts for the CBC. His decision to settle in Canada will certainly be a valuable addition to this country's literary life.

SO NEAR AND YET SO FAR; by Emily Kimbrough; Harper & Brothers, New York; 241 pp.; $3.50.

This is the kind of light, bright book which—it is supposed—is ideal for reading on a train or a bus.

In fact, it starts on a train, in company with Miss Kimbrough and an assortment of female friends. They are off on an overcrowded and erratic trip to New Orleans.

There's plenty of usual and unusual local color—shrimp fleets, plantations, tours of the bayous. The tone is hilarious and soothingly inconsequential.

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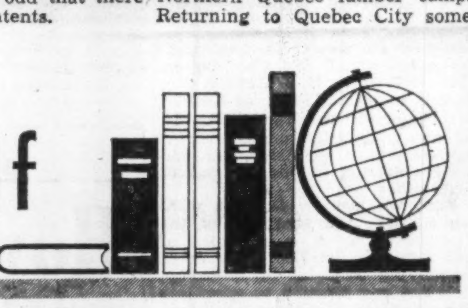

HOW TO HAVE ENOUGH MONEY BY MANAGING YOUR INCOME, by George M. Bowman, Exposition Press, New York, 80 pp., $3.

This will prove useful to those who have given up trying to save money, because it will probably show that their failure is due to lack of systematic plan. This book touches on practically every conceivable way of economizing on one's personal expenditures.

The author, now a Toronto district manager of the Investors Syndicate of Canada Ltd., is a self-educated man who in 1939 was a $12-a-week clerk and laborer in a wholesale grocery warehouse.

He stresses that not only is it vital to distinguish between needs and desires in order to arrive at a practicable plan, but that once the plan has been adopted, it is absolutely essential to adhere to it. Moreover, the right time to embark on a plan is now; not in a few months or next year.

The essence of his plan is that one should pay oneself, i.e. save, 10c of every dollar earned, put aside 70c on which to live and allow 20c for debts or, if one is lucky enough not to have any, put this in a reserve for major purchases in the future.

In regard to debts, he advises the paying off of individual debts through a bank loan negotiated for a convenient period in order that repayment does not demand more than 20% of one's earnings.

There are two particularly interesting matters which bear careful consideration. One is the popular desire to own a car. This can be one of the biggest obstacles to effective saving and the use of a car pool is suggested.

The other concerns the desire to own a house as soon as possible. It is pointed out that it is much easier to control one's budget when renting, since one is not subject to so many unforeseen repair bills. Moreover, it is often wiser to put some capital into a good investment, where it can grow, for a few years rather than tie it up in a house.

As far as investments go, the author stresses the importance of obtaining sound advice. Since the average investor seldom has the time or knowledge to keep abreast of securities, an open-end, balanced mutual trust fund is recommended as the solution.

Other matters dealt with indicate: insurance, hints on wardrobe economy, food saving, and some apt references to what the Bible actually says about money and the "love of money."

MINING EXPLAINED IN SIMPLE TERMS, Northern Miner Press Ltd., 162 pp., $3.

Thousands of people are looking at the Canadian mining industry this year for the first time. With production now at a billion and a half dollar a year rate, and rising continuously, mining is destined to become Canada's major business. New mines, new camps, are springing out of the wilderness from coast to coast.

To the newcomer, these stirring events are often described in strange terms.

Recognizing this, Northern Miner Press has outlined mining operations in everyday language.

The geological considerations are set forth in clear and interesting fashion, operations such as diamond drilling, sampling, milling and the workings of a typical mine are described. The book is liberally illustrated with photographs and sketches. A particularly valuable section is an extensive glossary of terms used in the mining industry.

YOU CAN MAKE MONEY ON THE STOCK MARKET, by Everett J. Mann; MacMillan Co. of Canada; 211 pp.; $3.95.

The emphasis in the title is on the word "can." The author points out right at the start that he has no sure formula for making money in the stock market. His aim is to put into plain language some of the basic principles of investing, to help the ordinary investor help himself to do an intelligent job of handling his investments.

The examples are based largely on the U.S. stock markets, but for the most part, the information holds good for Canadian markets as well. The tax position of investors in Canada is, of course, different (e.g. we have no capital gains tax here). We also don't have investment houses specializing in odd lot (small lot) transactions or "puts and calls" (options to buy or sell stocks within a specified period at specified prices).

The differences from our market are in details, nevertheless, and most investors will find a good deal of useful information in the book.

GREAT ENTERPRISE, growth and behavior of the big corporation; by Herrymon Maurer; Macmillan Co. of Canada; 303 pp: $5.

Great Enterprise purports to be the "inside story" of the growth and operation of 50 top corporations in the U. S. As such it falls far short of its objective.

In this attempt to trace the evolution of the U. S. economy from its free-wheeling 19th century period, through industrial adolescence, to maturity the large corporation is singled out as the "most potent and pervasive method of social organization since ancient times."

Mr. Maurer drew heavily on his experience as a writer for Fortune during the four years spent compiling material for this work and much of the fact material has been culled from Fortune articles.

On a factual basis, this could be an important reference work to Canadian business leaders and economists. Philosophically, however, Great Enterprise seems to have lost identification with reality.

"The spirit of Puritanism has, of course, remained one of the great germinal factors of American economic life," writes Maurer and he intimates that this has helped create an entirely new theory of economics: the theory of responsibility and ethics, as opposed to the classical theory of maximum immediate profit.

The sum of this Fortune-conceived blending of piety, technology, and service is the modern U. S. big corporation which, by and large, is supposed to labor endlessly for the greater glory of all its various publics.

As Maurer puts it: "A large corporation is a rationally planned enterprise which organizes the intelligence, the labor, and the investments of large numbers of men—the totality of whose desires it attempts to meet—and which aims at its own continued existence. To attain this goal it is ready to postpone profits and to strive toward increasingly higher production at increasingly lower prices. It measures its efficiency by a profit test; it accepts such social controls as the economic vote, public opinion, and corrective competition."

This is very nice—very pat. No one could criticize such aims.

Mr. Maurer's fault lies in assuming that these conditions are accepted fact throughout the U. S. economy.

CANADIAN SECRETARIAL PRACTICE, by R. R. Merifield; The Manual of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries of Joint Stock Companies and Other Public Bodies, Canadian Branch; Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons (Canada) Ltd., Toronto; 318 pp.; $4.50.

This book is designed to interpret the federal and provincial Companies acts as they apply to the duties and responsibilities of the company secretary. There are chapters on such phases of corporate life as forms of business organization, incorporation and organization of companies, administration of a company, company books, company meetings and minutes, personnel administration, office organization and practice, and many others.

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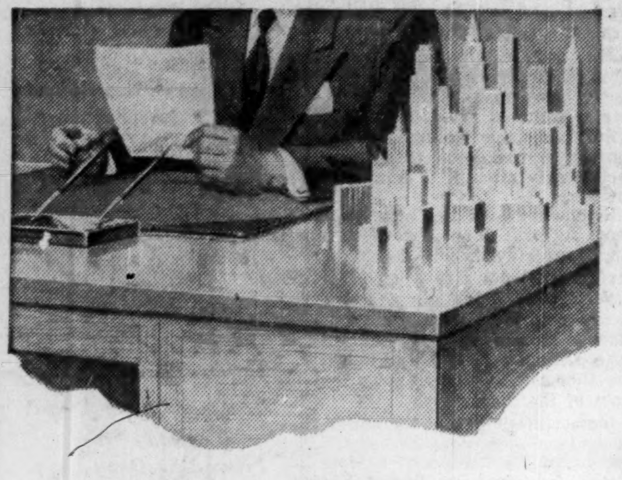

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144-5

LABOR AND THE LAW

Unemployment Insurance Intent Clarified Here

Significant judicial, grievance and administrative decisions in the labor field are reviewed in this regular Post feature. Principles basic to industrial relations, unemployment insurance and labor law are highlighted. Here is another case:

The claimant for unemployment insurance was female, 38, her husband was with the RCMP.

She had lived in a Vancouver-area community, commuted to a city job paying $240 monthly as a secretary-bookkeeper. Then her husband was transferred to a logging community on Vancouver Island, 15 miles from a small city.

She got unemployment insurance. And, eventually, received a job offer in another place in the same general area. To get to work she would have to be in the small city in time to catch a 7.50 a.m. bus to work.

She said she could not get transportation into the city at such an early hour, turned down the job. An insurance officer disqualified her from receiving unemployment insurance.

The woman appealed to a court of referees which unanimously agreed that she could not accept the job because of lack of transportation and upheld her appeal.

Then the chief claims officer carried the case to the Umpire. He decided:

"Not only did the claimant voluntarily leave her employment in a large city to take up residence with her husband in a small village where the prospects of work for her were practically nonexistent, but when she had an opportunity of employment . . . she refused it on grounds of lack of transportation.

" . . . It is not the intent of the Act to provide benefit to insured persons who voluntarily leave their employment in large centres to move to small communities where there are no reasonable opportunities of employment and no convenient transportation to adjacent industrial areas can ordinarily be obtained.

"Unemployment insurance is essentially designed to cover cases of involuntary and short-term unemployment. . . .

" . . . A married woman cannot restrict her employability to an area where no work can be obtained."

Thus the Umpire reversed the decision of the referees and disqualified the woman.

She should not receive benefits, first because she voluntarily left an area where there was work for one in which finding a job would be extremely difficult and, second, because she had turned down a job in the nearby district where employment was available.

Source: Decisions of the Umpire under the Unemployment Insurance Act.

O.S.C. REPORT

Suspect Dealer Subsidized Registration Is Refused

Members of the Ontario Securities Commission have dismissed an appeal by H. J. Keenan, proprietor of Larrimore Securities Ltd., against a decision of the Board of Governors of the Brokers-Dealers' Association.

The Association had refused an application from Larrimore Securities for registration as a broker-dealer. This decision was upheld by the Ontario Securities Commission.

Behind the refusal to grant registration is a report of the discipline committee of the Brokers-Dealers' Association of May, 1950, when H. J. Keenan was trading under the name of Keenan & Co. This report "expressed the opinion that Mr. Keenan's operations were being subsidized from an outside source."

Here is a report of the case made by the Ontario Securities Commission:

Under the provisions of Section 1 (b) of The Securities Act "broker-dealer" is defined as—

"any person or company who is a member of the Broker-Dealers' Association of Ontario and such other person or company recognized by the Commission as a broker-dealer who engages either for the whole or part of his or its time in the business of trading in securities in the capacity of an agent or principal;".

Larrimore Securities Limited filed an application for registration as a Broker-Dealer and as membership in the Broker-Dealers' Association had been refused, the application was refused in the first instance, subject to the usual right of appeal.

During the hearing of the appeal it was disclosed that the refusal of the Board of Governors of the Broker-Dealers' Association was based on a report of the Discipline Committee dated the 17th day of May, 1950, when H. J. Keenan was trading under the name of Keenan & Company. In May, 1953, Mr. Keenan voluntarily surrendered his membership in the Association and his registration on the grounds of ill-health.

First we propose to state what we consider the functions of the Commission to be on an appeal of this type. If the Board has acted within the scope of its authority, it is not our function to substitute our discretion for that of the Board. In other words, the direct issue is not whether within the limits of our knowledge of the applicant we consider it is entitled to registration, but the issue is whether acceptable evidence has been adduced challenging the good faith and discretion of the Board of Governors purporting to act in the best interest of the Association and the public. In short, as we understand our position, the same principles apply as in cases of appeals to the Court from the order or ruling of any administrative body in which the principles involved have been clearly established by the Courts.

From a practical point of view, if we did recognize the applicant as a broker-dealer, we would impliedly be making a finding that Mr. Keenan was exceptionally well qualified, as he would be trading in securities free from any supervision by the Broker-Dealers' Association, including regular audits, supervision of promotional literature, price controls and bonding requirements pursuant to the special regulations of the Association.

The report of the 17th of May, expressed the opinion that Mr. Keenan's operations were being subsidized from an outside source, in view of his extremely narrow margin of profit in the distribution of a speculative oil issue, in which Keenan acquired securities for resale to the public under a sub-option agreement. Mr. Keenan submits that he was able to operate independently on a narrow margin in view of his light overhead expenses. There might possibly be merit in this submission if the saving had been passed on to the public, but it was the original optionee who received the benefit. Moreover his submission affords no feasible explanation of the low rate of commissions paid to his salesmen. It should be conceded that the Board of Governors is in a much better position than the Commission to identify a so-called "front." In May, 1950 the Board referred the matter to the Commission, but the investigation which followed did not establish much more than the Board had already reported.

In the result there is nothing to fairly indicate that the Board acted improperly. On the contrary, it appears that fortified by its experience over the past five years, the Board acted in the best interests of the Association in refusing to reinstate its former member. The Commission naturally does not possess the same detailed and accurate knowledge of the cost of conducting a brokerage business and the distribution of a public issue. However, in the neighborhood of two hundred appeals have been considered by the Commission as it is presently constituted and as a result we have sufficient first-hand knowledge of such matters to lend support to the opinion expressed on behalf of the Broker-Dealers' Association. To our knowledge the standard rate of commissions paid to salesmen in the case of speculative issues is at least double, if not treble, or more, than that paid in this instance. The question naturally arises why should salesmen accept this much lower rate during a period of promotional activity such as prevailed during the period in question. We consider that with its own special knowledge of conditions in the promotional field the Board's opinion must be accepted as being sound and impartial, unless something really concrete is offered in evidence to question its discretion.

Mr. Keenan had ample time to consider his position, as an adjournment was occasioned by the abrupt withdrawal of his Counsel just as the Commission was about to conclude its case. When the hearing was resumed Mr. Keenan read from a prepared statement couched in most general terms, and apart from stressing his low overhead expenses did little more than assert that he was able to operate on a narrow margin of profit without outside assistance. In our opinion it is most significant that his prepared statement made no reference whatsoever to the low rate of commission paid to his salesmen. He does not suggest that the Board was prompted by improper motives, but is content to meet evidence in the nature of expert evidence without reference to any records, financial statements or otherwise to substantiate, or at least lend support to his general statements.

We find that the decision of the Board has not been effectively challenged on the grounds of mistake or otherwise, and accordingly we are unanimously of the opinion that the appeal should be dismissed.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

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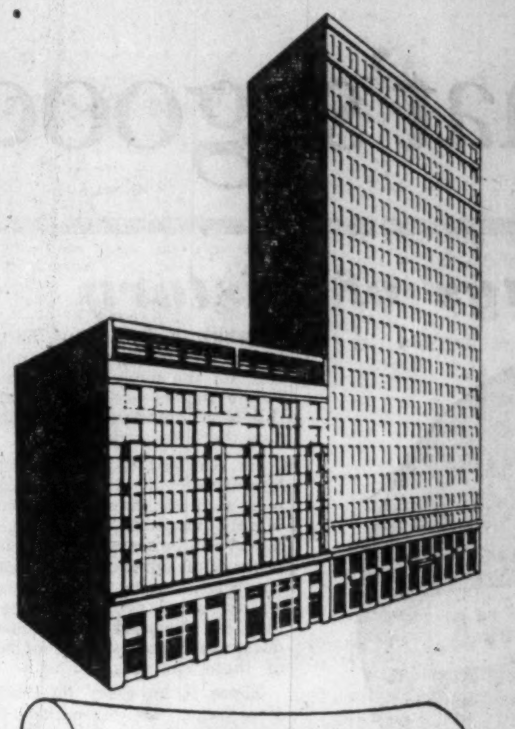

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Total benefit payments	14,686,089
New business	105,153,000
Business in force, end of year	853,855,304
Premium and net interest income	33,039,478
Assets, end of year	218,040,932
Net interest rate earned (investment expenses deducted)	4.35%
Increase in unassigned surplus	1,293,900
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THE FINANCIAL POST October 1, 1955

How to Avoid Electrically Caused Fires

Electrical Fires Have Cost Canada $55 Millions Since 19

Careless smoking may cause more fires than anything else, but electricity is Canada's biggest fire-raiser, dollarwise. Tampering with your electrical wiring, or overloading it, is likely to cost you—and the nation—much more than going to sleep with a burning cigarette.

In the last five years, electrical fires have cost Canada over $55 millions in property losses. Though 1954's $10.3 milli[...] electrical fires wa[...] low the an[...] (and [...] relatively more serious) without the record year [1]950 when electrical fires lost

Five Year Electrical Fire R[...]

YEAR	NUMBER OF FIRES (Electrical)	% OF TOTAL NUM[...]		% OF TOTAL DOLLAR LOSS OF ALL FIRE LOSSES
1950	5,609		$17,246,407	21
1951	5,51[...]		8,284,017	10
1952		8	10,782,833	10
1953		8	8,994,851	10
1954		8	10,388,088	11

[...]re Commissioner, Ottawa. These figures include nine provinces, Yukon and NWT [...]oundland.

[...]is to get more outlets and more circuits, not use three- or four-way plug adaptors.

Fusing A Hazard

Fusin[...]

into a torrent of comment. "We have had very little difficulty from fire where the work has been done by well-qualified electricians," says Nova Scotia's Fire Marshal K. J. P[...]

of provincial registration on a voluntary basis. The Ontario Government has since given municipalities the permissive power to use this provincial standard in [...]licensing or as

What weak wiring means . . .

Weak wiring is dangerous wiring. And much of the wiring in our homes, plants and office buildings is weak

It is weak because it wasn't built to take today's tremendous loads. It's not many years ago that electricity didn't do much more than operate lights, drive a few factory machines, even fewer domestic appliances.

But look what has happened. In the home, there are 72 appliances in common use. In 1930, there were only 20. Today's plants and office buildings are crammed with power-consuming lights. Every day, new electrically-driven machines are being developed. Old machines are being converted to electrical drive.

In many businesses, this is happening to the same old wiring job which was only meant to feed a few lights.

THE LARGEST FIRE LOSS IN CANADA

It's not hard to see why weak wiring, or overloaded electrical systems, are responsible for the largest known fire loss in Canada today—over $10 millions of it. It's a serious national problem.

Canada's electrical contractors are deeply concerned about the problem of weak wiring. They see it in the homes, plants, offices and stores they are called to when fuses blow and circuit breakers trip.

They know that there's only one safe solution—modernize electrically. They know that rewiring your home or place of business may be the best investment you will ever make.

At most, rewiring may save your life, the lives of your family and employees' valuable production time. At the very least, it will wipe out the inefficiency of old wiring, where you pay for more power than you actually use.

Why not talk to your electrical contractor today?

The cause:
Old wires — overloaded — running hot — crack their insulation — begin to smoulder, then burn — may give no warning — fire may start in remote part of building.

The effect:
$10 millions damage throughout country each year — women and children burned to death — great power wastage.

published as a service to all users of electricity by

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GORDON COMMISSION

Factors to Consider in Canada's Future

Theory and Arguments Behind Some of the Predictions

What factors will have the greatest influence in the economic growth of Canada? What will be the pattern of investment? What's the outlook for individual industries?

Here, in digest form, are highlights from some of the briefs presented in Toronto to the Gordon Commission, studying the future of Canada:

Some Conditions Essential, Others Contribute to Growth

J. K. GALBRAITH, professor of economics, Harvard University.

We must distinguish the conditions that are essential for growth, which are relatively few, from those that merely facilitate or contribute to it and which are much more numerous.

If we assume, as fortunately we may, government that is in the main both honest and intelligently responsible to the well-being of the people, there is only one other over-riding requirement for economic advance. That is a level of demand sufficient to maintain full employment but not so great as to cause persistent and demoralizing inflation.

Inflation is less damaging to growth than persistent under-employment of resources. On the other hand, there is little question that it does serious and cumulative damage to incentives of both businessmen and workers and to the volume and character of capital formation . . .

Given full employment and an expanding factor base, the effect of further (government) economic policies on the rate of growth will be small . . . Within the relatively narrow spectrum of modern politics — a spectrum in which the enlightened and forward-looking conservative is only barely distinguishable from the responsible and sane and sensible socialist — growth will probably proceed about equally well if its basic requirements are satisfied.

Questions of Tariff

For an economically advanced country like Canada, it seems unlikely that any politically feasible tariff policy will have a discernible effect on the rate of economic growth.

The tariff will influence somewhat the nature of this growth; the protected and stimulated industries will doubtless expand more rapidly than otherwise. This may be important. The tariff will also affect the distribution of income by guiding more of it to the favored industries, and this, probably, is the real nub of the dispute. The effect on the over-all rate of growth will be too small to identify.

In a young country, the most urgent forms of social investment are in the things which yield knowledge of its resources, in the facilities which make the country habitable, and in communications. By identifying and giving access to resources and bringing capital and people in their wake, these outlays can yield enormous dividends in growth.

In fact, the dramatic returns from such outlays belong to a comparatively early stage in a nation's development. Once a country is opened up it is opened up.

As productive capacity expands, becomes increasingly technical and more highly organized the demand for technically and scientifically trained men and women is certain to increase. Beyond a certain point in its development, a country's policy on its trained manpower is almost certainly central to its economic growth.

For assured economic growth, the first requirement, obviously, is a strong and effective policy to deal with the danger of depressions.

Immigration and Capital

Those who say that people are Canada's greatest economic need are speaking the language of another day. A growing labor force will facilitate economic growth. The social and cultural gains from immigration may be as important as the economic advantages.

Likewise capital remains necessary for growth. But given the preconditions for growth, investment funds will be forthcoming. Beyond the general assurance of fair treatment — which so far as Canada is concerned is not in serious question — and the ordinary compensation of the market, there need be no special privileges for investors, either foreign or domestic. There is a notion that Canada stands particularly in need of capital and hence should go to particular extremes to attract it. This is nonsense.

Natural resources now and henceforth will play a largely passive role. Growth will be the result mostly of more extensive or more intensive or technologically more proficient utilization of resources which are already known to exist and to which there is already access. We should keep in mind, in this connection, that economic growth is consistent with the survival of great areas of unoccupied land. In both the U. S. and Canada far more error has resulted from the effort to use and settle inhospitable terrain than from leaving it unused.

More Than Economic Growth

Far more urgent than resource development, as just implied, is the problem of human development. It is vital that this keep abreast of the technical and scientific requirements of growth and that it stimulate growth along this dimension.

Within the politically feasible limits, the question of the tariff, the distribution of the tax burden, farm policy, labor policy and assistance to the less advantaged provinces can be made on their immediate merits. These may be important, but over-all growth will proceed in any case.

Let us be aware that economic growth will not solve all economic problems. And let us remind outselves that expanding economic output is not an end in itself. Let us have in mind the further ends which it should serve.

Economic growth leaves us with a hard core of poverty which is unrelieved by the general advance. Part of this is in the cities; it consists of the individuals and families who are physically, morally or mentally unable to adjust themselves to the demands and the disciplines of highly organized economic society.

More striking is the problem of rural poverty. This is not the poverty of individuals; it is the poverty of whole areas, and one cannot explain it away on the grounds of individual inadequacy or misfortune. Part of the problem seems to be that land settlement patterns, once established, change only slowly and painfully.

Study of Economics Needed In Combines' Investigation

VINCENT BLADEN, professor and chairman of the department of political economy, University of Toronto.

Vigorous competition provides the atmosphere in which progress is most likely to occur, so that Canada's economic prospects are better if one can predict a competitive future.

My estimate of the essential competitiveness of Canadian industry springs from a consideration of three points:

(a) While competition provides the atmosphere for innovation, innovation is the most important source of competition in a dynamic world, and I expect continued innovation;

(b) The product of a monopolized industry may well be subject to the competition of other products and this range of substitute products is continually extended by innovation;

(c) The long-run competitiveness of industry seems to me greater and more important than its short-run competitiveness.

Something less than and different from perfect competition may be necessary . . . We need some mitigation of competition in the short run if innovation and accumulation are to be induced under a system of free enterprise. Recognizing this dilemma does not mean antitrust policy. There are cases where the "neutralization" is too slow, where the gains from past progress are not passed on to the public and where further progress is not being made. These cases call for attack. The plea is for moderation and discrimination.

The (Restrictive Trade Practices) Commission should be concerned with economics, with market processes and performance, with the realities of dynamic competition. They have been concerned with the search for collusion and the arrangement of evidence for prosecution in a court.

Toronto Metro Capital Works $1,475 Millions in 25 Years

F. G. GARDINER Chairman, Metropolitan Toronto

In the next 25 years, Greater Torontonians will find an increasing percentage of employment in regional facilities, wholesale trade, finance, insurance and business services, and a decreasing percentage in manufacturing.

By 1980, 45% of the population will be employed, and the 1,260,000 jobs will support a population of 2.8 million, about twice the present one, and 10% of an estimated national population.

Growth by 1980 will involve an additional 110 sq. mi., for a total of 233 sq. mi.

Airport facilities should be adequate for the next 25 years. Expressways will no longer solve

(Continued on page 18)

COLLECTOR'S ITEM

Antique...

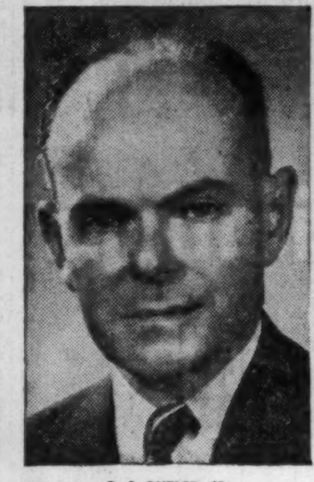
A 16th century sporting matchlock designed by the Italian de Arminta.
As useful as it was beautiful, the matchlock was one of the finest guns to be taken from Europe to the shores of the Pioneer New World.

Thomas Adams Distillers Ltd.
AMHERSTBURG, ONT. VANCOUVER, B.C.

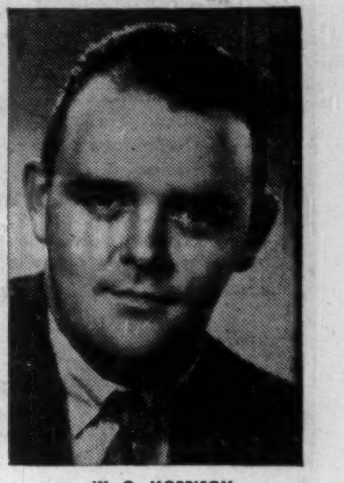
ANNOUNCEMENT

BENTON & BOWLES OPEN TORONTO OFFICE

W. E. BARFOOT



R. S. BUTLER, JR.



W. O. MORRISON

Due to the rapid growth of the firm's Canadian business, Benton & Bowles, Inc., New York advertising agency, announce the opening of new offices at 1407 Yonge Street.

William E. Barfoot, well-known Canadian advertising executive, is Manager and heads up the Toronto organization. He will assume the responsibility of account supervisor to serve the advertising, merchandising and sales promotion interests of the Company's Canadian clients.

Ralph Starr Butler, Jr. has joined the Toronto Office from New York as Director of Radio & Television for Canada. He has been a program producer and administrative executive in Benton & Bowles radio-television department for several years.

William O. Morrison recently joined the firm as Assistant Account Executive. Prior to his appointment, he was associated with a large Canadian agency and gained proven and valuable experience in the advertising and merchandising fields.

At present, the New York and Toronto Offices of Benton & Bowles are serving Studebaker-Packard of Canada, Limited, Florida Citrus Commission and Procter & Gamble Company of Canada, Limited.

For the convenience of their Canadian clientele during the winter months,

SAVARD & HART

Members:
Montreal Stock Exchange
Canadian Stock Exchange
Toronto Stock Exchange

have opened a branch office at

The Macfadden-Deauville Hotel
Collins Ave at 67th Street
Miami Beach, Florida
Tel.: UNion 6-7511

ONLY THE VICTIMS KNOW!

PROTECT YOUR RECORDS FROM FIRE

93 out of 100 businesses visited by fire found themselves seriously handicapped or out-of-business because records housed in non-insulated steel files and desks were destroyed.

All had fire insurance but after the fire they found — (1) Insurance money can't replace burned records, (2) Nearly every record is needed to conduct business.

To provide 24-hour fire protection for every record, Shaw-Walker now makes the Fire-File in 46 models and sizes.

Fire-Files have saved records in hundreds of fires, some up to 12 hours duration. For more information about this economical fire protection, ask your nearest OFAC member.

O.F.A.C. OFFICE FURNITURE ASSOCIATES OF CANADA INC.
GRAND & TOY LIMITED, TORONTO · HAMILTON
HAY STATIONERY CO. LTD., LONDON
R. R. COLPITTS & SON LTD., MONCTON
DOMINION OFFICE SUPPLY CO. LTD., WINDSOR
OFFICE EQUIPMENT CO. OF CANADA LTD. MONTREAL
H. H. POPHAM & CO. LTD., OTTAWA and KINGSTON
THE WILLSON STATIONERY CO. LTD. THROUGHOUT THE WEST

Toronto General Trusts

CORPORATION

74th Annual Report

C. C. CALVIN, Q.C., President, and GORDON C. LINDSAY, C.B.E., General Manager, in presenting the Annual Report made the following references:—

The Corporation in its seventy-fourth year in business achieved new peaks both in earnings and in new business received. The 1955 net profit, after taxes, exceeded that of 1954 by *13 percent*. Demand and time deposits showed an overall increase of *$3,701,783*, and there was a net increase of *$23,668,869* in estate, trust and agency assets. Total assets under administration by the Corporation now amount to *$441,750,694* — a new high point.

New corporate financing and active trading on the stock exchanges have been reflected in an increase in the number of our corporate agencies and trusteeships and in the volume of our stock transfer business.

Trust companies have taken a place in the Canadian economy along with the banks, life insurance companies and other leading investors in the country. With the broad discretionary investment powers now generally given to them, a substantial reservoir of funds is made available through the trust companies for diversified investment.

Since our incorporation in 1882, the business of Canadian trust companies has grown to the point where at the end of 1954 they reported assets held for estates, trusts and agencies aggregating *$4,393,348,116*. This has been largely attributable to an appreciation of the advantages afforded by the corporate trustee. As was said by our founders and bears repetition today, the trust company never dies, is never absent on account of illness or otherwise, has substantial paid-up capital and is subject to audit and to government supervision and regulation. Our trust company, with experience developed over the years in trust and agency administration and in estate planning, and in dealing with investments and with duties and taxes, provides a comprehensive service which few individual trustees can give. Our distributions to beneficiaries and clients and payments for estate obligations are now at the rate of about $30 million yearly. With 1955 the Corporation's best year in new business received, we are able to report a net increase in assets under administration for estates, trusts and agencies of $23 million.

A trust company service much appreciated by many individuals is that of estate planning. The practical assistance of an experienced trust officer is invaluable to anyone desirous of arranging his affairs in the best interests of himself and his beneficiaries. This service is available to any who contemplate the appointment of the Corporation as their executor or trustee and has become an important factor in the development of our estate and trust business.

	December 31st, 1955	*Increase*
NET PROFITS AFTER TAXES	$ 381,922.32	$ 44,877.05
SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT CERTIFICATES	51,506,770.68	3,701,783.74
ESTATES, TRUSTS & AGENCIES	383,529,809.67	23,668,869.22
TOTAL ASSETS UNDER ADMINISTRATION	441,750,694.18	27,245,440.16

Copy of the Annual Report for 1955 will be sent on request

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

President
C. C. CALVIN, Q.C.
Vice-Presidents
ARTHUR L. BISHOP
ISAAC PITBLADO, Q.C., LL.D.
GORDON C. LINDSAY, C.B.E.
Honorary President
W. G. WATSON

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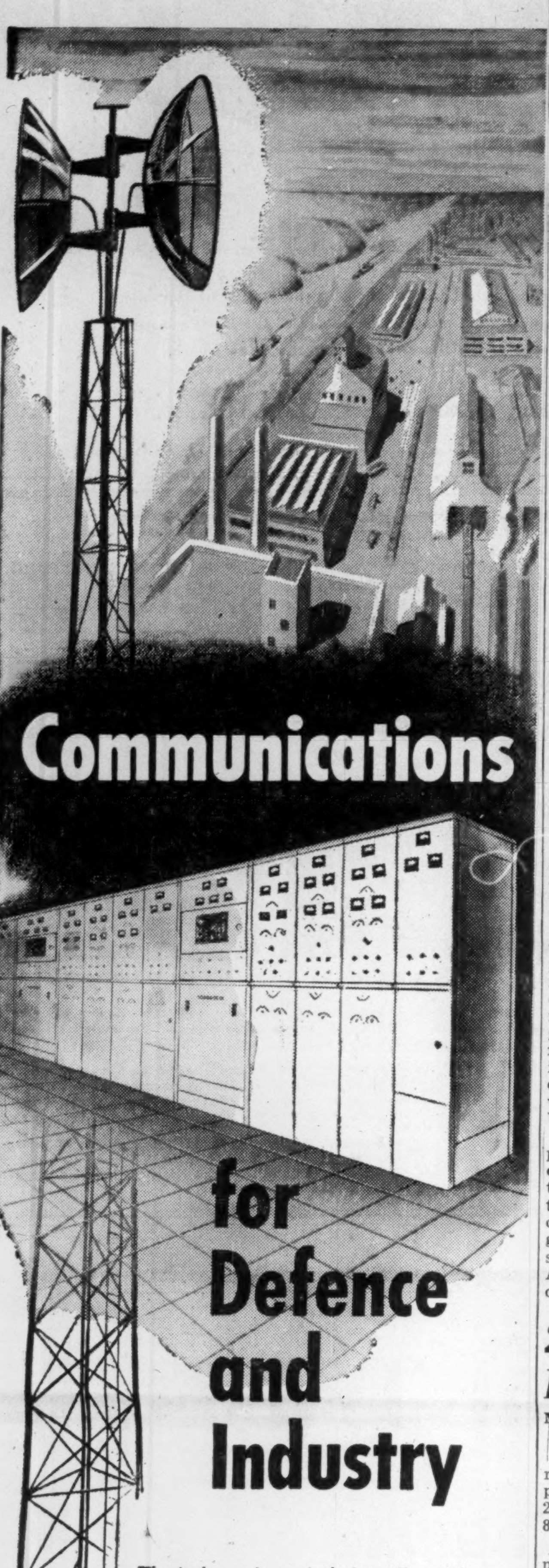
A. BRUCE MATTHEWS, C.B.E., D.S.O., E.D.

RHYS M. SALE
E. HAROLD TANNER, O.B.E.
C. SYDNEY FROST, M.C.
NORMAN S. ROBERTSON, Q.C.
G. GORDON GALE
J. ROY GORDON
GORDON F. OSLER

MONTREAL OTTAWA TORONTO WINDSOR WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY EDMONTON VANCOUVER



Westinghouse is particularly well suited to supply the answer to defence or industrial communications problems.

With many years of experience in fulfilling the exacting requirements of government and industrial services, Westinghouse can offer the latest equipment for:-

Point-to-Point Telecommunications
Power Line Carrier Systems
Microwave Links
Mobile Radio Systems

Westinghouse high powered transmitters are in worldwide service, and are recognized by government agencies and communication companies for their proven reliability.

Utilities and Railways rely on Westinghouse Power Line Carrier Systems for efficient communications and signalling.

Westinghouse Microwave provides high channel capacity communications links which are ideally suited for use with supervisory control systems.

A complete range of mobile radio equipment is also available from Westinghouse including specialized Railway Radio.

Westinghouse can provide the services of one of the finest communications engineering groups in Canada; so remember, it pays to communicate with Westinghouse!

Westinghouse
ELECTRONICS

Some of the Jobs Westinghouse Electronics is Doing Today —

Microwave Systems	Fire Control Systems
Power Line Carrier	Nucleonic Control and Instrumentation
AM/TV Broadcast Stations	Industrial Control Systems
Guided Missiles	Magnetic Amplifiers
Induction Heating	Computers
Mobile Communications	Radar Systems

95M745

CANADIAN WESTINGHOUSE COMPANY LIMITED
ELECTRONICS DIVISION • HAMILTON, CANADA

See Television's Finest Hour "STUDIO ONE" Monday Nights

How They View The Future Of The Canadian Economy

(Continued from page 17)

our transportation requirements. Additional rapid transit is essential, and it should be contributed to by the province and recognized by the dominion. If dominion and provincial aid is lacking, consideration should be given to a metropolitan $10-per-car tax and graded tax on trucks to be used for expressways and rapid transit. Total capital cost for transit facilities in the next 25 years: $600 millions.

With an estimated 96% increase in public school buildings and 115% in teachers, current operating costs of schools will increase at least three times in the next 25 years.

Between 1955 and 1980, 7,500 more hospital beds will be needed, costing $90 millions to $100 millions. Another 3,000 beds for chronic cases will be needed, at a cost of $25 millions to $35 millions.

In the same period 45,000 to 50,000 units of publicly aided housing, such as Regent Park, will be necessary, and another 9,000 to 10,000 units for elderly persons. Total housing needs will cost some $4.6 billions by 1980.

Aggregate capital expenditures of Metro and its 13 municipalities in the next 25 years are estimated at $1,475 millions. After deducting grants and self-liquidating items, a net total of $1,150 millions will have to be serviced out of the tax levies.

If Metro is not relieved of the burden of social welfare costs, the higher levels of government must consider:

—Federal contributions to arterial highways and rapid transit.

—Provincial contributions to a greater percentage of welfare costs — or making available to Metro other sources of municipal revenues, such as the vehicle tax.

Urges Government-Sponsored Export Financing Facilities

JAMES S. DUNCAN, chairman and president of Massey-Harris-Ferguson Ltd.

The Canadian farm implement industry benefited immeasurably from its growing world experience, from the keen competition which it encountered abroad both from European and U. S. manufacturers, and from the greater volume which these expanded interests brought to it.

I am confident that our Government is overlooking no opportunity to press for removal of restrictions on purchases of Canadian implements abroad. I would recommend that the Government give consideration to the need for medium term export financing facilities to put the Canadian exporter on a basis of equality with his competitors in the U. S., U. K., and elsewhere.

In the long-term view, the prospect is excellent for further expansion of the Canadian industry. The record of history shows that farm income and farm machinery sales follow the trend of gross national product with a somewhat slower rate of growth. A mathematical projection indicates market growth as follows:

—In Canada, a growth by 1965 of 53% over 1955; and by 1975 of 112% over 1955.

—In the U. S., a growth by 1965 of 29% over 1955; and by 1975 of 72% over 1955.

All that can be said with certainty about the implement export markets is that they are by far a less important part of Canadian production than they were in the past, and that whereas we still hope that as the world slowly recovers from its present difficulties, there may be some return to traditional sources of supply, we have little concrete basis for that hope at present.

Meanwhile, the farm implement industry both in Canada and the U. S. is relatively depressed and I recommend that the maximum loan eligible under the Farm Improvement Loan Act be raised from $4,500 to $6,000.

Canada, whose economy is dependent in no small measure upon her export trade, will require to keep a careful balance between the desirable objective of an ever-increasing standard of living and the everpresent danger of pricing ourselves out of the world's markets.

28 Mill. People; 12 Mill. Cars By 1980: GNP of $70 Billions

M. S. BERINGER, President of British American Oil Co.

By 1980, it appears to be reasonable to expect Canada's population to be approximately 28 million, an increase of almost 80% over 1955.

By 1980, there will be seven million occupied dwellings, double 1955. This will give rise to a greatly increased demand for heating energy. We forecast the number of motor vehicles by 1980 to be more than 12 million, three times the 1955 figure, again requiring vastly increased quantities of energy for motive power.

By 1980, gross national product will approximate $70 billions, which will result in nearly three times today's output of goods and services.

In the next 25 years, we foresee many changes in automotive engines, with fuel injection systems, new combustion chamber designs and finally the introduction of gas turbine engines. It is expected that piston engines will continue to be built for at least 15 more years and the transition may be gradual but could result in elimination of stabilization of the octane rating of gasolines which have been increasing at a high rate due to the insatiable demands for higher and higher compression ratios in modern vehicles. It is the consensus of automotive engineers that solar power and atomic power are unlikely to have any major application to automotive engines in the next 25 years.

Taking into consideration all of the above factors, we estimate that there will be an energy requirement in Canada of 6,800 trillion Btus in 1980. This is 2½ times the 1955 requirements of approximately 2,640 trillion Btus.

It would appear that petroleum and natural gas will be required to supply over 71% of the total energy needed by 1980 to support the expanded economy of Canada. We forecast that the Canadian requirements of energy from liquid petroleum will be more than 760 million bbls., practically 3½ times the 1955 demand of 233 million bbls.

The demand for natural gas for Canadian consumption has been calculated to be 424 billion cu. ft. by 1980. Even if this figure should vary by 50%, the effect on the remaining energy requirements from petroleum will be relatively minor. The above figures exclude any export which could be quite material.

The petrochemical industry, although a relatively new one in Canada, has had a phenomenal growth and now represents an investment of over $300 millions. With the ever-increasing number of synthetics having a petroleum base, as well as the availability of byproducts of natural gas such as sulphur in large quantities, it is estimated that the industry will grow at an annual rate in the area of 15%.

However, even a major increase in this field will, with its consequent demand for petroleum, be relatively minor when compared with energy demands for petroleum. In the U. S., where petroleum is the base for 25% of all chemicals produced, the demand (as a raw material) represents only 1% of the total petroleum produced.

Even based on present expenditures of approximately $400 millions in 1955 for exploration and development, it is apparent that investment in the area of $10 billions would be required as a minimum over the next 25 years for this primary phase alone.

There are several important problems facing the oil industry which could present serious obstacles in the necessary growth of the industry to meet the country's requirements.

1. **Markets for Canada's Crude Oil** — It has been pointed out that we could almost double the existing production rates if additional markets were available. In order to provide these markets, there are two possibilities:

(1) Supply — The balance of Canada's refineries, particularly the Montreal refinery area, with Western Canadian crude.

(2) Export sufficient Western Canadian crude oil to offset any required imports into areas where Western Canadian crude oil cannot compete. At the present time, the natural markets lie in Northern U. S.

2. **Taxation** — There is a real question as to the adequacy of the present incentive provided by income tax regulations. The Commission already has laid before it submissions indicating the disparity between the provisions of the tax laws of the U. S. in regard to petroleum production and those of Canada. . . The variation in these laws does serve to place the integrated U. S. oil company operating in Canada at an advantage to its Canadian counterpart.

3. **Highways** — We estimate that there will be approximately 12 million motor vehicles in operation in 1980, three times the 1955 level, and with the inadequacy of existing highways, a tremendous job will have to be done if adequate highways are to be built.

The oil industry feels that the gasoline tax already is far in excess of that levied on any other necessity and substantially higher than any similar tax in U. S. Further increases beyond the present levels could have the effect

(Continued on page 19)

Canada Permanent Reports New Records

Hon. T. D'Arcy Leonard, Q.C., President and General Manager, in presenting the 43rd Annual Report, stated in part:

Board of Directors

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HON. T. D'ARCY LEONARD, C.B.E., Q.C.

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ROY L. WARREN
LEIGH M. McCARTHY

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SAMUEL ROGERS, Q.C.
CLIFFORD SIFTON, D.S.O.

GROWTH OF BUSINESS

Showing Total Estates and Trusts in our Care

1935	$41,296,304
1940	51,930,431
1945	68,659,048
1950	82,128,649
1955	120,917,843

Our Company has shared in the general prosperity that Canada experienced throughout 1955. New records were established for our profits, volume of business, and generally in all departments.

Steady Growth . . . a Reflection of Service

In the last thirty years, the volume of business handled by trust companies has multiplied nearly five times. In the same interval our business throughout Canada has multiplied twelve times.

Our gross revenues were again more than 10% above those of the preceding year. They are now more than 2½ times the 1945 total, certainly a satisfactory index of progress.

From the office boy to President, from clerk to General Manager, we have a team united for the purpose of carrying on the principles of trusteeship, and the rendering of the best possible service to those desiring or needing someone to look after their financial affairs.

Wills Are Vital to Well-Ordered Lives

In 1955 we had many more new wills lodged with us than ever before in one year in our history. There is a growing awareness that the making of a will is not something to be left until one's last illness. It is in the same category as life insurance—an integral part of a well-ordered life. The fee to a lawyer is a small premium to pay for the keeping in order of one's affairs through an up-to-date will.

Both of our General (or Common) Trust Funds are working very satisfactorily. The total amount now invested in our Funds is over $4,000,000.

Canada—A Land of Favoured Opportunity

One is thankful that fortune finds Canada so favourably established at the present time. No other country in the world today offers as good an opportunity for material progress under a system of law and order that respects the freedom and the dignity of the individual.

Copy of the President's Address and Financial Statement of the Company will gladly be sent on request

THE CANADA PERMANENT TRUST COMPANY

Head Office: CANADA PERMANENT BUILDING, 320 BAY STREET, TORONTO

Branch Offices: Toronto Woodstock Brantford Hamilton Port Hope Montreal Saint John Halifax Winnipeg Regina Edmonton Vancouver Victoria

56-1

Announcing **5** *new* **SHOPPING CENTRES**

...to be built shortly!

THE NORD SHOPPING CENTRE
On Pie IX Boulevard, corner of Dufort Street, in the Town of Montreal North

ST. MARTIN SHOPPING CENTRE
On Route 11 (Laurentian Highway) in the Town of St. Martin, P.Q.

jacques cartier SHOPPING CENTRE
At Chambly Road, on the South Shore of Montreal

pointe claire SHOPPING CENTRE
On St. Johns Road and Donegani Avenue, in the Town of Pointe Claire, P.Q.

CHARLESBOURG SHOPPING CENTRE
On the limits of Quebec City

The Modern Method of Merchandising

Some leading retailers *presently located in our Shopping Centres:*

*STEINBERG'S LIMITED	UNITED CIGAR STORES LTD.
*F. W. WOOLWORTH CO. LTD.	*LAURA SECORD CANDY SHOPS
HENRY MORGAN & CO. LTD.	HOLT-RENFREW CO.
*ZELLER'S LIMITED	HENRY BIRKS & SONS LIMITED
S. S. KRESGE CO.	MARY LEE CANDIES
*REITMAN'S INC.	*ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
*TRANS-CANADA SHOE	UNITED 5c TO $1.00 STORES
BATA SHOE	PAUL SERVICE STORES
HEFT'S, INC.	GROVER'S CHAIN STORES
A. J. FREIMAN LTD.	*OSLIND'S SHOPS

and many others

*These merchants have already leased space in some of the above Centres.

For full rental information, call or write

Ivanhoe CORP.
5400 Hochelaga Street, Montreal, P.Q.
CL 8871 Local 313

These Briefs Estimate Future Growth

(Continued from page 18)

of pushing the tax up to the point of diminishing returns. Taxes cannot be increased indefinitely without affecting sales volume, and perhaps new ways must be found to pay for the highway program.

4. Training of Qualified Personnel — This problem is of national and economic significance and is a matter of primary importance if Canadians are to play their part in the expanded industrial activities which are indicated in our forecast for the next 25 years.

SUMMARY OF FORECAST DATA
For 25 Years

	1955	1980
Population (000's)	15,601	28,100
Occ. dwellings (000's)	3,872	7,000
Motor vehicles (000's)		
Passenger cars	2,918	9,000
Commercial vehicles	975	3,200
Total	3,893	12,200
Gross Nat. Product		
(Mill. of 1955 dollars)	26,200	70,000
Energy Requirements		
(Trillions of B.T.U.'s)		
Atomic electricity	....	187
Hydro electricity	290	608
Coal	900	1,150
Natural gas	150	445
Liquid petroleum	1,300	4,410
Total	2,640	6,800
Natural Gas Requirements		
(Billions of cubic feet)	143	424
Liquid Petroleum Requirements		
(Millions of barrels	223	760

Canada's Hog Producers Can Feed 50 Million Population

CHARLES W. McINNIS, President, Ontario Hog Producers' Association.

The possibilities of increased hog production in Canada and particularly in Ontario are so great that we can meet increased demand from a population of 50 million or more.

Beyond 1960, it appears that we as producers will have sufficient control over surpluses that low prices which eventually cause short supply and extremely high prices can be prevented to a large extent.

Producers will have developed in a few years a marketing system which will enable them to curb speculative trends . . .

At present, a market for several million pounds of choice pork cuts could be developed in the U. S. if both trade and producer became more conscious of quality. Hog prices are not likely to be affected seriously by imports . . . if we keep quality high . . .

The Federal Government should grade some pork cuts, particularly export products. (This would increase quality).

In the next 25 years, Ontario producers will give more attention to the sale of hogs and leave the processing to the trade.

There are indications that the buying influence of the chain stores may be stronger than the selling forces in the trade.

Business Growth Pattern May Call for New Studies

JAMES STEWART, president, Canadian Bank of Commerce.

As we look to the years ahead it seems to me that the aggregate of capital investment will not be the only important factor; the pattern of investment will be equally as important . . . If we assume no appreciable change in the purchasing power of the Canadian dollar, this means that investment decisions must be even more venturesome in the years ahead. Whether they will be or not will depend to a great degree on the economic climate within which they must be made.

The available evidence indicates a growing reliance on secondary industry as a medium of employment. Our labor force is in the process of expansion, and in the years ahead we are likely to see some marked shifts in its complexion. If primary industry through increased mechanization becomes increasingly productive with a concomitant decline in employment, then secondary and service industries will likely become relatively more important.

I do not think in the case of the Canadian economy that there is any need to squabble about the fact that despite the difficulties of determining concentration accurately, some concentration exists in many industries. The big question is whether this is a "bad" or a "good" thing and if bad can anything be done about it

It is possible to establish a model of perfect competition — a market in which no single producer or consumer can bring about a change in price — and attempt to force producers to conform to the model. The question, if, of course, whether this is in the public interest. On the other hand, it might be more effective to examine for policy-making purposes the kind of competition that exists — imperfect competition — and to devise measures of control within this framework if this is what is wanted by the public.

It is in the interest of the public that opportunity be afforded would-be producers to establish and maintain a business unit. The question immediately arises as to whether large business is making this impossible. The answer to this is, not necessarily.

A distinction should be made between the artificial closure of entry in some industries where certain business devices are used and which we must deplore, and the difficulty of starting up a new business in those industries where a very high initial capital investment is necessary.

It is in the interest of the public as consumers that there is a maximum flow of goods and services. Does our present business structure utilize resources and manpower efficiently? This is a question which cannot be readily answered, if at all, but it suggests that concern over business forms per se is possibly transcended by considerations of productivity.

There is a growing development to establish a wider diversity of products in many industries. This trend is bound to disturb established statistical classifications and to distort economic studies attempting a census count of the business population. Moreover, this shifting structure is likely to involve serious problems of policy. It is conceivable that company "A" making 100 products could be operating with respect to one product as a pure monopolist in the economic sense. Should this company be branded as a monopoly or only as a monopolist with regard to a particular product?

If we are to establish an elaborate set of rules of the game, then these rules must be based not on past performance entirely but on our economic needs as we see them for the future. If we are going to carry on with the existing framework, then it seems to me that our methods of establishing, beyond doubt, "goodness" or "badness" must be re-examined in the light of changing economic patterns.

Sufficient Revenue Sources Needed for Growth: Ontario

HON. LESLIE M. FROST, Premier, Province of Ontario.

It is by continually expanding secondary manufacturing stages that our best hope lies for achieving higher living standards.

It is true that we cannot share in some of the advantages which arise from the economies of the division of labor resulting from serving a mass domestic market, but we make up for them by other means:

—By achieving higher levels of technical skill.

—By planning our communities to reduce industrial costs.

The efficiency with which manufacturing in this province is now — and in the future will be — conducted will depend on the services rendered by the province and municipalities. Sources of revenue to the province and municipalities must, therefore, be sufficient.

There are times, with the present distribution of tax revenues, when the province is obliged to make a substantial outlay for services which earn a large federal revenue but yield a small return to the province.

Often we are faced with deciding on an expenditure to stimulate expansion and development when in fact it does not pay us as a province to spend the money, owing to our small return from corporation and personal income taxes.

This is not a satisfactory situation.

Industry produces revenues from tax sources, but costs are also imposed. It is not sufficient merely to consider the amount of taxation arising from a province, but also the obligations that servicing this industry imposes.

Ontario should not be placed in a financial straitjacket that forces it to adopt unsound taxation policies and prevents it from

(Continued on page 22)

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ANNOUNCEMENT

R. D. B. SHEPPARD

Warren Y. Soper, President of The Ahearn and Soper Company Limited, Ottawa, Ontario, announces the appointment of R. D. B. (Ben) Sheppard, P.Eng. as Field Engineer specializing in Power Tubes and Communications. Mr. Sheppard graduated from the University of Toronto in 1949 and since that time has served with the Engineering Department of The Canadian National Telegraphs (radio group) on field engineering in connection with point to point radio circuits throughout Canada. During the past two years he was Assistant General Radio Engineer specializing in field work and supervision of microwave installations including Canadian National Telegraphs portion of the television transmission circuits from Toronto to Windsor and from Montreal to Quebec. Mr. Sheppard is a member of I.R.E.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA FOREST PRODUCTS LIMITED

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

To the holders of First Mortgage Sinking Fund 4½% Bonds, Series "B", due July 1st, 1966, of the above-mentioned Company secured by a Deed of Trust and Mortgage dated as of the 31st day of May, 1946, in favour of The London and Western Trusts Company Limited, Trustee (which Company has been succeeded in the trusts thereof by The Canada Trust Company), and by an Indenture dated as of the 1st day of July, 1950, made between the above-mentioned Company and The Canada Trust Company and other Indentures supplemental thereto:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the thirteenth day of February, 1956, British Columbia Forest Products Limited, pursuant to the powers contained in the above-mentioned Deed of Trust and Mortgage and the said Indenture dated as of the 1st day of July, 1950, intends to redeem and will redeem all of its said First Mortgage Sinking Fund 4½% Bonds, Series "B", which may then be outstanding by payment of one hundred and one and fifty-hundredths per cent (101.50%) of the principal amount thereof together with interest on the said principal amount accrued and unpaid to the said thirteenth day of February, 1956, on presentation and surrender of the said Bonds, together with all unpaid coupons belonging thereto, at any branch in Canada of The Royal Bank of Canada.

The holders of the said Bonds are accordingly required to present their Bonds, together with all unpaid coupons belonging thereto, for redemption on the aforesaid date at one of the aforesaid places.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that in case such Bonds be not so presented for redemption on the said thirteenth day of February, 1956, at one of the aforesaid places, all interest thereon shall cease from and after the said thirteenth day of February, 1956.

DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 6th day of January, 1956.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FOREST PRODUCTS LIMITED,
per: "A. G. RANKIN,"
Secretary.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FOREST PRODUCTS LIMITED

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

To the holders of the First Mortgage Twenty-Year 4% Bonds, Series "A", due May 31, 1966 of the above-mentioned Company secured by a Deed of Trust and Mortgage dated as of the 31st day of May, 1946 in favour of The London and Western Trusts Company Limited, Trustee (which company has been succeeded in the trusts thereof by The Canada Trust Company), and other Indentures supplemental thereto:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the thirteenth day of February, 1956, British Columbia Forest Products Limited, pursuant to the powers contained in the above-mentioned Deed of Trust and Mortgage and Indentures supplemental thereto, intends to redeem and will redeem all of its said First Mortgage Twenty-Year 4% Bonds, Series "A", which may then be outstanding by payment of one hundred and two per centum (102%) of the principal amount thereof together with interest on the said principal amount accrued and unpaid to the said thirteenth day of February, 1956, on presentation and surrender of the said Bonds, together with all unpaid coupons belonging thereto, at any branch in Canada of The Royal Bank of Canada.

The holders of the said Bonds are accordingly required to present their Bonds, together with all unpaid coupons belonging thereto, for redemption on the aforesaid date at one of the aforesaid places.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that in case such Bonds be not so presented for redemption on the said thirteenth day of February, 1956, at one of the aforesaid places, all interest thereon shall cease from and after the said thirteenth day of February, 1956.

DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 6th day of January, 1956.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FOREST PRODUCTS LIMITED
Per: "A. G. Rankin" (Secretary)

Again in 1955 . . .

LONDON LIFE ATTAINS ALL-TIME RECORD FOR CANADA

$442 millions of life insurance purchased from this Company during year for protection of Canadian families

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 1955 REPORT

Life Insurance Issued

Purchases of life insurance from the London Life in 1955 totalled $442,506,000*—the greatest amount Canadians ever bought in a year from any company.

INCREASE OVER 1954 $50,701,000

Life Insurance In Force

The total amount of insurance on the lives of London Life policyholders is now $3,355,768,000.* This comprises coverage in Ordinary, Industrial, and Group life insurance policies.

INCREASE OVER 1954 $330,628,000

**These amounts do not include annuities or business reinsured with other companies.*

Assets

The invested assets at the end of 1955 were $515,125,000. Well over half of this sum is in mortgage loans, largely for the construction of new housing. Mortgages effected during 1955 alone totalled $87,274,000.

INCREASE OVER 1954 (Invested Assets) $45,378,000

Sickness and Accident Branch

In 1955 the annual premiums on Group Sickness and Accident policies totalled $9,781,000. During the year approximately 155,000 separate payments were made for time lost through illness or injuries, or to compensate for hospital and surgical and related expenses.

INCREASE OVER 1954 (Premium Income) $759,000

Reasons for the Outstanding Growth of the London Life

The Company's life insurance in force is now virtually three times as great as it was only 10 years ago. Today over one and a quarter million people are insured with the London Life. This growth reflects not only the general prosperity of the times but also the fact that Canadian family men are more and more realizing the necessity of adequate life insurance, to guarantee the income that will be necessary in the future.

The fact that the London Life is growing more rapidly than the life insurance industry as a whole in Canada points to the soundness of the Company's policy of placing major emphasis on *low cost to policyholders and the selection and training of representatives for service to the public.* This, we believe, is the principal reason why year by year Canadians buy more life insurance from the London Life than from any other company.

London Life
INSURANCE COMPANY
Head Office • London, Canada

For a more detailed account of the Company's business in 1955, write the London Life head office or call one of our branch offices for a copy of the Annual Report booklet.

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GORDON COMMISSION

Tax Laws Robbing Incentive Here?

A Look at Some "Inconsistencies and Hardships"

Because taxes, much more than merely balancing the budgets of governments, directly influence the course of economic history, the Gordon Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects last July asked for and this week got a study of the tax rates and policies which may have influenced investment in Canadian industry.

The brief, presented by J. G. Glassco, a senior partner in the accounting firm of Clarkson, Gordon & Co., is a big and important undertaking. The Toronto, Montreal and Calgary offices of Clarkson, Gordon, London, Eng., associates and New York offices of Arthur Young & Co. all helped prepare it.

In the general area of "incentives," it deals with some inconsistencies and hardships in Canadian tax laws and suggests possible changes. Here is a digest of the brief:

While it would be wrong to assert that tax considerations are primarily responsible for the growth in foreign investment in Canada, it is undoubtedly true that in two ways at least, taxation has played a considerable part in shaping the pattern which has developed.

The great majority of the recent increase in foreign investment in Canada has come from the United States and the taxation pattern in that country, particularly since 1950, has provided strong incentives to the investment of capital in other countries.

Re-enactment of the U. S. excess profits tax at the time of the Korean War in 1950 and in force until 1953, brought about a situation where profits taxable at rates as high as 82% could be used to blot up preliminary losses resulting from development of new business. A good deal of such money found its way into Canada, particularly in the case of the petroleum industry.

A second important influence has been the impact of the Canadian tax system upon the owners of Canadian businesses, making it difficult in many cases for them to retain control.

Certain aspects of our tax structure provide incentives to investment in equities. Yet the joint impact of income tax and succession duty, in spite of numerous attempts to alleviate the problem, provides a strong incentive to owners of small and medium sized businesses to part with their investment in old age or at death.

While attempted remedies have been designed to modify the income tax part of the problem by making it easier or cheaper to withdraw funds to meet succession duties, nothing has been attempted to relieve the financial crisis created by the succession duties themselves.

There is obviously nothing which we in Canada can do to control the incentives which other countries offer their citizens and some of the suggestions which have been made — that we be prepared to grant our taxpayers identical treatment — are not completely practicable. The taxation systems of Canada, Great Britain and the U. S. have important and fundamental differences one from another.

While an attempt by Canada to match incentives given by other countries presents considerable difficulty, it is obviously possible to amend our own taxation structure in a number of respects so as to improve the lot of the Canadian owner of a business and also to direct or influence the form of non-resident investment in this country.

Aids to Investments

With this in mind, the points which might be given consideration can best be summarized under the following headings:

(1) Possible changes in the taxation of income earned in Canada by non-residents.

(2) Changes designed to increase Canadian investment in equities and render it easier for Canadian owners to retain their investment in business.

(3) The special problem of gas and oil taxation.

As far as investors in the U. S. and U. K. are concerned, existing levels of Canadian taxes on interest and dividend payments do not in any way constitute a deterrent to investment in wholly owned Canadian subsidiaries. This is because no tax is withheld on dividends paid to U. K. parents of wholly owned Canadian subsidiaries and the 5% tax rate on dividends to U. S. parents is wholly absorbed by the higher U. S. tax rate on corporate profits.

By contrast the higher withholding rate of 15% imposed on dividends of Canadian companies which are not wholly owned (or where the U. S. treaty applies are less than 95% owned) creates a substantial penalty where any significant minority exists.

This constitutes a real deterrent to permitting participation by Canadians in foreign controlled Canadian business. Non-resident owners can point out that Canadian tax laws penalize a company when it grants the right of participation to Canadians.

If such participation is in the public interest, and there appear to be good reasons why this is so, it would appear only logical to abolish the discrimination which now exists.

In removing this discrimination, if it is desired to continue to differentiate — by taxing dividends at different rates — between casual investors abroad and corporations which in effect control Canadian business, it becomes necessary to define the extent of stock ownership which for this purpose will qualify the foreign shareholder as a controlling corporation.

A reasonable level should certainly be no higher than 50% and it might be advisable to drop it still lower.

The most common form in which foreign owners carry on business in Canada is through a Canadian subsidiary company which under our scheme of taxation pays tax on the same basis as any other Canadian corporation and in addition a withholding tax is imposed on dividends sent abroad.

An "Inconsistency"

A growing number of non-residents, instead of incorporating Canadian subsidiaries, are operating in Canada as foreign corporations. In fact, in some important cases, such foreign corporations carry on their entire business in Canada. While the profits earned by such corporations in Canada are taxed in the same way as the profits of Canadian companies, there is no additional tax on the movement out of Canada of their profits, similar to the withholding tax on dividends paid by the Canadian subsidiary.

It would seem that consideration might be given to removing this inconsistency. As long as it remains it will be a deterrent to Canadian participation in foreign controlled business in Canada.

It is suggested the whole scheme of withholding taxes on remittances abroad of other than dividends and interest paid by corporations be re-examined not only in the light of certain anomalies but also with the consideration that these taxes might be used to direct foreign capital into specific types of investment.

Consideration might be given to offering positive inducements by way of tax concessions to at least three classes of investment where increased foreign participation might be desirable.

The first of such areas is provincial and municipal financing. No Canadian withholding tax is imposed on interest of Government of Canada bonds or in the case of municipal or provincial bonds where the interest is payable in foreign currency. On interest payable in Canadian currency however, there is a withholding tax of 5% in the case of provincial bonds and 15% in the case of municipal bonds.

As financing of provincial and municipal expenditures in this growing economy present a formidable problem, consideration might be given to exempting all interest from payment of any non-resident withholding tax.

As far as individuals and fully taxable corporate investors are concerned this might have no more than a psychological effect because in the main taxes now withheld are recoverable as credit against U. S. tax. There is, however, a substantial volume of funds available from non-taxable organizations, and U. S. life insurance companies which pay a relatively low rate of tax (3¾% to 6½% on investment income) and which consequently are not in a position to recover any of the full 15% Canadian tax.

There would appear to be a possibility of attracting considerable U. S. capital to this class of investment, particularly as in the U. S. interest on state and municipal obligations is free of income tax but with the result that yields are very low and consequently unattractive except to those taxable in very high brackets.

A second possible change in our withholding taxes relates to the income from investment in real estate, at present subject to the 15% withholding tax on gross income without any deductions for taxes, depreciation, repairs, insurance or mortgage interest. There is, however, an option by which the non-resident investor may file a Canadian tax return and pay on the net income at the same rate as a resident of Canada.

It is suggested the ownership of real property by a non-resident might be regarded simply as an investment and for that reason the 15% withholding tax applied to net income from the property. Such a change might attract substantial amounts of foreign capital to this form of investment.

Capital For Housing

A third possible change in taxation of foreign investment is suggested by the obvious need of capital help to finance the very large development of housing in Canada. Until the 1954 amendment of the Bank Act, most funds required for National Housing Act housing were provided by life insurance companies.

It may well be in the public interest that we should direct foreign capital into this area and if so consideration might be given to providing a suitable incentive. Non-residents under present laws can limit their liability on interest income to 15% by formation of non-resident-owned investment corporations. A further incentive might be the granting of a lower rate of tax, say 5%, on a special type of company which would meet the present requirements on the non-resident-owned investment corporation, and which would have to meet the additional stipulation that the income of the company consist principally of interest on N.H.A. mortgages.

A second group of changes — applying to taxation of Canadians with a view to increasing their participation in equity financing and rendering it easier for Canadian owners to retain control of their business — might be considered.

It would appear reasonable to suggest that the whole question of trustee's investment powers should be reviewed in the light of the changed condition of our economy. In many provinces, trustee legislation has been in force for some years without any change. It might well be found desirable to authorize — in certain circumstances and with appropriate safeguards — a limited power of investment in certain classes of business equities.

It is debatable as to how quickly an easing of present restrictions as they affect life insurance companies might bring about any significant change.

Pension Fund

Under the existing regulations of the Income Tax Department, the same rules that apply to insurance companies are imposed on trustees of pension funds. The ability of pension funds to provide reasonable benefits in old age would be greatly enhanced if a hedge against inflation were obtained by investing significant portion of the funds in equities. If the present rules should remain, it would be preferable to have them laid down by legislation rather than arise through administrative discretion. It need hardly be pointed out that pension funds of Canadian business and institutions represent a most important potential source of investment funds which, if directed into part ownership of Canadian business, would certainly tend to check the increasing dominance of foreign investment.

Section 69 of the Income Tax Act contains special provision for taxation, at a rate of 20%, of investment companies which meet the tests therein laid down. While these companies must obtain a minimum of 60% of their gross revenue from dividends of taxable Canadian corporations, they can so invest their funds that the other 40% may come from foreign dividends or interest.

A possible method of encouraging investment in Canadian equities beyond the minimum now required and at the same time discouraging investment in foreign securities would be to create the additional requirement that in total not less than 95% of gross income must be derived from Canadian sources. This would still permit an investment trust to keep a substantial part of its funds in high grade securities.

Changes relating to our succession duty laws are the most important of the changes in our system of taxation which might tend to maintain Canadian ownership. The double impact of succession duties and income tax is a major problem which has faced individual owners of Canadian business for many years.

It is suggested that adoption across Canada of a provision whereby an individual could leave half of his estate to his wife (or husband) tax-free, would have a profound effect upon the ability of families to maintain control of their businesses. Such a form of relief exists in the U. S. law and a similar condition exists in Quebec as a result of the laws relating to community property.

Gift Taxes

A further disability, less serious than the succession duty problem, lies in the provision of our gift tax legislation. Under federal law, where the donor dies within three years of making the gift, the gift is deemed not to have been made but the gift tax paid is allowable as a credit against succession duty. In Ontario and Quebec, which levy their own succession duties, the scheme for giving credit in respect of provincial duties in determining federal tax is such that a portion of gift taxes paid may not be allowable as a deduction from succession duty. This hazard certainly tends to reduce the rate at which gifts are made. A reasonable cure could be achieved by granting credit for the full amount of the gift tax paid (within the three years preceding death) against the net federal duty otherwise payable.

Among the prospective buyers for any Canadian business to be disposed of, there are Canadian corporations and individuals as well as non-resident investors. In many cases Canadian investors will seek to use a Canadian corporation as a vehicle for making the purchase. There are two provisions of our income tax law which may constitute an obstacle and which do not handicap non-resident investors in the same manner.

Our law contains a provision that interest on money borrowed by a company and used to acquire an asset which produces tax exempt income shall not be allowed as a deduction in arriving at taxable income. Thus in such cases it is impossible to obtain a deduction for interest paid on money borrowed to buy the shares of another company. This provision has no counterpart in either the laws of Great Britain or the U. S. When one considers that interest on a loan usually constitutes taxable income in the hands of the lender there is a good deal to be said for the justice of allowing the interest cost as a deduction to the borrower. It is therefore suggested our present policy might well be re-examined.

The other and more difficult problems which face the Canadian corporate purchaser of an established company are provisions relating to what is called "designated surplus." The essential purpose of these provisions is to prevent one corporation from purchasing another and immediately withdrawing — by way of tax-free dividends — the surplus of the company acquired and using the same to pay for the acquisition. The technique employed is to freeze the surplus of the company acquired and to limit the right to draw out tax-free dividends to profits earned subsequent to the acquisition.

In a broad sense this appears to be a reasonable method of preventing abuse which might result from a wide-open freedom from tax on inter-company dividends in all circumstances. The trouble is that actual provisions of the law are so broad, the innocent suffer equally with the guilty and it has become virtually impossible to carry out certain inter-corporate transactions, mergers, and windings up of a character where freedom of tax on inter-company dividends would be totally unobjectionable.

Further, until a 1955 amendment, it placed the non-resident corporate investor in a position to carry out with impunity the acquisition of Canadian businesses in exactly the circumstances which the provisions of the law were designed to prevent.

Two Improvements

There are two possible improvements which appear worthy of consideration at this time. First a limited right might be granted to carry out an amalgamation through liquidation of one company into another without any tax on surplus passing to the senior company provided it can be shown the combined undistributed incomes of both companies still exist in the continuing company. It should probably further be provided that the continuing company should not be entitled to a deduction in undistributed income in respect to capital losses which may emerge on the liquidation of its investment in the purchased company.

A second possible change it is suggested by the 1955 amendments which permit companies to be liquidated into the hands of an investment dealer upon payment of a special tax of 20% (15% in the case of a non-resident). It would appear much simpler to cut through the investment dealer technique and provide simply that in such circumstances the recipient company should pay a tax of 15% or 20% on any dividends which it receives from designated surplus.

A major criticism of our Canadian tax system has been that it places the Canadian operator at a disadvantage vis-a-vis U. S. competitors in Canadian oil fields.

One important consideration is that the terms of the U. S. tax laws, particularly in the last five years, have offered incentives and concessions to their taxpayers which go considerably further than any similar concessions available to Canadians.

Thus individuals or corporations subject to high rates of taxes, have been able to reduce the U. S. taxable incomes, thus saving large amounts of tax, by making expenditures in Canada in oil exploration or development. Much of the money at risk was tax money.

Another major difference between the respective situations of the Canadian and U. S. operator lies in the varying methods adopted by the two countries in granting allowances for depletion.

There can be no doubt that the Canadian allowances are considerably less generous than those available under U. S. law. A principal objection to the Canadian system is that it requires the writing off of exploration

(Continued on page 22)

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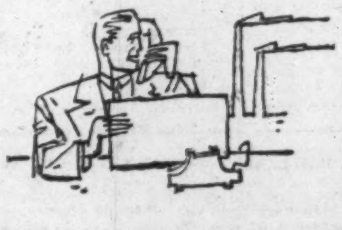

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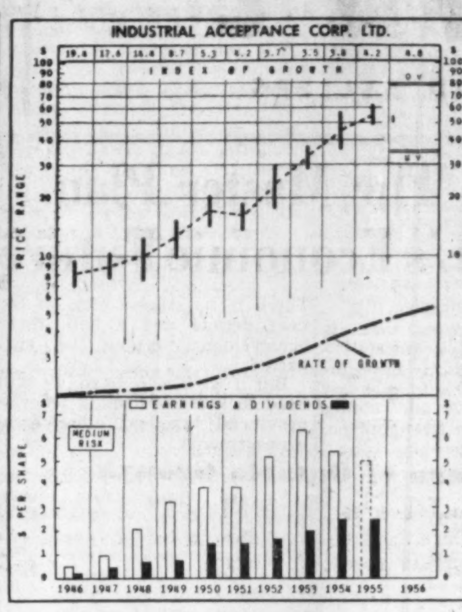
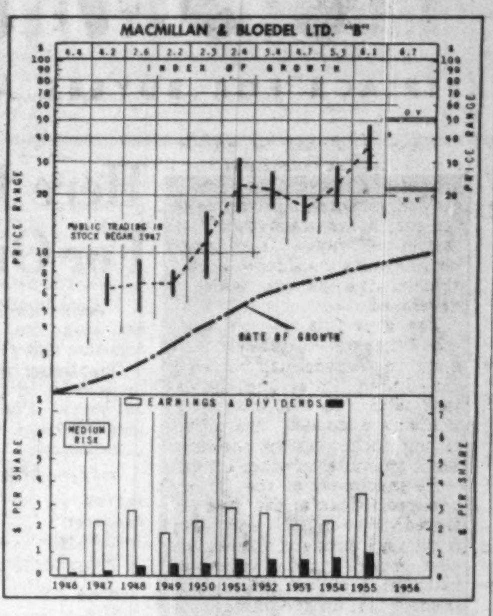
Selected Growth Stocks — Quarterly Review — By NESTOR

The Financial Post's exclusive series of Selected Growth Stocks was chosen by one of the continent's most prominent and successful investment advisers. The reasons for choice shown below the accompanying charts were those given when stocks were chosen in January, 1953. Each will be reviewed quarterly. Publication of this series in The Post does not constitute a recommendation to buy these stocks.



INDUSTRIAL ACCEPTANCE — With Canada's population, wealth per capita, and utilization of consumer durable equipment still far from the saturation point, an attractive long-term outlook would seem present for companies financing installment paper. Industrial Acceptance, with branches throughout Canada, offers such credit on automobiles, aircraft, refrigerators, radios and other durable consumer goods. The company also engages in the insurance business, another expanding field. Company has an excellent growth rate, with earnings particularly rising during the postwar years.



MACMILLAN & BLOEDEL — One of the largest manufacturers in the world of timber products, including output of plywood and kraft pulp, MacMillan & Bloedel, with large timber reserves, low-cost transportation advantages, and aggressive, research-minded management, has excellent prospects for participating in the world-wide growth of its industry. Expansion now under way to be completed in 1957 will further boost production, including newsprint and kraft paper. Company's net worth has shown steady expansion, with postwar net per share appreciably above earlier years.

Ind. Acceptance

Industrial Acceptance Corp. trading recently at $52 is 48% above its UV level and can rise 50% before reaching its OV level. Price is 11.3 times earnings based on first half results in 1955. Yield is 4.8% and price range for 1955-56 is a high of $68¼ and low of $48¼.

Company understood to have $5 millions more in unearned income account to start year which indicates more coming into earnings this year.

Earnings for year ended Dec. 31, 1955, understood higher than previous year. Per share earnings down somewhat although above $5 reflecting conversion of preferred stock.

Even if auto sales down somewhat this year, earnings have a good start. Unless auto sales drop sharply, earnings should be at least as much as 1955. If car sales show only moderate decline in '56 as predicted by some manufacturers and economists, earnings probably will be higher than 1955.

Proceeds of $5 million issue of cumulative redeemable preferred stocks sold recently to be used for general corporate purposes. Results from expanding business brought about chiefly through enlarged branch organization.

In late December, an issue of $6 million 4½% series "P" secured notes was placed privately. Proceeds to be used to reduce other categories of secured notes.

As at Sept. 30, 1955, portfolio of notes and accounts receivable amounted to $237,376,011 or 79.2% in consumer installment obligations; dealer acceptance on motor vehicles and appliances, $30,063,146, 10%; other installment obligations and sundry receivables, $32,414,845, 10.8%.

MacM.-Bloedel

MacMillan & Bloedel B shares trading recently at $41¾ are 90% above UV level ($22) and could rise another 19% before reaching OV level ($50). Price is 11.7 times earnings of $3.57 a share for the year ended Sept. 30, 1955. Yield is 2.4% and range for 1955-56 was a high of $46¼ and a low of $26½.

Earnings for the 1955 fiscal year were the highest since 1951 but company stated that an important part of earnings is attributable to realization in the form of finished products at current market prices of timber purchased years ago at lower prices. This part of profits is non-recurring.

Sales generally were higher with improvement emphasized in plywood. Higher prices for lumber and a rise in value of U. S. dollar also helped improve results.

Company presently engaged in $63 million pulp and paper mill expansion and is entering the newsprint field for the first time. First newsprint and paper and board machine expected to be in production in first half of 1957 with the second newsprint machine rolling a year later.

Substantial contracts for additional production already made.

Results of first quarter of current fiscal year and orders on hand indicate company can maintain production and earnings at previous levels.

How To Read the Stock Charts

INDEX OF GROWTH: The rate at which the value of the equity behind the stock is doubling as determined by the growth rate at which it entered the year. A figure of 5.6 for the present year would indicate that at its current growth rate the equity value is doubling every 5.6 years.

PRICE RANGE: The annual high, low and mean price. Monthly ranges for the current year.

UNDERVALUATION AND OVERVALUATION PRICE LEVELS: Shown by the narrow horizontal lines above and below the stock's price range indicating price at which the particular stock is adjudged as underestimating or overestimating its future rate of growth. A stock showing a fast-growth rate will sometimes anticipate growth by two or three years. In this case it may not be so attractive a purchase relatively as some other fast-growing stock that is not anticipating its growth beyond the immediate present. Other factors such as rate of growth and investment quality will also enter into the comparison an investor will want to make.

Without these UV and OV levels, a current quotation of say, 55 or 75 would carry no significance regarding long-range value. The UV/OV levels also permit judgment as between one stock and another. They are not designated points of purchase or sale nor do they attempt to show what will be a stock's bottom or top figure in any given year.

RATE OF GROWTH: the rate as based on Nestor's tests at which the company is showing underlying or long-term growth. This will determine the price trend of the company's common stock over a period of years and in most instances the trend of dividend payments.

Background and principles behind the selection by Nestor were discussed in a special article in The Financial Post, Jan. 10, 1953. A limited number of reprints are available on request.

Company Reports

To assist readers in appraising and comparing company financial statements, The Financial Post has a uniform method of presenting corporation accounts. Variations from the companies' published reports are footnoted.

Finance

LAMBTON TRUST CO., Sarnia, Ont., net profit in 1955 was $14,701, 20.8% lower than the profit of $18,555 in 1954.

As at Dec. 31, 1955, estates account was $2,619,986 compared with $2,401,977 a year earlier, an increase of 9.1%.

Company paid 1955 dividend ($2.25) at rate of 4½% per annum as compared with a 5% rate ($2.50) in the previous year.

	1955	1954
Liabs. to public. etc.*	$1,241	$3,518
Shareholders' equity	406,550	406,040
*Secured by:		
Mtges.	274,824	254,176
Liquid assets‡	132,967	155,382
Total assets	407,791	409,558
‡Includes stocks & bonds.		
Estates account	2,619,986	2,401,978
Net profit	14,701	18,555
Earned per Share	$2.33	$2.94
Paid	2.25	2.50

Life Insurance

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION ended its fiscal year 1955 with business in force amounting to $1,551 millions, up 10.8% from a year earlier. New life insurance sold during the year totaled $195 millions, almost 20% more than that sold in 1954.

Of 1955's new business, $152 millions was issued under individual policies and $43 millions under new group policies, reported President J. K. Macdonald. This compares with the new life insurance issued 10 years ago amounting to $76 millions.

Annuity contracts in force on Dec. 31, 1955, provided for annual payments of $20.4 millions, an increase of $1.6 millions over those a year earlier. Of the $20.4 millions, $3.7 millions was under individual contracts, $16.7 millions under group contracts.

Premiums paid by group holders of accident and sickness policies increased by the end of 1955 to $5.8 millions, up from $5.3 millions a year before.

To policyholders or their beneficiaries went benefits amounting to $28.3 millions compared to $26.3 millions in 1954. This amount is better understood, states Mr. Macdonald "when we realize 133,840 cheques were issued representing payments upon claims either due to death, sickness, hospitalization, disability, accident or emergency needs."

Company income during the year added up to $61.8 millions of which $48.5 millions was from premiums. Net income from investments amounted to $13.2 millions representing an earned interest rate of 4.16% compared to 4.10% in 1954. Assets at the year-end were $341 millions, up $22.7 millions from a year before. Dividend payments to shareholders remained unchanged at $1.50 per share, payable in quarterly installments.

Mortality rates continued to be low in 1955, only fractionally higher than those of 1954, reported the president. Interest rates improved, but taxes and expenses rose. Part of the larger expenses of 1955 arose out of nonrecurring items stemming from a move from old to new head offices. Year's income available for use as surplus was $6 millions. Reserved surplus now stands at $26 millions. Surplus funds are 7.6% of assets, the same as one year earlier.

Mortgage investments have increased steadily. Commitments during 1955 totaled $24 millions and actual disbursements were $19.5 millions, 47% more than in 1954. Total investment in mortgages now exceeds $75 millions, an increase for the year of $12.3 millions.

Bond holdings increased by $10.7 millions and stocks by $1.6 millions. Securities transactions resulted in one of the largest capital profits in company's history, $3.7 millions. In addition a profit of $1.2 millions was realized upon the sale of downtown head office properties.

Of these amounts $2.3 millions represents recovery of profits received in previous years and used to write down the book value of assets in those years. All the capital profits were used to write down the book value of present investments, including company's new head office building, thus strengthening its over-all asset position.

Company continues to invest, in the various countries in which its services are offered, the funds required to meet liabilities in those countries. An investment officer has been stationed for the first time in the U.K. in order to take better advantage of investment opportunities there. One object is to lower the proportion of U.K. government securities in the company portfolio.

Third-generation president of the 84-year-old firm, Mr. Macdonald, was optimistic about the general economic outlook for 1956, predicting a 4% to 6% growth in economic activity.

	1955	1954
	$000	
Business in force	1,551,435	1,399,342
New business	195,313	162,872
Total receipts	61,841	57,759
Premiums	48,586	45,566
Int. divds., rents	13,255	12,193
Policy payments	28,344	26,317
Expenses & taxes	12,393	10,904
Tr. to policy res.	18,031	16,103
Earned surplus	6,072	6,889
Sh'holders divds.	150	150
Liab. to p'holders	298,578	278,403
Other liabs.	15,470	14,662
Liab. to sh'holders	1,684	1,532
Total assets	341,147	318,392
Free surplus	25,416	23,795
Int. earned‡	4.16%	4.10%

‡After deducting all investment expenses.

Life Insurance

MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE CO., Toronto, brought into force during 1955 new business amounting to $301 millions. This is a 20% increase in new business over 1954, the company's previous best year, reported President G. L. Holmes at the company's annual meeting. Of this total $269 millions is in ordinary business, $16 millions in group insurance, another $16 millions in individual deferred annuities.

Total business in force is now over the $2 billion mark. By the company's year end on Dec. 31, 1955, business in force reached $2,100 millions compared with $1,903 millions a year earlier. Making up this amount is $1,860 of ordinary business, $125 millions of group insurance and $127 millions of deferred annuities.

Income rose 14.4% to reach $119 millions by the end of 1955. This included $89 millions in premium income, $26 millions from interest and $3 millions in other receipts. Net interest rate on investments was 4.47% compared to the preceding year's 4.39%.

Reported recently elected President Holmes: "Assets now total $652 millions, an increase of $62 millions during the year. A high level of economic activity prevailed in each of the countries in which we have a substantial investment interest . . . in Canada and the U. S. this was reflected in the volume of new mortgage money advanced which aggregated $34 millions or 60% higher than the sum in the previous year."

The president also indicated that by the year-end, common stock holdings had been lowered by $6 millions, preferred stock portfolios reduced by $12 millions, bond investments increased by $54 millions more than a year earlier. Said he: "A feature common to practically all fields of investment last year was an improvement in the basic rate of interest from those at the beginning of the year."

Dividends payable to shareholders increased to $2 per share per annum. After dividend payments and income tax applicable to credits to the shareholders' funds, there was an increase of $203,000 in the fund.

	1955	1954
	$000	
Business in force	$2,112,343	$1,903,876
New business	301,291	250,890
Total receipts	119,381	104,104
Premiums	89,172	77,397
Int., Divds., etc.	26,862	23,903
Other receipts	3,347	2,804
Policy payts.	37,890	31,673
Amts. withdrawn, etc.	2,149	1,762
Expenses & taxes	18,720	16,568
Allotted sh'holders	503	446
Other payments	1,298	1,206
Added pol. res.	58,107	45,866
Adj. in value of assets	738	1,043
Incr. in ledger assets	60,086	50,411
Liabs. to pol'holders incl. actuarial res.	593,206	537,228
Other liabs. gen.	13,270	12,183
Liabs. to sh'holders	3,285	3,062
Conting. res.	11,000	10,000
Total assets	652,780	590,694
Surplus	32,019	28,201
Interest earned (net)	4.47%	4.39%

CANADA TRUST CO., London, Ont., net profit for 1955 was $266,617, 16.8% higher than net profit of $228,355 in 1954.

Annual meeting will be held Feb. 8 in London.

	1955	1954
Liabs. to pub., etc.*	$35,079,586	$39,293,977
Shareholders' equity	3,941,799	3,835,182
*Secured by:		
Mtges. & sls. agree.	22,722,316	18,562,142
Liquid assets‡	16,299,069	24,567,017
Total	39,021,385	43,129,159
‡Includes bonds and stocks.		
Estates account	209,726,309	184,874,859
Net profit	266,617	228,355
Earned per Share	$2.67	$2.28
Paid	1.60	1.60

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Canada's Tax Laws Robbing Business of Its Incentive

(Continued from page 20)

and development expenses before arriving at a figure upon which the depletion allowance is calculated. Consequently when substantial production is reached every additional dollar spent on exploration and development reduces the depletion allowance available. Thus at a certain point in the program of a Canadian operator there is a strong incentive to stop exploration and development.

The U. S. system, by contrast, provides continuing incentive to exploration and development because it is based on gross income (with a limitation based on net income before deducting the expenses of unsuccessful exploration) but with an automatic option of cost depletion when it is more favorable.

As far as Canadian taxation is concerned, operating results in Canada of both the Canadian and U. S. operator receive identical treatment. The advantage, therefore, in what is referred to as improving the "competitive position" lies entirely in the manner in which the U. S. operator is able to reduce taxes which he would otherwise pay in the U. S.

Among the suggestions for improvement of the Canadian system, the one which appears to merit the most serious consideration is the proposal to change the basis of the depletion allowance. If the allowance were changed to a percentage of gross revenue, or alternatively a percentage of net revenue before deduction of any exploration or development expense, the incentive value would be enhanced and the system would become more logical and desirable in that the incentive to cease exploration when production was secured would be removed.

A second important change which should receive consideration is to make available cost depletion as an alternative where the percentage depletion proves insufficient to cover actual costs. Consideration might also be given to finding a better method of enabling the operator to write off, against income, the costs of unproductive and abandoned property. The present provision in this respect is extremely limited.

In discussing proposals to extend cost depletion and broaden the range of write-offs available in respect to unproductive property, it is important to recognize that any such change will have an immediate and material effect on the prices at which oil properties may change hands. Unless appropriate safeguards are developed there would be an inevitable tendency to bid up the prices of oil properties and in such circumstances the treatment of the resulting profits in the hands of vendors would have to be considered. Unless some restraint were imposed, a serious loss in tax revenue would undoubtedly occur.

As has been pointed out, there is no simple solution. Before any decisions are made as to specific changes in the law, there is need of most careful study by competent persons. It is suggested that the most effective way of bringing about a desirable revision of our laws will be to set up a special body, in committee or commission form, consisting of from three to five highly qualified individuals, and to set such committee the task of examining the problem in detail.

Regarding incentives offered by Canadian tax laws, it must be pointed out there is the danger that without special safeguards, some incentives made available to Canadian and non-residents alike may, as a result of foreign taxation, merely benefit the treasury of the foreign country.

V. W. SCULLY

has been appointed vice-president and general manager, Steel Co. of Canada; was vice-president and comptroller.

Sell Toronto Building, Site $10,000-a-Ft.

A group of Canadian and U. S. investors this week announced purchase of one of Toronto's choicest office properties in a $10,000 - a - front - foot, downtown location.

The 21-story Royal Bank Building on the northeast corner of King and Yonge Streets, where offices are held on lease by around 60 important Canadian and U. S. companies, is being taken over from Guardian Realty Co. of Canada by a group formed by Jack M. Soules, president of Soules Construction Co., Toronto representing Canadian interests, and Tankoos Yarmon Ltd., Toronto real estate brokers, representing U. S. investors.

Price has not been disclosed because the sale has yet to be officially approved by Guardian shareholders, but it is known to be a multi-million dollar transaction.

Guardian Realty whose main interest was owning the land and the building, showed the land in the 1953 balance sheet at $1,482,-500, and the buildings and equipment at $1,609,629 before depreciation. Rental income was placed at $428,275 and it has been estimated that erection of a duplicate of the building on that site would cost $3.5 millions today.

It has 127,000 sq. ft. of office space, and is understood to rent from between $3.5 to $4 per sq. ft.

The U. S. principal in the buying group is American Investment Properties Ltd., represented in Canada by Tankoos Yarmon Ltd.

The Royal Bank of Canada has occupied the ground floor and the main banking floor of the building since its erection in 1915 and other major firms now leasing space there include Famous Players Canadian Corp., Price Waterhouse & Co., Ford Motor Co., Bethlehem Steel and U. S. Steel as well as Canadian and U. S. railroad, steamship and insurance firms. Leases vary from two to ten-year terms.

Negotiations have been proceeding for several months and it's understood reason for the sale is the substantial expenditure required to develop the building. The new owners plan to modernize it with a $1 million program which includes air conditioning and which will start later this year.

Tankoos Yarmon, since coming to Canada in 1955 has spent $15 millions on purchases, mainly office buildings, in Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Homilton, and Calgary.

Midcontinental Opens New Warehouse

A 16,000 sq. ft. addition to customs clearance warehouse facilities has been opened at the Midcontinental Truck Terminal in Toronto. The addition provides a total of 44,000 sq. ft. for office and customs examination areas and bonded warehouse space.

On hand for the opening were National Revenue Minister J. J. McCann and David Sim, deputy minister for Customs and Excise.

Midcontinent Vice - President William Clavir said his company provided 25½ acres of land for use in the expansion of government facilities and additional buildings for company use are being planned for erection this year.

Dr. McCann said the Midcontinental operation, the first highway transport sufferance warehouse in the Toronto area, has been used as a model for the 32 sufferance warehouses currently operating across Canada.

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORP. had an additional 12,907 common shares aded to trading lists on Jan. 26. These were issued between July 1 and Dec. 31 under the employees stock purchase plan.

Here Is The Master Plan For Ont.'s Economic Future

(Continued from page 19)

financing the services that its industry and people require.

Our living standards have increased by over 50% in that last 16 years. Personal and family security have been strengthened.

There is no reason why, in the next decade and a half, those achievements cannot be surpassed.

But if we are to do so, we will need to work out sound federal-provincial tax and other fiscal arrangements.

Pattern of Ontario Growth

FACTOR	UNIT	1955	1956	1960	1970	1975
Population	'000	5,183	....	....	7,314	8,184
Pop. by ages	......	....	....	....	....	....
0-4	'000	627	....	....	....	980
5-19	"	1,240	....	....	....	2,351
20-64	"	2,877	....	....	....	4,192
65+	"	439	....	....	....	661
Labor force	% pop. ov. 14	54.2	....	54.0	53.6	53.7
El. Schools	'000 pupils	880	....	1,073	1,385	1,499
Sec. Schools	" "	170	....	246	396	440
Teachers needed	......	....	....	....	....	....
El.	No.		——6,400——		——3,800——	
Sec.	"		——3,200——		——1,800——	
School costs	$'000,000	....	....	263.4	368.0	402.3
Univ. & Colleges	No. students	21,700	....	29,700	65,400	92,600
Ment. Hosp. Expend.	$'000,000		—— 79.0 ——		—— 57.0 ——	
Pub. Hosps.	No. beds	23,175	24,425	28,750	....	....
Mot. traffic index	'54 - 100	....	....	145	249	....
Roads & Hwys.	$'000,000	125.0	—— 3,000 ——(1965)			
Sewer Expend.	"	....	——1,300——			
Water Expend.	"	....	——1,100——			
Power needs	'000 KW's	....	4,492	6,159	11,626	15,974
Power supply	"	....	4,540	6,674	12,485	17,194
Tot. Cap. Const.	$'000,000	700	—— 8,000 ——(1965)			

All figures taken from Ontario brief to Gordon Commission.

Energy Is Key To Canada's Future Economic Progress

W. M. V. Ash, president, Shell Oil Co. of Canada.

The key to economic progress is energy.

It is remarkable that, generally speaking, the countries with the highest energy consumption are those having the highest living standards.

North America accounts for 64% of world consumption and the importance of Canada's growing production and reserves cannot be overemphasized. The anticipated growth of world demand for petroleum products is:

	1955	1960	1965
	(millions barrels daily)		
Free World Demand	14.2	19.1	25.8
Average Annual Increase	——	6.9%	6.9%

In 1950 the free world reserves were 72.8 billion bbls. This year they are 149.0, by 1960 they should be 337.2, and in 1965 they should total 393.7 billion bbls.

In Canada, we have about three billion barrels in reserve and even accounting for interim production that figure should reach 7.5 billion bbls. by 1965. The potential energy in the presently established reserves of natural gas is roughly the same as that in the crude and natural gas liquids reserve.

Taxwise, Canadian producers are at a disadvantage—particularly in the field of depletion allowances. I urge consideration of a tax treatment for the Canadian producer at least similar to that enjoyed by his U. S. competitor.

In the export-import field, the Canadian balance on crude oil account will improve steadily over the next 10 years. An estimate follows:

	Total Imports	Total Exports	Excess of Imports Over Exports
		(thousand barrels daily)	
1955	211	48	163
1960	285	183	102
1965	313	275	38

The picture is one of strong growth in demand for petroleum products necessitating extraordinary capital outlays. Some $8 billions of new investment will be required by the oil industry within 10 years. In summary:

—Economic progress is the growth in real wealth per capita of the nation, resulting in higher standards of living.

—A higher standard of living involves a greater per capita consumption of energy.

—Fulfillment of Canada's great economic potential depends on a flourishing energy industry.

—Petroleum is easily the most important form of Canadian energy supply.

—Canada occupies an important position in the free world's oil picture.

—Canada must take advantage of every money source available.

—It is essential that Government give every encouragement to exploration.

—Canada must produce the necessary numbers of professional personnel and at the moment there is reason to fear she may not do so.

President Electric Declares Dividend

President Electric Ltd., formerly State Vacuum Stores of Canada Ltd., which became a public company last month, has declared a quarterly dividend of three cents per common share payable March 30 to holders of record March 15.

Authorized capitalization includes 2.5 million common shares of which 855,000 are outstanding, and have been listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange.

Net profit for the six months ended Aug. 31, 1955, amounted to $144,000. The Toronto firm has branches in the main cities throughout the country.

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE announces that an additional 9,826 shares of new capital stock subscribed for on the installment plan have been paid for in full. All shares of new issue now paid for in full. Now 3,750,000 shares outstanding.

BRITISH COLUMBIA POWER CORP. has issued an additional 350 common shares at $16.025 per share to certain company officials through options granted to them. Now 3,401,-820 common shares outstanding.

INLAND CEMENT CO. had 617,-000 participating preferred shares outstanding at Jan. 18.

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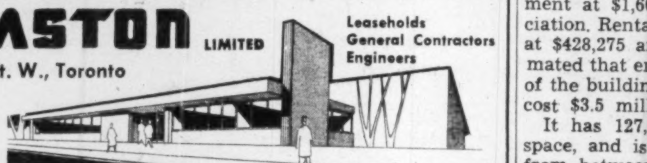

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How Health Plan Would Work

Here Is How Ottawa Proposes to Share Hospital Costs

Pattern of Federal Help

Estimated shareable cost to Federal Government of a hospital services program and a laboratory and radiological diagnostic service, 1956:

	Estimated Population (000)	Amount ($ Millions)	% of Total	Per Capita $
Newfoundland	422	3.7	72	8.77
Prince Edward Is.	107	1.0	65	9.27
Nova Scotia	693	7.1	57	10.21
New Brunswick	568	5.6	59	9.89
Quebec	4,650	50.7	53	10.91
Ontario	5,326	62.7	49	11.77
Manitoba	858	9.6	51	11.21
Saskatchewan	905	11.1	47	12.22
Alberta	1,108	13.7	46	12.36
British Columbia	1,345	17.3	45	12.84
TOTAL	15,982	182.5	50	11.42

OTTAWA (Staff) — April 1, 1957, appears to be the earliest possible date for the launching of Canada's national health insurance plan.

By then, Ontario should be ready to introduce its hospital insurance program. British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Newfoundland already have programs which — with some revamping in certain cases — would meet Ottawa's terms.

Assuming that these five provinces accept the Federal Government's offer (they could hardly do otherwise now), only one other province would be needed to make up the "majority of the provincial governments, representing a majority of the people of Canada," which Prime Minister St. Laurent has said must be prepared to co-operate before Ottawa grants its aid.

Several months would probably be required by the provinces to establish or adapt their hospital insurance plans, which virtually rules out any hope of legislative action by the Federal Parliament during its current sitting. But if all goes well, it should be quite possible to put national health insurance into operation when a new fiscal year begins April 1, 1957.

The federal plan is to define carefully the hospital costs it will share with the provinces, and then to pay to each participating province 25% of the per capita shareable costs in that province, plus 25% of the average per capita shareable costs in Canada as a whole, multiplied by the population covered by the provincial program.

If this formula were in operation now, it is estimated that Ottawa in 1956 would pay Newfoundland (whose hospital costs are lowest) 72% of total shareable costs, and British Columbia (whose costs are highest) 45% of her total.

Unfair to B. C. taxpayers?

Then look at the formula this way: Federal payments to Newfoundland, estimated on the same basis, would be $8.77 per capita (lowest in Canada) and to B. C. $12.84 per capita (highest in Canada).

Under Ottawa's plan, the federal contribution in dollars and cents becomes higher as its proportion of a province's costs becomes lower. If Ottawa were to contribute a straight 50% of each province's shareable costs, there would be little incentive for the province to reduce its costs. Rather, it would stand to gain more dollars from the federal treasury as its hospital costs rose.

Will Quebec Join?

Last week's federal-provincial conference, at which Ottawa presented its plan, was held in camera. But the roster of delegates suggested answers to two of the key questions raised by the new formula:

—Will Quebec participate? M. Duplessis, who can sense a threat to Quebec's rights in so many other joint federal-provincial undertakings, was interested enough to send a delegation to this conference. His representatives did not speak often during the four-day conference, but it is reported that when they did speak their attitude was conciliatory and interested.

Quebec, although it holds aloof from such things as federal aid to Trans-Canada highway construction, does accept some forms of welfare payments from Ottawa already.

—What will become of voluntary health insurance organizations? Ontario caused some eyebrows to be raised by including in her delegation two top officials of Ontario Blue Cross, largest body of its kind in Canada. The conference, a closed one, was to have been attended by officials of governments only.

Presence of Blue Cross officials evidently indicates that Blue Cross plays an important role in the Ontario Government's planning. It may be that the province will simply absorb the entire organization (a nonprofit one) and its staff, either as a new department of government or as part of the Department of Health. On the other hand, the province could take over Blue Cross and operate it as a crown company.

Another question, for which there is no immediate answer, will concern labor's attitude. Some union contracts provide that management pay the entire cost of employees' hospital insurance. If government takes over this responsibility from management, will labor demand an equivalent cash bonus?

The fate of private hospital insurance plans is also uncertain. The insurance companies might choose to alter them in such a way that they would cover excess or supplementary costs, not provided for by the governments' plan.

Ottawa's offer is to share, with the provinces, the cost of standard ward care without time limit for patients in general, chronic or convalescent hospitals, plus diagnostic laboratory and radiological services for in-patients and out-patients alike.

Hospitals Should Treat

One effect of this, it is hoped, will be to speed the establishment of diagnostic centres to relieve the strain on hospitals. Today, if a doctor is unable to diagnose a patient at home he sends the patient to hospital for the necessary tests to determine the nature of the illness. This is a job that could frequently be done by diagnostic centres, leaving the hospitals free to carry out their principal function, treatment.

The Federal Government's proposals will mean few, if any, changes in the operation of public hospital insurance in those provinces that now have it. Then, as now, the province will be in charge. Ottawa will not tell the provinces how to raise their share of the costs. But it will offer technical assistance — the advice of officials of the Department of National Health & Welfare who have studied the operation of public health insurance programs in Canada and throughout the world.

The costs which Ottawa has offered to share **do not** include hospital administration costs, capital costs, depreciation, the provinces' cost of administering the insurance plan, nor the costs of care for mental illness and tuberculosis (for which it is already providing grants under the national health grants program).

The Federal Government will share the cost of standard ward treatment, and laboratory and X-ray diagnosis, under these three conditions:

—Treatment must be available to all citizens, without exception.

—If a province's insurance plan has a co-insurance feature, it must not be excessive. (Co-insurance means that the insured patient himself pays a part of the cost of his hospital treatment.) "Excessive" would probably be defined as anything over 10% of the cost.

—If a patient is required to pay part of the cost of his treatment, under a co-insurance or similar clause, that part must be deducted from the costs which the Federal Government will share.

Here is a summary of the compulsory hospital care programs now operating in four provinces:

BRITISH COLUMBIA. Since Jan. 1, 1949, B.C. has operated a compulsory insurance plan for complete in-patient standard ward hospital care, including nursing, use of operating room, drugs, dressings, X-ray, laboratory, diagnostic and physiotherapy services. Costs are met almost entirely from the province's general revenues, with small municipal per diem grants, and co-insurance charges to patients of $1 per day. In its first six years, the plan paid an estimated $125 millions on behalf of more than a million patients.

ALBERTA. There are two basic programs for municipal residents, and additional programs for maternity patients and for victims of such diseases as cancer and poliomyelitis. The Municipal Hospitals Plan, available to 96% of the population, provides standard ward care at a cost to the patient of $1 a day, and, in many areas, "special benefits" such as laboratory examinations, X-rays, operating-room facilities and special drugs, at no more than $1 a day. Remainder of the cost is shared about equally by the municipality and the provincial government.

The Maternity Hospitalization Plan includes free public ward accommodation, use of case room, laboratory services, routine drugs and dressings, and feeding of the infant. Maximum benefit period is 12 days' hospitalization.

SASKATCHEWAN. The Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan, which became effective Jan. 1, 1947, provides complete in-patient standard ward hospital care. It is financed about equally from general revenues and personal premiums ranging between $15 and $40 a year. One third of a 3% provincial sales tax goes to the plan. About 92% of the population is covered.

The plan provides public ward accommodation, use of operating and case rooms, surgical dressings and casts, diagnostic services, X-ray therapy and physiotherapy, and most drugs. Hospitalization for diagnostic procedures is not covered.

Revenues are derived partly from a head tax — $15 for single persons, $5 for dependents under 18, $40 maximum per family.

NEWFOUNDLAND. Some 35% or 40% of Newfoundland's population is covered by that province's Cottage Hospital Program, providing complete hospital and medical care to families at the 18 cottage hospitals and seven nursing stations owned and operated by the province in "outport" areas. Benefits include out-patient services and preventive health services, as well as usual in-patient services.

In 15 of the 18 cottage hospital districts, annual subscription rates of $7.50 for self-supporting single persons and $15 for families are charged. In Botwood and Channel districts, rates are $12 and $24, and in Gander district, $18 and $36. In nursing district areas, fees are $4.50 and $9 for single and family subscribers.

These compulsory premiums provide about one third of the revenues of the program: the remainder is paid by the Provincial Government. The province assumes the cost of treating Cottage Hospital patients referred to St. John's General Hospital, which is also provincially owned and operated.

The accompanying table shows what the Federal Government's contribution to the provinces would be if its proposals were actually in operation this year. If all 10 provinces participated, Ottawa would pay out a total of $182.5 millions, the provinces (as a whole) a like amount.

The Government has not yet given any hint regarding its plans to raise the money it will need for hospital care. The provinces will not be under any obligation to reduce their insurance rates or their special taxes by the proportion of the aid they will receive from Ottawa. It is conceivable that they will continue them at current rates, and devote the excess to other welfare undertakings.

Western Life Control Changes

Control of Western Life Assurance Co., with assets over $5 millions, has passed into the hands of a group of Canadian and U. S. businessmen headed by H. P. Skoglund, board chairman and president of North American Life & Casualty of Minnesota. The group purchased a substantial interest in the Hamilton, Ont., company for an estimated $750,000.

Several of the purchasers are associated with North American Life and Casualty but this "definitely does not indicate a merger of any sort," say spokesmen for the group. They interpret the purchase merely as an investment by a group of investors in a going concern with what they consider a big potential—and into a type of business in which they have had extensive experience.

C. W. Howe remains as president of Western Life which was founded in Winnipeg in 1914, moving to Hamilton in 1938. The new directors include: Herbert Hunter, former superintendent of Insurance for Manitoba; Charles E. Rea, M.P. and Toronto insurance broker; Ian C. Hart, Toronto lawyer; Louis Herman Q.C., Toronto, and H. P. Skoglund, president of North American Life & Casualty of Minnesota.

With five of the investing group now members of Western Life's nine-man board of directors, the new purchasers are planning to expand Western Life operations. They hope to apply for a license to sell sickness and accident insurance as well as the currently-sold life insurance in several Canadian provinces. And it is thought Western Life may seek licenses to sell insurance in several western states in the U. S.

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Interviews will be arranged in Toronto.
Call Mr. Robert Suchoff
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Experienced administrative executive with sound knowledge of accounting and automotive line required for top position in newly formed Company; must be total abstainer. Applications giving full details including two references and expected salary should be addressed to

ABSTAINERS' INSURANCE COMPANY
Box 444, Simcoe, Ontario

Replies will be treated in strict confidence.

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The Starting Salary for these training positions is $4,530

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Quote Competition 56-647

WANTED COST ACCOUNTANT

This opportunity is for the young man with a few years' cost experience, who is ready to move on to greater responsibilities with new company having excellent growth potential.

Apply
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Write for an appointment to
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INDUSTRIAL ENGINEER

Career opportunity for experienced graduate engineer desiring the challenge of inaugurating and developing industrial engineering program in plant of Western Canada's largest and fastest growing daily newspaper situated in Vancouver, B.C. Would report directly to top management. Excellent working conditions and employee benefits. Outstanding opportunity for use of initiative and creative ability. Highest technical and human relations skills and ability to work independent of specific direction required. Top Salary.

When replying, give full particulars of education, work history, age, present earnings, and other personal data to:

Stevenson & Kellogg, Ltd.
Consulting Management Engineering
810 Royal Bank Building, Vancouver, B.C.

AREA SALES MANAGER

Large eastern manufacturer of industrial heating controls seeking area sales manager with knowledge of power boiler and fuel burning equipment field. Prefer resident Calgary, Edmonton area. Write Box #313, The Financial Post, Toronto, supplying complete resume and data. Local interview will be arranged.

AVAILABLE
Assistant General Manager or Production Manager

15 years successful production and administration experience in light and heavy manufacturing, Canadian and U. S., 2 companies. Consistently sound record in plant management, customer service, cost reduction, labour relations, teamwork, Prof. Engineer. Age 40.

Box 305, The Financial Post, Toronto

EMPLOYEE RELATIONS

We have an interesting opening in our Toronto Head Office for a man experienced and qualified in the Personnel field. Applications are invited from those who have related university training and subsequent experience in this field. Salary will be commensurate with training and experience. This is an excellent opportunity with a National Canadian Company and those interested should write giving full particulars of qualifications and experience to

BOX 310, THE FINANCIAL POST, TORONTO

All replies will be treated in confidence.

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Box 306, The Financial Post, Toronto.

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National Organization has opening for a Manager of the Accounting Department.

Preferably University Graduate in Business Administration with a minimum of 5 year's accounting experience in a supervisory capacity.

Must have knowledge of systems and procedures, analysis of job costs and ability to analyze financial statements and other operating reports and prepare presentations for submission to Management.

Location of Office: Toronto, Ontario.

Age Bracket: 35 to 45.

Salary commensurate with experience.

Applications will be held in strictest confidence, should contain full details as to experience, education, personal history and salary desired.

APPLY BOX 322, THE FINANCIAL POST, TORONTO

SALES ENGINEER
Required for Sales and Service to Cement and Concrete Industries in Ontario.

Age 25 to 35 years, university graduate preferred. Salary open, car supplied, bonus, pension and health plans.
Position requires a man capable of eventually assuming managerial responsibilities.
Please reply in full, giving personal, educational and previous employment details to:

S. Routledge, Dewey & Almy Chemical Co. of Canada, Ltd., Montreal 32, Que.

MANUFACTURING EXECUTIVE AVAILABLE

With 15 years experience senior executive position in companies of diversified operations. Machine work, metal fabricating and foundry. Successful background in modern management practice covering engineering; cost accounting, manufacturing, labour relations and with proved organizing ability. Mid forties. Available immediately.

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This is an excellent opportunity for a well-qualified man who has wide experience in oil and gas exploration, drilling, and production management. Salary in high bracket with excellent future prospects based on performance.
Please reply in writing giving all details of education, experience, and personal data, to:

STEVENSON & KELLOGG, LTD.
Consulting Management Engineering
810 Royal Bank Building, Vancouver 2, B.C.

ACCOUNTANTS

A very large Canadian Company offers unusual career opportunities to young Chartered Accountants, 28-30 years of age. Accountants who have completed their formal training and have had three to five years additional experience on the accounts of large corporations will be considered for the positions.

The immediate assignment is related to the establishment of internal audit procedures in this national Company. The experience gained in the initial positions provides an exceptional training opportunity since it will lead to familiarity with all aspects of the Company's accounting systems.

Proven competence in these positions will open promotional opportunities that will offer a full and satisfying career within the Corporation.

Interested candidates are requested to include in their applications full details of education and experience. Applications which will be received in confidence should be addressed to:

BOX 261, THE FINANCIAL POST, TORONTO

What's New

New products, new uses, new ideas, new money-makers. We report them here and invite your contributions. Write to 481 University Ave., Toronto.

Chin Mower

There's no excuse for a five o'clock shadow now. You can shave anywhere, anytime and without water, lather or electricity. There's an entirely new razor, made of nylon and measuring just two in. in diameter. Operating on the same principle as a lawn mower, its impeller wheel rolls against the skin and drives two rotors on which blades are mounted. A double-headed comb holds the whiskers in position while supporting springs constantly adjust the blades for close cutting. Cutting tension can be adjusted by turning the inside eccentric cam slightly. Ideal for tripping, camping or a midday cleanup.

* * *

Atom Sorter

An electronic weighing machine, recently installed at a Canadian refinery, sorts out invisible atoms and enables the production of better petroleum products. Records photographically the isotopes in a gas or liquid which cannot be separated by chemical means.

* * *

Super, Safer Frig

Improved line of refrigerators have a number of new features. An inside door release with a button that glows in the dark enables children who get locked inside to open the door. Two different temperature zones within one primary system enable fresh food to be stored uncovered in the moist cold compartment without drying out. Freezer, designed to ensure faster freezing, is completely sealed off and separately insulated from the rest of the refrigerator and the interior is of insulating high-impact polystyrene that does not collect frost. Gay colors for exteriors and interiors are in vogue.

* * *

Roll-Up Screen

New roll-up-and-down screen eliminates the laborious task of putting on the screens every spring and taking them off again in autumn. Screen and housing are permanently mounted on the window sill. Screen is hung on the lower sash rail from a central pivot and when the window is raised to open, screen unrolls, operating like a window blind in reverse. A flick of the wrist (from inside the house) puts it in place to cover the window opening. Another flick makes it invisible and out of the way for leaning out the window or shaking mops.

* * *

Latest Mask Fashion

Gas-mask facepiece incorporating the wrap-around windshield idea, offers great visibility and is said to dispel the feeling of claustrophobia. Nonfogging is assured by the circular air-washing action of the cool air or oxygen supply, and plastic safety lens is very resistant to breakage. Features greatly increased side and forward vision, and a double lip seal makes the mask comfortable when worn for a long time — even over glasses.

* * *

Feeds Itself Grease

New line of notched shears has a grease gun built into the handle to assure proper lubrication at all times. The hollow-ground shears have polished hardwood handles comfortable to grip.

* * *

Poison Gas Sleuth

Toxic gas detector, developed by a world-famous German company — manufacturers of rescue equipment, is designed to provide quick readings and easy use by laymen. Said to be the first instrument of its kind which has available a variety of gas-detecting tubes — previous models having been designed specifically for single types of gas. Device can be supplied with test tubes for detecting ammonia, alcohol, benzol, hydrocyanic acid, chlorine, carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons, nitrous gases, mercury vapor, phosgene, sulphur dioxide, carbon disulphide, hydrogen sulphide, trichlorethylene, etc.

* * *

Wire Rope Holder

Highly efficient mechanical attachment for wire rope, is new combination clamp and thimble. Device is said to increase the holding efficiency of wire cable and tests show that it develops 85% to 95% of catalogue list of wire rope. Sizes from ⅓ in. to and including ⅝ in. use only two bolts, thus eliminating additional labor or the tightening of many additional bolts as is usually required. Thimble eyes are exceptionally large.

* * *

New Catalogues

International Nickel Co. of Canada Ltd., Toronto, have published a 47-page book entitled "Corrosion in Action." Well illustrated in four colors, the text of the book is essentially the narrative of the motion picture of the same name supplemented by references to literature to provide more detailed information on particular points.

The White Motor Co. of Canada Ltd., Toronto, announces the release of a new booklet entitled "Lower Delivery Cost Per Case By Integrating Palletization With The White 3,000." Booklet explains how delivery trucks should be completely engineered for palletization and outlines various pallet plans and case capacities.

New Industrial Films For Canadian Companies

Aluminum and microwave radio relay are subjects of industrial films currently being produced by Canadian film companies.

Crawley Films, Ottawa, has announced completion of a 15-minute, 16-mm film for the Aluminum Co. of Canada which tells the story of the inert metal arc process developed for high-speed welding of aluminum. Features of the film include color, animation, and segments using ultra high-speed photography to illustrate the welding process.

Associated Screen News, Montreal, is producing a film for the Bell Telephone Co. of Canada outlining construction of the nation-wide telephone, radio and television microwave relay network currently being built by a group of seven major telephone systems.

B.C. Electric Will Scrap Electric Railway Company

MONTREAL (Staff) — B. C. Electric Co., whose new $30 million bond issue was heavily oversubscribed, plans to liquidate its railway subsidiary, B. C. Electric Railway Co., in 1956, if directors consider it practicable.

The liquidation is expected to involve expenditures of about $3 millions chiefly in paying off in cash the holders of the £635,030 principal amount of 4¼% perpetual consolidated debenture stock and the £363,321 par value of 5% cumulative perpetual preference stock of the rail company which are publicly outstanding.

The new $30 million issue of 4¼% first mortgage bonds, series "K" due Feb. 1, 1981 were offered at 100 and accrued interest. Plans were disclosed in the prospectus which said part of the funds derived from the sale may be used for the liquidation.

Capital expenditures in 1956 of B. C. Electric are estimated at $78.5 millions. Proceeds of the issue, supplemented by general funds of the company amounting to about $31 millions on Jan. 1, 1956, and an additional $16 millions expected from 1956 business of company and subsidiaries are expected to be available to finance in part the program.

Final plans have not been made for financing the remainder of the 1956 expansion program but this will likely be done in whole or part through issue of additional first mortgage bonds, preferred or common shares or some combination of these.

The prospectus notes that the capital program of the company and subsidiaries is under constant review and estimated expenditures are subject to frequent, and on occasion, important revisions.

The 1956 program involves an estimated:

—$2.4 millions, Seton Creek hydro-electric development.

—$8.4 millions, Cheakamus hydro-electric development.

—$2.4 millions, Clowhom hydro generating plant acquisition and development.

—$2.5 millions, other generating plant on mainland.

—$10.9 millions, transmission plant including land, mainland.

—$10.5 millions, construction and enlargement of mainland substations.

—$4.6 millions, distribution and other electrical plant, mainland.

—$5.1 millions, mainland to Vancouver Island south interconnection.

—$1.8 millions, generation, transmission, substations and distribution, Vancouver Island south.

—$9.4 millions, electric line and service extension, mainland and Vancouver Island-South.

—$900,000, gas extensions, and miscellaneous plant, Greater Vancouver, New Westminster and Greater Victoria.

—$7.7 millions, natural gas trunk lines and accessory plant, mainland.

—$4.2 millions, natural gas distribution system, Fraser Valley.

—$500,000, urban transportation, Greater Vancouver, New Westminster, and Greater Victoria.

—$1.8 millions, railway system.

—$4.4 millions, new Vancouver office building.

—$1 million, other joint service facilities.

For the 12 months ended Oct. 31, 1955, after allowing for depreciation but before taxes, consolidated earnings amounted to $18,830,930 or 2.62 times annual interest requirements of $7,188,905 on the company's first mortgage bonds outstanding including the new issue.

Prospectus shows consolidated net earnings for the 12 months ended Oct. 31, 1955, was $9,637,070; $7,661,994, 1954; $6,599,094, 1953; $5,956,707, 1952.

The series "K" bonds are redeemable at prices ranging downward from 104 on or before Jan. 31, 1961, to par at maturity. The offering was made by a syndicate of investment dealers headed by Nesbitt, Thomson & Co., Wood, Gundy & Co., and Societe de Placements Inc.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Confederation Life Appointments

M. F. AUDEN

E. M. SQUIRES

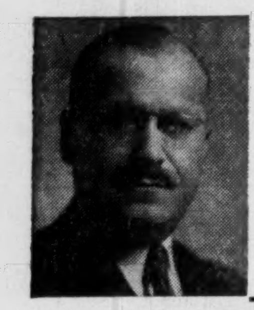
D. E. WATTS

Appointments by Confederation Life Association reflect steady expansion in various areas as the company rounds out 85 years of life insurance service. M. F. Auden, who entered the actuarial department in 1925, advances from personnel executive to associate secretary. As director of agencies, E. M. Squires will have special field responsibilities in Canada and the United States. Starting in 1931, he managed branches in both countries before becoming assistant superintendent of agencies in 1947 and superintendent in 1949. D. E. Watts moves from assistant actuary in the group insurance department to assistant group executive. He was previously in the underwriting and statistical departments for several years.

Northern Sportsman Sold to Publicist

Purchase of the monthly Northern Sportsman magazine has been announced by Port Arthur publicist Hyde T. D. Parker. D. E. Scott, former editor and publisher of the magazine will remain on staff as associate editor and field correspondent.

Editorial offices are being transferred from Dryden to Port Arthur. An expansion program is planned to widen coverage to include a variety of outdoors sports in Northern Ontario in addition to continuing to promote conservation policies in the area. Current circulation of the magazine is 13,500 in Canada, the U. S. and Europe.



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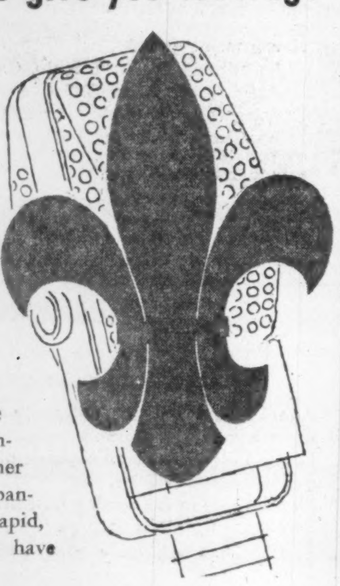
IT TAKES RADIO TO SELL FRENCH CANADA

It takes Hardy to give you coverage



In some areas of Quebec radio is the *only* daily advertising medium — in every area it is the most economical and productive buy! Radio in Quebec has more listeners per capita . . . delivers more customers than anywhere else in Canada.

Quebec is a big market—the fastest growing market in Canada. In the past ten years incomes have gone up more in French-Canada than in any other province, industrial expansion has been more rapid, more new retail outlets have opened!

To adequately reach this rich, expanding market, you must use Hardy represented stations—currently selling a population of 3½ million daily! Each one of these stations has developed close contact with local dealers and can key store promotions with radio campaigns—giving you more for every dollar spent on radio.

Right now Hardy represented stations are extending programming and facilities to keep pace with Quebec's phenomenal growth. Right now, is the time to get maximum results by advertising your product or service on a Hardy represented station.

HARDY REPRESENTED STATIONS SERVING AND SELLING QUEBEC

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CHNC, New Carlisle
CKBL, Matane
CHLT, Sherbrooke
CKRS, Jonquiere
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CJSO, Sorel
CHRL, Roberval
CKSM, Shawinigan Falls
CKLD, Thetford Mines
CKTS, Sherbrooke (Eng.)
CKNB, Campbellton, N.B. (Eng.)

Let's talk it over. Write, wire or phone your nearest Hardy office.

JOS. A. HARDY & CO. Ltd.
RADIO STATION REPRESENTATIVES
MONTREAL QUEBEC TORONTO

1489 Mountain St., Montreal, Quebec. PL. 1101

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Model 33 weighs only 20 lb; $234. McCulloch Co. of Canada, Ltd., 220 W. First Ave., Vancouver 10, B.C.

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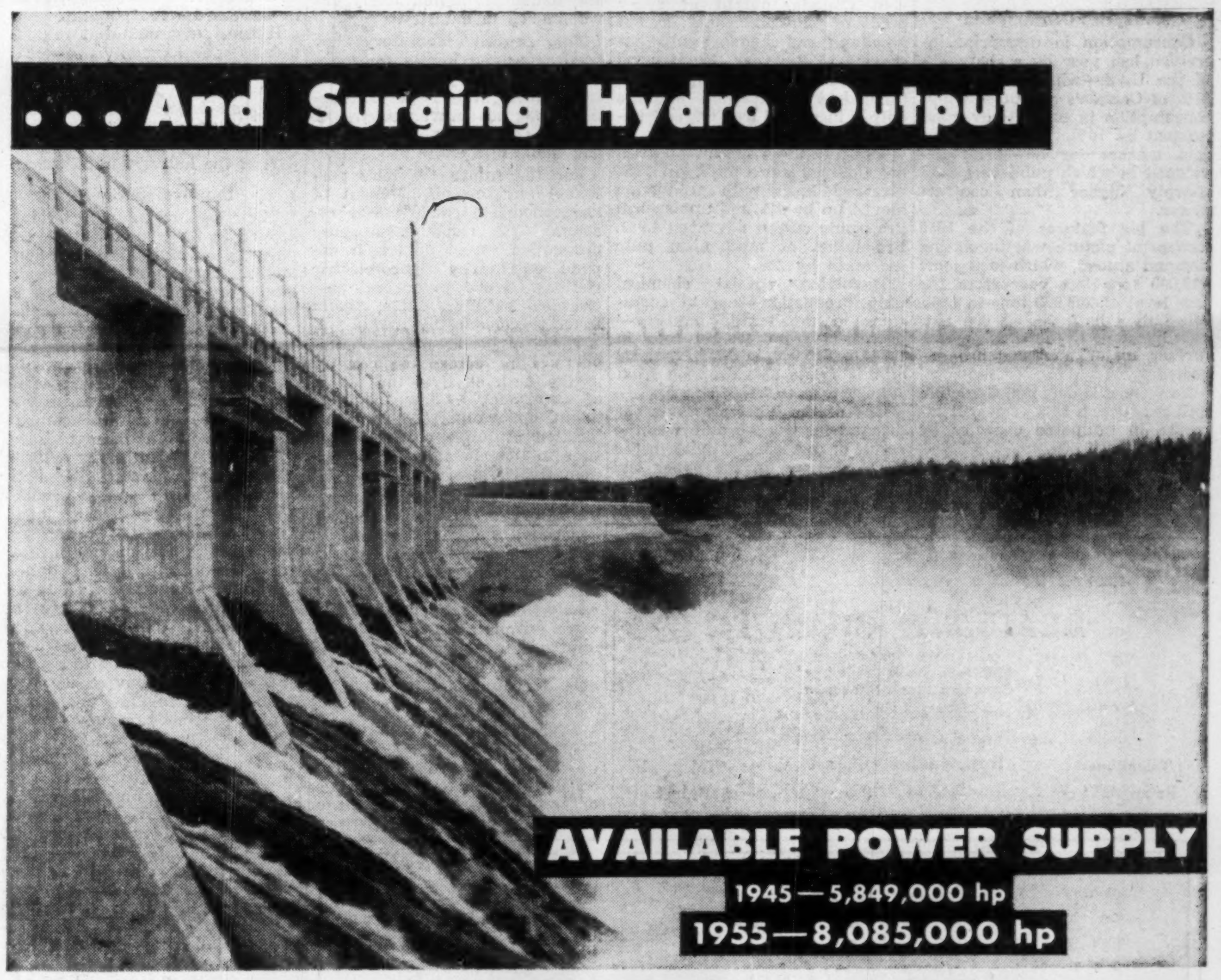
The Financial Post

Vol. L — Publication Office: Toronto, February 4, 1956 — No. 5

feature report on Quebec



Growth All Over

Quebec's economic heartbeat no longer a one-place thing

By ALLAN FENTON

From the park on top of Mount Royal—the hulk of a long dead volcano—you get a magnificent view of Montreal, the third-largest French-speaking city in the world. This is the heart of Canada's railroad system, the centre of world civil aviation and the world's largest inland port.

Not too many years ago, the Mount Royal tourist's view also covered a great portion of Quebec's economic life. Such centralization is no longer true today.

Montreal has lost none of its importance, but the impact of industrialization is being felt all along the St. Lawrence and in the once desolate hinterlands.

Quebec's habitant economy is gradually—and ever faster—being replaced by dollars on the march—developing natural resources, burgeoning industrial facilities and a populace with new ambitions. The transition is not being achieved without adjustments—sometimes painful wrenchings from old traditions, family customs.

But that the change is taking place is without dispute:

—Quebec's hydro capacity today tops that of any other province.

—The Province produces 50% of Canada's pulp and paper output.

—Bulk of this country's aluminum and asbestos is exported from Quebec.

In 1955, value of manufacturing output hit a new high of $5.5 billions—more than double the 1945 figure. Pulp and paper production topped all previous records, with sales of $540 millions, up 170% from 1945. Mineral output, at $830 millions, was 225% higher than a decade ago.

Into this dynamic picture last year was injected an over-all capital investment of:

—$140 millions for new housing construction.

—$229 millions invested in new manufacturing facilities.

—$261 millions spent by utilities for new expansion.

—$126 millions accounted for by growth of trade, finance and commercial services.

—$302 millions spent by governments.

To the average Quebecer, this has meant a significant earnings increase. Personal income is estimated to have reached $5 billions in 1955, of which more than $3 billions was in salaries and wages—up 8.7% from 1954 and 125% above 1945.

The Quebec economy today is booming in most of its sectors. The pulp and paper industry is operating at record levels in almost all phases of activities and there is no letup in sight. The Province's mineral wealth is expanding rapidly as new claims are staked and new mines come into production. Industrial operations are continuing their growth. Retail sales in 1955 jumped 5.5% from 1954 to almost $3 billions.

Political opponents have charged that the Duplessis Government is selling our natural resources, like iron ore, too cheaply. It has been suggested that Bill 28, to control the newsprint industry, will not only endanger freedom of the press, but also freedom of business in the province. But even political opponents agree that industrial Quebec has never been more prosperous.

Like many other areas of Canada, Quebec is typified by a restlessness which is being transformed into economic change and growth.

The Trend to Decentralization

While there is a gradual but steady wave of decentralization which is transforming once peaceful farm lands into urban communities, areas like Greater Montreal illustrate a simultaneously continuing process of further centralization.

In the City and metropolitan area, construction value of new industrial plants has amounted to an estimated $330 millions between 1945 and 1954. Another $470 millions has been spent for machinery, equipment and land.

As an example of Montreal's growth, take a look at estimates of the change from 1954:

Population is up 15,000. Building permits jumped to $164 millions from $111 millions. Retail sales advanced to $1,308,300,000 from $1,273,900,000.

Montreal has become one of the major petrochemical centres in Canada and Quebec production in 25 chemical plants last year was worth some $270 millions—up 7% from 1954 and representing about one third of Canada's chemical output.

Along "refinery row" in Montreal East, British American Oil Co. spent $3 millions for a new catalytic re-forming unit which went "on stream" last month. The youthful Canadian Petrofina Ltd. has grown into a $125-million organization in two years. Its $30-million Pointe aux Trembles refinery was gradually brought into operation late last year and future plans call for doubling its current 20,000-bbls.-a-day capacity.

Imperial Oil Ltd. completed a $10-million expansion plan to boost rated capacity of its Montreal refinery to 60,000 bbls. per day from 46,000 bbls. Shell Oil Co. of Canada last year finished the first stage of a $14-million program to boost refinery capacity from 44,000 bbls. to 55,000 bbls. by the summer of this year.

Dow Brewery Ltd. has launched a $8-million third round of expansion to raise capacity from 1,400,000 bbls. to 1,800,000 bbls. by 1957. An earlier modernization program of $7.7 millions is expected to be finished later this year. Molson's Brewery Ltd. spent $1.4 millions last year on construction of its new $2.4-million warehouse. An Ontario firm, John Labatt Ltd. has formed a new subsidiary, La Brasserie Labatt Ltée, to operate a new $6.5-million brewery at Ville La Salle now under construction. It is scheduled for operation in 1957.

The list of Montreal's 1955 industrial expansions also included: National Quarries Ltd., $2.5 millions; St. Lawrence Flour Mills Co., $1 million; Canadair Ltd., $3.5 millions; Crown Cork & Seal Co., $4 millions; Christie Brown & Co., $4 millions; and Gillette Safety Razor Co., $2 millions.

Despite the large land area of Montreal Island—128,640 acres, of which 25% comes within the city—a recent survey shows there are relatively few sites now available near rail facilities, and practically none with a harbor or canal frontage.

That's why investment money is turning more and more to outlying districts. Along the South Shore of Montreal, for example, European, U. S. and Canadian capital has touched off a spectacular land boom.

Prices have soared for farm land from $200 to more than $1,000 per arpent (1.26 acres) in the past two years. In 1954-55, it is estimated more than $110 millions has been poured into new construction between Valleyfield, 35 miles west of Montreal, and Contrecoeur, 40 miles east of the City. The once agricultural region is quickly being transformed into a new North American "Ruhr Valley."

Valleyfield, one of the earliest settlements in Canada and once a quiet textile town, is fast becoming a chemical centre. Construction will soon begin on two new chemical plants—one of them to include the first Canadian production of synthetic fluid cracking catalysts for use in the oil refining industry.

A U. S. firm, W. R. Grace & Co., Baltimore, parent firm of Davison Chemical Co., will build the $6-million catalyst plant. National Silicates Ltd., Toronto, plans to build a plant nearby for production of sodium silicates to supply the Davison operation.

Another chemical centre is growing at Varennes, 18 miles east of Montreal on the South Shore, where construction is to begin this spring on a $12- to $15-million titanium oxide plant for completion by mid-1957. Canadian Titanium Pigments Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of National Lead Co., of New York, is behind the new development.

This will represent the first manufacture of titanium pigments in Canada. The company is aiming to supply the entire domestic market for titanium pigments used in paint, rubber, paper, plastics, etc.

An industrial tie-in of importance has been reached between Canadian Titanium and Quebec Iron & Titanium Co., at nearby Sorel, for the latter to supply titanium slag used in production. The new plant means employment for 300.

A next-door neighbor to Canadian Titanium will be Quebec Ammonia which has plans for an $8-million ammonia plant. Construction is expected to begin this spring for completion by mid-1957 to bring into production ammonia nitric acid and fertilizer solutions.

Developments Reach Every Corner

Another firm at Varennes, Electric Reduction Co., has substantially increased production of phosphorus at its new plant because of increases in Canadian and export markets for its phosphates.

These are a few of the highlights of growth. Expansion is under way almost everywhere, in all types of industry.

One of the most important announcements of 1955 was that a new company, Canadian British Aluminium Ltd., would build a $130-million plant with a capacity of 160,000 tons of primary aluminum by 1965, located 200 miles east of Quebec City, in a lonely wooded district of the north shore.

Of all Quebec's industry, the most important is pulp and paper. Quebec accounts for more than 50% of Canadian output of newsprint, which represents one quarter the world's supply.

The industry provides permanent and part-time work to some 125,000 Quebecers annually, generates wages of some $230 millions. The total value of Quebec's forestry output last year is estimated at $800 millions. Capital investment in its 55 mills amounts to more than $500 millions with many large-scale expansions at present under way.

Behind the industrial growth of Quebec lies this fact: plenty of economic power sources.

It was power that touched off the order for full production last November at the $50-million copper project of Gaspé Copper Mines. This project was made possible by one of Canada's most ticklish engineering jobs—stringing 31½ miles of underwater cable across the St. Lawrence River.

The power is being supplied initially to Gaspé from Manicouagan Power Co., a subsidiary of Quebec North Shore which is a partner with British Aluminium Ltd., in the new aluminum development planned for Baie Comeau. Later it will come from Quebec Hydro's big Bersimis development.

It was power shortage caused by the driest summer in history in the Saguenay that forced Aluminum Co. of Canada to cut back production at its Quebec smelters late last year. The cutback is expected to continue until the spring breakup replenishes water reservoirs.

The installed capacity of Quebec's generating plants totaled some eight million hp at the end of 1955, almost half the total Canadian installation of 17.5 million hp. For the future, the province has tremendous resources—estimated at a total commercial potential of 26.6 million hp or more than one third of the potential water resources of Canada.

The Surging Wealth of Quebec's Forests

How Province's Pulp and Paper Industry Expands Productive Facilities

That contentious giant of the Quebec economy — the pulp and paper industry — is this year expected to top its 1955 record activity, by chalking up new highs in most phases of its operations.

Gross production value of Quebec's 55 pulp and paper mills jumped to an estimated $540 millions in 1955, 2.7% higher than 1954 and 170% over 1945.

Quebec's forests generated some $230 millions in salaries to 125,000 part-time and full-time workers. The pulp and paper industry's supply bill topped $250 millions.

In almost all phases of activity it was a record year in the Canadian pulp and paper industry and Quebec which produces more than 50% of this wealth was the leader in these gains.

Newsprint was the biggest single factor in the Quebec pulp and paper gross of $540 millions, accounting for perhaps 65% to 70% of the total. Total cutting from crown and private lands during 1955 is estimated at some 920 million cu. ft., up almost 16 million cu. ft. from the previous year. Cutting volume on crown land amounted to almost 522 million cu. ft., an increase of almost 10% from the previous year.

The unprecedented demand for newsprint in the U. S. last year resulted in shortages in some instances, allocations in others and saw consumers' stocks in the U. S. drop to the lowest level in years.

The big question now is how soon new capacity will come in to handle this demand. It looks like supply may overtake demand some time in 1956, probably later in the year. By 1957, and particularly in 1958, the projected added capacity suggests an adequate supply sufficient to meet North American needs with a substantial increase in amount available for export.

Newsprint Consumption

Consumption in newsprint increased last year by a sharp 8% in the U. S.—which takes some 81% of Canada's output — while consumption in markets overseas jumped by 10%. In the U. S., a spot market for newsprint developed in which publishers paid sharply higher than contract prices.

The big features of the 1955 newsprint picture was increasing demand abroad, which took some 725,000 tons last year from the low level of 208,000 tons in 1950. More than half the 500,000 tons gain has gone to the U. K., where further major increases are expected.

To meet this demand, Canadian mill production this year will increase in estimated capacity by 2.5% to 6,220,000 tons in 1956. Output will continue to hum along above rated capacity and likely hit a record 6.4 million tons compared with 1955's estimated 6,180,000 tons.

The Industry Record

Quebec's greatest industry — pulp and paper — scored new levels of production last year. Key factors in the rise were increased demands in overseas markets for newsprint and pulp. But other products also had a good year. These production figures tell the prosperity story:

	1955*	1954
	tons	
Newsprint	3,200,000	3,080,048
All pulp	4,460,000	4,315,465
Book and writing papers	87,000	85,137
Paperboard	279,000	274,072
Wrapping	143,800	139,936
Tissue paper	33,600	30,258
Other paper	64,800	58,343

*Estimates.

Output Up 4.4%

North American production will advance an estimated 4.4% or 345,000 tons to 8,025,000 tons this year. Consumption is expected to be close to estimated increase in supply advancing by 346,000 tons in the U. S. and Canada. But newsprint consumption may record a smaller gain than the 337,000 tons for this year.

With the growing demand and tight supply, producers advanced the price by an average of $4 per ton late last year. It touched off the usual controversy. Producers argued if new capacity was to be made available it would involve heavy capital expenditures at today's costs. And, there hadn't been an increase since 1952. Opponents said earnings were at the highest level in history, no increase was necessary.

For Quebec's second biggest dollar earner in the pulp and paper industry—market pulp—it was another big year with sales returning producers something over $100 millions.

In Canada, output of every grade of pulp and paper, except dissolving and chemical pulps, increased in the year. Total wood pulp production was up an estimated 4%, bleached sulphite output increased by 21% and unbleached sulphite by 7%.

The industry's output of kraft has doubled since 1947. In 1955 bleached kraft pulp production moved up by 4% and unbleached kraft pulp output advanced 4.9%. Production of mechanical pulp increased by 2%.

Dissolving special chemical pulp production—due to conditions in the textile industry—decreased from 456,000 tons in 1954 to 415,000 in 1955. Exports of this grade also dropped from 391,000 tons to 360,000 tons.

One of the big features in the demand for Quebec pulp was the result of increased activity in the U. S. demand in the paper and paperboard mills.

About 80% of Quebec's pulp output is processed in the province; turned into newsprint, other papers, paperboard, etc., by the mills. About 700,000 tons are available for sale, including bleached and unbleached kraft and sulphite and mechanical.

Quebec accounts for 33% of total Canadian production of fine papers. Output advanced 3.7% in 1955, with a high level of activity being maintained in the printing business.

Paperboard demand continued strong and output in Canada advanced by 5½%. There was a 22% increase in the output of miscellaneous printing papers, a 3.6% increase in wrapping papers and a 9% advance in miscellaneous papers.

The ever-increasing demand for Canadian pulp and paper has placed emphasis, not only on production, but also on the maintenance of the source of the industry's raw material. Generally, in 1955 the mills extended their forest management activities.

The population of North America is growing at the rate of about 1¾% per annum. In 15 years, there will be another 40 million people on this continent needing wood fibre.

The North American culture requires not only the production of printed matter but vast quantities of hardborad and construction papers, shipping containers, cartons of all shapes and sizes, and thousands of new products like containers for frozen foods, milk bottles and insulating paper bags. Other products being developed will bring about increased per capita consumption.

That's why mills are vitally interested in not only maintaining but increasing growth of the woodlands. They know that pulpwood harvesting and forest management methods being developed will enable harvesting twice as much wood 20 years from now.

Here are some of the major expansions of Quebec's pulp and paper industry recently completed or now under way:

—Preliminary work has started on Anglo-Canadian Pulp & Paper Mills Ltd. $4 million program for substation and bark burning plant. These will be finished by May, 1959.

—Canada Paper Co. is completing a suction couch for one of its paper machines and is under way with an extension to its Kraft mill digester-washer building, to house two new digesters.

—Canadian International Paper Co. is scheduled to complete its $18 million expansion program at La Tuque this month. This includes additions and changes to increase mill production from 550 tons to 800 tons. The paper machine can be used for the manufacture of paper or board. At Trois Rivieres CIP is proceeding with its $5 million newsprint expansion to speed up machines. At Gatineau, a CIP speed up program is proceeding as planned for completion in mid-1956.

—Consolidated Paper Corp. is proceeding with its improvements and speed up of machines and other work at its mills. Outlay is to involve $5 millions.

—Donnacona Paper Co. program involves paper machine speed up, among other things, and will involve $1.8 millions with target date in 1956-57.

—E. B. Eddy Co. has partly completed its major modifications on its specialty paper and newsprint machines, for completion in June, 1956.

—The $2 million speed up and increased production program of Howard Smith Paper Mills Ltd. at its Crabtree mills is proceeding as planned.

—At Dolbeau, St. Lawrence Corp. has under way a modernization and a moderate speedup program involving an outlay of $4 millions with a target date in the fall of 1957. At Trois Rivieres, it is spending $5 millions for a somewhat similar program.

—Rolland Paper Co.'s plant expansion program at its St. Jerome mill is under way. Plans include installation of a new paper making machine with annual capacity of 18,000 tons to boost over-all capacity per saleable products by 54%.

They Seek More New Ideas

Pulp & Paper Research Institute In Never-Ending Search

Quebec's biggest dollar earner — the pulp and paper industry — looks to its own research facilities for the broad, long-range, uninterrupted studies of its basic patterns.

This work is being pressed forward by the Pulp & Paper Research Institute of Canada whose staff of 142 is engaged in work which has led to evolutionary and sometimes revolutionary developments in industry.

The central laboratory has been sponsored jointly for more than 25 years by the Dominion Government, the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning (McGill University) and the industry.

For the future the lab's personnel envision development of an economic package power reactors. This would mean pulp production would no longer depend on nearby hydro-electric stations. Wood resources, now classified as inaccessible, would become economically usable.

There might be many smaller plants built across the country in the bush close to the source of wood supply. Some of them might be semiportable so their location could be changed from time to time to fit in the forest-management program.

These plants would increase utilization of wood from trees harvested and development of byproducts could be facilitated.

Another important development appears at hand. This is whole-tree logging to enable more complete use of trees and improve forest practices. It will involve use of large manoeuvrable machines for cutting and transporting trees.

Such logging methods will probably be accompanied by improved silvicultural methods, some of which may require use of heavy ground equipment or aircraft for fertilization of out-over forests.

Increased mechanization of forest operations with more roads should facilitate fire protection in reduction of losses from insects and disease.

Hardier strains and hybrids may be developed through cross-breeding of species. Growth cycles may be shortened by new nutritional measures and result in increased wood supplies.

It isn't suggested that revolutionary development and technology would render existing mills obsolete. Most of the large pulp and paper mills of Canada will probably still be in their present location functioning as part of the industry in 25 years.

Improve Efficiency

Their operations will be improved as they have been in the past by evolutionary developments. Speed of machines is likely to increase and cycles in chemical production shortened.

But the industry is likely to become more varied, flexible and efficient than today.

Another radical development that seems reasonably assured is high-speed continuous chemical pulping at atmospheric pressure.

The basic scientific knowledge already exists for such a development. It could result in production of chemical pulps with small, compact equipment, lower in capital costs and located nearer to the source of wood supplies. Probably logs will be processed by machine to reduce them at high speed to thin waffers which would be passed through a chemical spray and on to a cooking device to convert them to pulp in five minutes or less by high-frequency heating.

This would compare with the cooking cycle of eight to 10 hours in present batch-type digesters.

Such a continuous process would be carried out in a pipe, with the wood entering one end and the finished pulp emerging at the other. It would operate under exact and complete controls at all stages; enable the more complete and economic recovery of chemicals and byproducts.

On the evolutionary side, new techniques have been developed in recent years such as new bleaching techniques, high-yield and semichemical pulping techniques with a savings of wood resources, increased use of hard woods, development of byproducts such as alcohol, lignosol, soil stabilizers.

There has also been development of new products such as various types of board and new methods of packaging; utilization of sawmill waste as raw material. In mechanical pulps, there has been development of new types of grinders and artificial pulp stones. In chemical pulps, development includes liquor-circulating and heat-recovery systems to save steam, chemicals in approved qualities and the introduction of many new types of equipment.

Speed up of existing machines has been accomplished by changes and improvements in manufacturing process. Perhaps the most spectacular example of this is in vacuum pickup or vacuum transfer.

Many older newsprint machines were installed with rated speeds from 600 to 900 ft. per minute. In 1930, weighted average speed of Canadian newsprint machines was 850 ft. per minute.

As an example of the speedup, two machines installed in 1937 had an initial design top speed of 1,500 ft. per minute. Today both are running at more than 2,000 ft. per minute and another machine installed in 1927 with an initial designed top speed of 1,200 ft. per minute is now running at more than 2,100 ft. per minute.

Economics will be the driving force for both evolutionary and revolutionary technological changes. The need to reduce costs is forced by competive pressures within the industry from industries in other countries.

The research program of the institute includes everything from the growing of seedlings in the forest to the finished product in a converting plant. Emphasis, however, is primarily on fundamental and exploratory studies. Industrial sponsors, look to the institute as a centre for studies of a sort which individual companies would find it hard to justify in terms of immediate applied objectives.

McGill does not make direct financial contributions to the institute's operating budget but it spends about $40,000 annually for a faculty of graduates' studies and research which functions with the institute. This money is for salaries to instructional staff, part of the expendable supplies and equipment, and various forms of aid to graduate students.

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Quebec Power Capacity Lunges Ahead

Hydro Capacity Boosted by 193,000 HP During 1955

Stimulated by mining and aluminum growth, Quebec power producers added some 193,000 hp of new generating capacity last year. This represented about 25% of the 839,000 hp which was added across Canada in 1955.

Quebec held its lead in total installed generating capacity among provinces with more than eight million hp in operation at the end of 1955. A further 500,000 hp is scheduled to come into operation this year.

Major announcement was Quebec Hydro-Electric Commission's new seven-year plan to spend some $495 millions for development and the possibility that it will give the green light to the long-mooted generating plant at Lachine with an ultimate capacity of 800,000 to 900,000 hp to cost an additional $175 millions. Another 300,000 hp plant might also be built to top the full capacity of Lachine estimated at 1.2 million hp.

The 1955 increase in generating capacity was about equal to the annual average increase in power installation in the province of 210,000 hp in the past 20 years. There doesn't seem to be any let up in sight.

The proposed plant of Canadian British Aluminum Ltd. at Baie Comeau, for example, will require about 480,000 hp by 1965, the scheduled date for completion of the $130-million project to produce some 160,000 tons of primary aluminum annually.

Hydro Will Co-operate

Steps are being taken to meet this requirement through the team work of Quebec Hydro and Manicouagan Power Co., a subsidiary of Quebec North Shore Paper Co. The former is building a $10-million storage dam on the Manicouagan River which will make possible installation of about 150,000 hp at the Manicouagan Power plant by 1957. The project emphasizes the ever growing demand for power.

Quebec Hydro's multi-million expansion plan includes:

—Bersimis No. 1 with an installed capacity of 1.2 million hp scheduled to have three of the new units (450,000 hp) in operation by December, 1956, another two in 1957 and a further three in 1958. It will cost an additional $70 millions to complete.

—Bersimis No. 2 with installed capacity of 650,000 hp may be completed in 1959 — cost $105 millions.

—Beauharnois No. 3 will have an initial installation of 440,000 hp and an ultimate of about 675,000 hp and perhaps will be completed in 1959 or 1960. Cost $45 millions.

—$200 millions for substations and other distributing facilities.

Quebec Hydro is making good progress on the Bersimis River. The Commission completed the building of its main dam at the outlet of Lake Casse and the driving of the 31-ft.-diameter, 7½-mile tunnel as well as the excavation for the underground power house. The tunnel lining and excavation for the surge tank are well advanced.

The first three units of Bersimis No. 1, each consisting of a 150,000-hp turbine and a 138,000-kw generator are being installed. They are expected to be completed late this year.

Work on the storage reservoir on the Manicouagan River to permit additional installation at the First Falls plant of the Manicouagan Power has started and the second site is expected to be developed by 1960.

On the upper Ottawa River, the commission is installing a third 16,000-hp unit. Provision has been made for a fourth unit to bring ultimate capacity to 64,000 hp.

At Beauharnois on the St. Lawrence, dredging of the intake canal is being continued and a start on Beauharnois No. 3 plant is scheduled for the immediate future.

In the transmission field, Quebec Hydro's 146-mile 154-kv line to serve Chibougamau district was completed in May and good progress was made on the double-circuit 300-kv line from Bersimis to Quebec and Montreal; also, the 31½-mile submarine cable under the St. Lawrence River between the Manicouagan Peninsula and Les Boules was restored to operation in November and power is being transmitted from the plant of the Manicouagan Power Co. to the Gaspé district.

St. Maurice River Works

Shawinigan Water & Power Co. completed the installation of an additional unit in each of the three plants on the St. Maurice River.

This included 44,500 hp at Rapid Blanc, 65,000 hp at La Trenche, 49,000 hp at La Tuque, for a total increase of 158,500 hp. The transmission system was extended by 81 miles of lines operating at 220 kv, 37 miles at 110 kv and nine miles at 60 kv. The company reports it is now serving approximately 43,000 farms.

The entry of the new Shawinigan units in the service brought installed capacity of the company's six-power developments in the St. Maurice to about 1.7 million hp. Four undeveloped sites remain: Rapide Sans Nom, Rapide des Coeurs, Rapide du Lievre and Rapide Allard with combined potential of 714,000 hp.

Total cost of new units amounted to more than $7 millions. An additional $4.5 millions was spent on other facilities including transmission lines, etc.

Shawinigan will start to receive power from Hydro Quebec's Bersimis development toward the end of this year. Contract calls for delivery of 80,000 hp then and an additional 80,000 hp each following year until a total of 400,000 hp is reached. To provide facilities for receiving this power, extensive changes have been made at Quebec terminal station, including installation of a new synchronous condenser.

Power for Asbestos

The power from Bersimis is to be used to meet the general load growth requirements in the area served by Shawinigan on the south shore of the St. Lawrence and to supply the growing demands of the expanding asbestos industry in the eastern townships.

To carry the added load to this area, transmission facilities on the south shore are being improved, one new line is being built. New terminal stations at Chaudiere and Kingsey are also under construction.

Gatineau's Plans

Gatineau Power Co. is completing a new 60-cycle 47,000-hp unit at its Paugan Falls plant on the Gatineau River. This will bring total capacity to 285,000 hp. During the year, rural distribution lines were extended by 82 miles and 9,225 farms are now connected.

Gatineau will have an installed capacity in Quebec of 734,094 hp with the completion of its Paugan Falls plant. It estimates some 4,000 residential, commercial and industrial customers have been added to its system in the year bringing the total to over 84,000. Capital expenditures for the year were estimated at more than $2 millions, including in part the new generating unit at Paugan Falls.

Northern Quebec Power Co. completed the installation of an additional unit of 34,500 hp to bring the total capacity of its Quinze Rapids plant on the upper Ottawa River to 119,000 hp.

Saguenay's Progress

In 1955, Saguenay Transmission Co. also built 20 miles of 154-kv line from Dolbeau to St. Felicien. Quebec Power Co. completed three miles of 24-kv line between substations and 26 miles of 66-kv are under construction between St. Pascal and Riviere du Loup. Southern Canada Power Co. built 12 miles of 48-kv line.

The big question mark in the future of the province's power development is whether Quebec Hydro will go ahead with the Lachine project. It is studying the possibility and has indicated it was considering a two stage development: one big power house at Heron Island and a smaller one below LaPrairie Basin — a plan which might tie in very loosely with navigation on the Seaway.

New Plant On Chicoutimi

Eastern Smelting & Refining Co. began preliminary construction last summer on a development on Chicoutimi River about one third of a mile upstream from the existing plant of Price Bros. & Co. The new plant will include a 42,000-hp turbine under a 280-ft head driving a 40,000-kva generator and is scheduled for 1957 operation.

Extensions to transmission systems were made by other companies. Lower St. Lawrence Power Co. was completing a 69-kv line from Rimouski to Trois Pistoles, together with 5,000-kva substation; its rural distribution systems serve about 9,500 farms.

Why Quebec Attracts The Holidayers

Quebec sells itself energetically to the visitor. Nature combines with the colorful French Canadian atmosphere to appeal heavily to the holidayer both from the U. S. and other parts of Canada.

Most successful of the campaigns is waged in winter time. Skiers flock to Quebec's mountains.

Montreal is billed—and rightly so—as an exciting cosmopolitan city. A taste of Europe at reduced expense. Quebec City presents the visitor with fine architecture and easily digested history.

The lure of the province is stronger than ever before. Latest figures show 4,612,235 visitors in 1955. That tops 1954's total by 102,715 or 2.3%.

Quebec tourist officials, taking an average of five days for the length of stay of a tourist, show 1955 had 23,061,175 tourist days. They estimate that the tourists spent $150 millions in Quebec during 1955.

Quebec has year-around success as a tourist centre. But it is now, when the hills are white, that Quebec enjoys its greatest holiday prestige.

Nature has played her part fully in giving Quebec what it takes to be a skiing centre. But the local residents, fully conscious of the importance of the tourist trade, have done their best to add the all-important atmosphere that makes or breaks such a holiday.

Laurentians Ski Centre

While dozens of new skiing areas are now being opened and developed across the province, headquarters is still the Laurentian.

No more than two hours from Montreal the Laurentian mountains are the home of Quebec's biggest and most important skiing centres. There is mingling of accents—and skiing abilities—that rivals the cosmopolitan slopes of the European Alps.

The Laurentian mountains have become a holiday rendezvous for ski visitors from Europe, South America and Asia, a week end resting place for busy U. N. diplomats and their staff from New York, and the winter vacation land for thousands of skiers from the U. S.

Roughly 50 miles square, the Laurentians can usually count on heavy snow falls which assure a full season's skiing. French Canadian hospitality is strongly featured in all advertising campaigns.

Other thriving skiing centres, many newly developed, are at Lac Beauport, near Quebec City, and in the Eastern Townships. At each place ski tows have been installed and new runs are being cut through woods.

Backing up the natural attraction is a more than $1 million a year advertising and publicity program run by the Quebec Government. Every year newspapers, magazines, radio, television, films and any other media available are used to tell the world of Quebec's attractions. Information offices are maintained at the Rockefeller Plaza in New York as well as Quebec City, Montreal, and various resorts.

Approximately a million brochures, booklets and posters are distributed every year and 5,000 films are circulated all over the world. The provincial government sponsors a month-long course in the fine art of hospitality, stressing that efforts must be made to maintain the world renowned "Old Quebec" hospitality.

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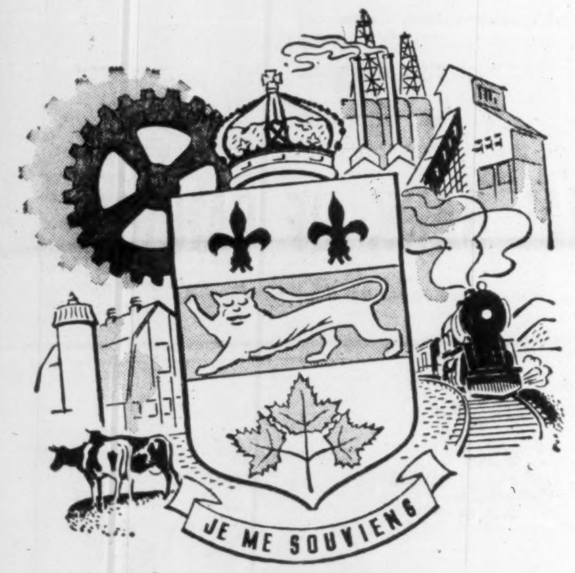

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SEE QUEBEC THIS YEAR, visit its industries, its power projects, its world famed vacation spots, motor through the magnificent Laurentians, and you'll enjoy a holiday to remember.

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	Greater Montreal		Balance of Province	
Food	$455,271,000	58%	$323,941,000	42%
Furniture	84,486,000	59%	57,899,000	41%
Drugs	39,385,000	69%	17,761,000	31%
Automotive	257,032,000	54%	223,252,000	46%
General Merchandise	230,458,000	55%	186,896,000	45%

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Quebec Communities List Achievements

These Towns and Cities Featured In Provincial Growth

The industrial growth of Quebec Province is gradually spreading away from the major population centres to smaller communities. This special Financial Post report, prepared in co-operation with local Chambers of Commerce, outlines the growth of some of Quebec's fastest-growing cities.

Montreal

Population — 1,814,064 with suburbs.

Building Permits	Value
1954	$110.9 millions
1955	164.0 "

Montreal holds its lead as Canada's biggest city.

Latest count shows that at the end of 1955 some 1,814,064 were living in Greater Montreal; an estimated two millions within the thirty mile band that concerns planners.

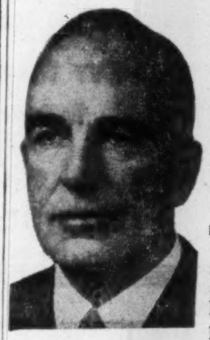
Current planning is divided into three main fields:

—New construction to meet demands of growth.

—Reorganization of existing industrial areas and placing new industries in satisfactory zones.

—Finding some way of speeding traffic on and off the island.

Construction. $394 millions worth of construction contracts were awarded during 1955.



Mr. FINLAYSON

One project is much needed slum clearance in the City east end. Streets running through the area will be widened. Existing houses will be demolished. When finished 16 new apartment houses will provide living space for 2,766 families. Estimated cost: $19 millions.

In Lasalle a $50 million project is under way. Work begins in the spring. In the Pointe-aux-Trembles district a 4,000 unit housing area is projected at a cost of $40 millions.

Plans are now being drawn up for a 17-mile super highway west from Bout de l'Ile, 150 to 200 ft. wide under the supervision of Montreal Metropolitan Commission. Work is due to begin at the end of the winter.

It will be called the Metropolitan Boulevard and should cost about $40 millions. The bill is to be spread between Montreal and other municipalities concerned. Expropriations were completed last year.

Hoping to speed the usually snarled east-west traffic flow, Montreal planners are giving serious thought at the same time to an expressway.

It would run along the waterfront from Westminster Avenue in the west to Viau St.

Total length would be about 12 miles. Montrealers would also find another $25 millions on their improvement bill.

One project now fully operational is Dorchester Boulevard. With three lanes in either direction it varies in width from 104 to 120 ft. and runs from Guy St. to Delorimier Avenue. Total cost came to $15 millions

Other major public works completed during the past year:

—Street, sewer and sidewalk alterations worth $10 millions

—A new water reservoir costing $1,800,000

—A large tributary sewer "Atlantic-Meilleur" costing $9 millions.

—A hundred miles of streets were asphalted for $3 millions.

This year two of the projects due to be built are tributary sewers ($12 millions) and an extension to the water system with new filtration units ($3 millions).

An open air theatre costing $230,000 is being built in Lafontaine Park which it is hoped will be a big tourist attraction.

Dorval Airport, gateway to Canada for most air travelers from Europe, started a $20 million face-lifting during the year, but this project is due to be spread out over the next 15 years and today the visitor can see little sign of any improvements.

A dozen new office buildings are being built, or are about to be built, in the downtown area. Total cost of these will be in the region of $23 millions. Twenty-two new apartment blocks are at present in various stages of contruction.

Industries. In common with all cities that grew over the last two centuries, factories mushroomed around Montreal as near as possible to sources of supply with little or no regard for the surrounding districts.

Now it is planned to divide the clean (smokeless) and the unclean industries and to redesign industrial layout.

It is recognized that this will not be easy. Most industries are prepared to co-operate in cutting down smoke and other unpleasant by-products. But many of the existing factories could only be moved at unacceptable expense.

For the present planners are working on the new industries that are still moving into the city. Prize area under the new plan borders Cote De Liesse highway north west of the city.

The industrial area spreading out from the traffic circle where Cote de Liesse crosses Decarie Boulevard is a triumph for the "clean industries plan."

There some 180 industries, large and small, have established along the roads that fork out like spokes from the circle.

Along Cote de Liesse itself some 70 large buildings are set back from the road behind lawns and trees. It is modern industrial architecture at its most effective. Mundane railway tracks, loading ramps and every day necessities are kept out of sight.

No smoke or fumes dirty the air. In winter the snow remains white on the ground.

In the backyards CNR and, to the south of the area, CPR tracks are ready to supply transportation where necessary. Special sidings can be laid out for industries needing heavy transportation. Every effort is made to attract "clean" industry to an area that ten years ago was farmers fields.

Here is how the street has grown:

1955—five new arrivals—$6 millions investment.

1954—five new arrivals—$8 millions investment.

1953—none.

1952—three new arrivals — $1 million investment.

1951—two new arrivals—$400,000 invested.

1950 — four new arrivals — $1,100,000 invested.

The Bridges. No subject, except hockey, can rouse Montrealers so readily as the bridges that link the island with the south shore. Almost daily there are stories of a jam on the 75 year old Victoria Bridge with its one lane each way. The newer Jacques Cartier Bridge—30 years old—struggles manfully to handle the majority of traffic.

To try to find a solution to this and many other growing problems where many different authorities are concerned, the St. Lawrence Municipal Bureau was formed. It is headed by George Mooney.

A number of solutions have been under discussion for some time. But the coming of the Seaway, with the necessity of raising bridget levels to 120 ft., has brought things to a climax.

Most attractive plan is a tunnel under the river. It is practical, ruling out the need for height and long approaches to allow cars a sufficiently low gradient to cross in icy conditions. But it is expensive and would take time.

Ottawa this session is to grant permission to build a new bridge from the Verdun area over Nun's Island to the South Shore near Preville. It will be a four or six lane span costing at least $25 millions.

The new bridge will be built to the required Seaway height.

At the same time it is planned to do the best possible with the existing two bridges. When the Jacques Cartier was built space was allowed on either side for a rapid transit rail service. It was never installed and now work is under way to extend the traffic facilities to handle five lanes of vehicles.

Mr. GOULD

A second up-grade will be built into the bridge toward the centre to get traffic up to required height.

Victoria Bridge, main cause of complaint, is to get two new lanes for cars and trucks when an electric train track is removed this year.

For the future planners see Montreal growing in the shape of Manhattan — upwards. Skyscrapers will house the office workers. Factories will be grouped away from the centre where their smoke and fumes will drift away from the main areas of population.

President of the Montreal Board of Trade is S. M. Finlayson, president Canadian Marconi Co. General manager is H. Gould.

Chicoutimi

Population — 35,000 (with suburbs)

Building Permits	No.	Value
1954	422	$2,837,050
1955	477	$6,932,300

Situated within 15 miles of Arvida, Port Alfred, Jonquiere, and Kenogami, Chicoutimi has developed into the supply and nerve centre of this rapidly growing industrial region of the Saguenay.

Majority of the city's industrial workers daily commute to the Alcan plant at Arvida. But other great developments are now promised for the area. Eastern Smelting & Refining plans a nickel refinery near Chicoutimi and there is also a possibility that a $25 million zinc smelter may be built in the vicinity to process Chibougamau ores.

Mr. SINCENNES

Despite domination of the city's business scene by industrial giants, Chicoutimi also has dozens of smaller plants turning out everything from dressed lumber, dining room furniture, machine tools, aluminum boats, flour and plaster cast.

Major municipal expenditures in 1955 were $53,000 for street paving; $28,000 for aqueduct construction; $60,500 for sewer construction; and $25,390 for sidewalk paving. For 1956, the city is planning to spend about $200,000 on municipal projects.

President of the local Chamber of Commerce is Jean-Paul Gravel, a 34-year-old lawyer. He is a graduate of Laval University. Chamber Secretary is Aldege Sincennes, the 32-year-old assistant personnel manager of Saguenay Electric Co. He has a B.A. and a Master's Degree in Social Science both from Laval.

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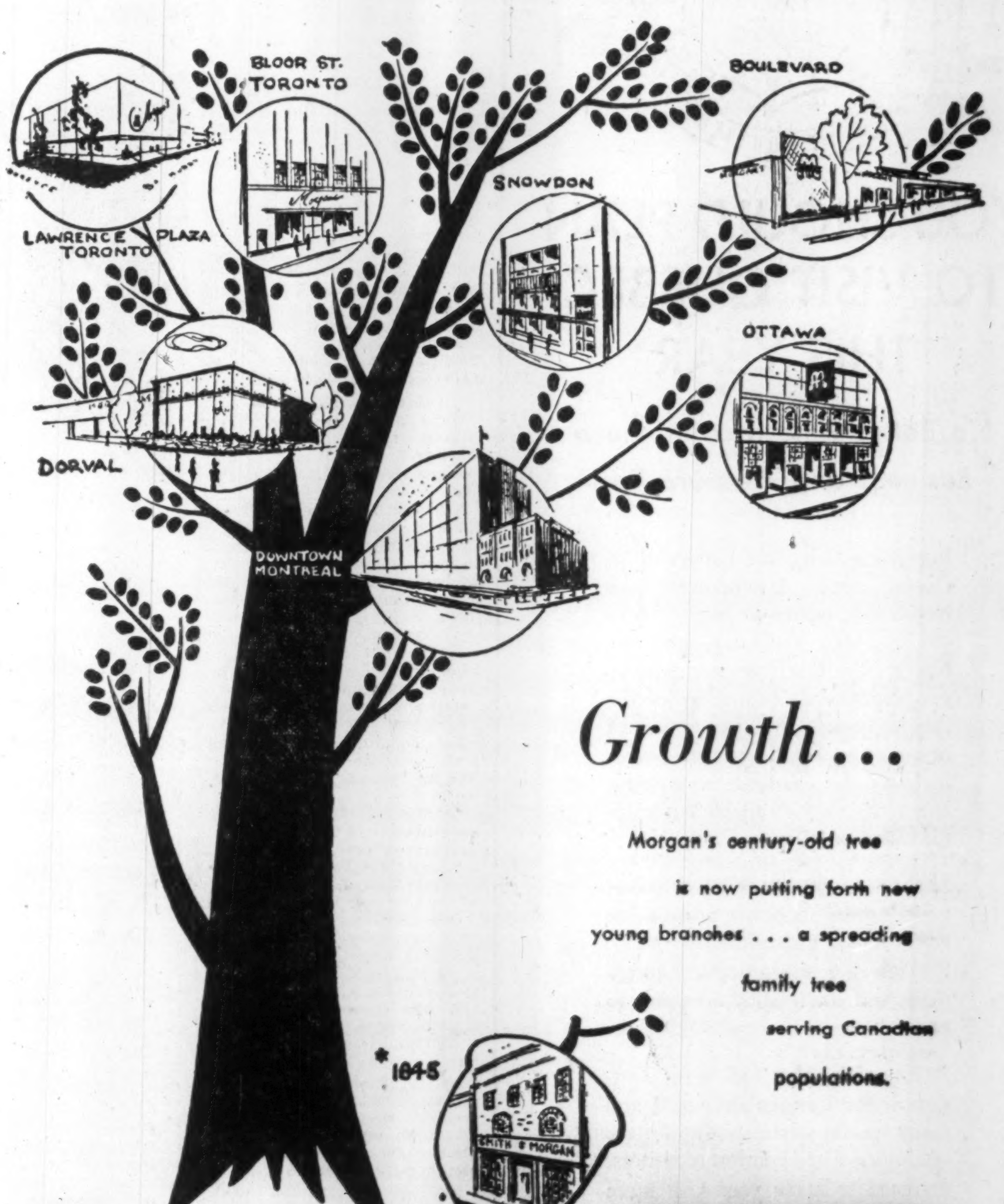

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Hull

Population—47,810 (with suburbs 108,000)

Building Permits		
1954	Industrial	$ 53,000
	Residential	$3,101,700
1955	Industrial	$ 123,300
	Residential	$2,733,200

Twin-city of Canada's capital, thriving Hull is today growing at an unprecedented pace.

The Hull Chamber of Commerce reports that the city's 11 major industries plan to spend $25 millions in the next five years on machinery and buildings. Since 1950, these industries have spent more than $25 millions.

A major new industry was established in the city during 1955. Ideal Concrete Products put up two 25,000 sq. ft. buildings at a cost of $300,000 and now employs 125 turning out cinder blocks, chimney blocks, artificial stone and sewer pipe. Value of annual production is estimated at $1 million.

Six large housing projects were consolidated during the past year. They included construction of 250 houses worth $2,425,000. Another 2,850 houses will be built before current programs are completed. This balance will mean an expenditure of more than $35 millions.

Municipal expenditures last year totaled $12.5 millions, including a $4.5 millions for a new sewer plant, a $3 million civic centre, and $1 million for sewers. Federal Government expenditures

Mr. HINCHEY

in Hull include $15 millions for the new home of the Queen's Printer and to be completed within two years, the $10 million Jacques Cartier Parc and MacKenzie King projects. Hospitals now being erected or enlarged in Hull include the new $4 million Sacred Heart (400 beds). A $1.5

Mr. GIROUX

million home for the aged is being planned.

School construction during 1955 totaled $1,920,000 and another $2,200,000 is being projected for the current year.

President of the Hull Chamber of Commerce is Hubert Hinchey, personnel and public relations officer of the local Canada Packers plant. A graduate of the University of Ottawa, he is also head of the local chapter of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society.

Executive manager of the Chamber is J. S. Giroux. Born in Eastern Townships, P.Q., and educated in Sherbrooke and Jesuits College Ste Marie, in Montreal, he ran his own business in Drummondville until 1950. Secretary-treasurer of the Chamber is L. J. Gregoire.

Lachine

Population — 34,241 (city and suburbs)

Building Permits	**No.**	**Value**
Residential	191	$3.7 mill.
Industrial	129	3 mill.

Lachine, probably best known as the site of the important St. Lawrence River locks, is a busy community these days. One major industrial expansion now under way is a $2.5 million expansion of the Northern Electric Co. plant.

Mr. BOURGIE

Municipal works in 1955 included $995,600 for waterworks and sewers, $33,750 for sidewalks, and $121,060 for paving.

President of the Lachine Chamber of Commerce is Marcel C. Bourgie, who was born in Lachine on June 25, 1924. Following his naval service during World War II, he worked with his father in a funeral parlor and later went into the florist business. He is now operating an insurance firm.

Mr. LAMARCHE

Secretary of the chamber is Paul Lamarche, who was born in Lachine in 1917. During the war he worked at Dominion Engineering Works. Always active in sports he has been manager of the Lachine "Rapids," a local hockey team. He has been a hotel manager since 1946.

Baie Comeau

Population 4,360

Building Permits	**No.**	**Value**
1954	46	$467,500
1955	27	$531,000

Formerly a "one company town" Baie Comeau is looking at the future with a new point of view. British Aluminum Ltd. is teaming up with the city's main industry — Quebec North Shore Paper Co. — to establish a $130 million plant, expected to produce 160,000 tons of primary ingot by 1956.

Mr. TREPANIER

The city is planning a $1 million street paving program for 1956. A new $400,000 school was recently completed and in the past year, street covering, water pipes and sewers worth $300,000 were installed.

Mr. GIASSON

President of the Baie Comeau Chamber of Commerce is Gilles Trepanier, born in Sherbrooke, on April 18, 1922. He studied at the Colleges of Joliette and Sherbrooke and attended university at Laval and McGill, graduating as an engineer. He lives at Hauterive, which is six miles from Baie Comeau. He is married, with three children.

Chamber Secretary is David Gisson, who studied at Rimouski College and graduated from Laval University as a lawyer. Baie Comeau has no industrial commissioner, but the Chamber sponsors an active Committee for Industrial Development.

Rouyn-Noranda

Population .... 16,862 **(33,500 with suburbs)**

Building Permits	**Value**
1954	$1,537,350
1955 (at Sept. 30)	1,200,000

This busy mining community is the hub of Quebec's northern mining district. The twin cities of Rouyn and Noranda now have citizens belonging to 30 nationalities. The cities' average family income is $5,340 — considerably above the national average of $4,284.

Fourteen new industries were established in the district during 1955. These included:

Mr. GRIMARD

Marcoux et Fils (construction materials)

Rouyn Contractors (construction)

Charles Legault (Javex)

Leonard Bakeries (bread)

Metalisation Bergeron (metal works)

Atelier Bureau Ltée (furniture)

Gauthier Lumber (construction materials)

Drouin Lumber (construction materials)

Soucie Printing (printing)

Canada Black Granite (construction materials)

Guertin et Fils Ltée (construction & metalworks)

Guertin et Fils Ltée (glass)

Embouteilleurs Rouyn-Noranda (soft drinks)

Northern Bottling Reg'd (soft drinks).

During the past year, Noranda Mines expanded its sulphur plant, Northern Telephone put in a new dial system and two other local industries added new facilities.

Municipal expenditures were highlighted by $135,000 for sidewalks; $160,000 for streets; $100,000 for schools. Planned 1956 outlays include $150,000 for paving, $500,000 for new waterworks, $100,000 for new sidewalks, and $100,000 for school expansions. A $500,000 slaughter house is also planned.

Mr. Saint-Sauveur

President of the Rouyn-Noranda Chamber of Commerce is Normand Grimard, a lawyer and Crown Attorney for Abitibi-West County. He is also president of the local Richelieu Club.

Chamber secretary is Roger Saint-Sauveur.

Trois Pistoles

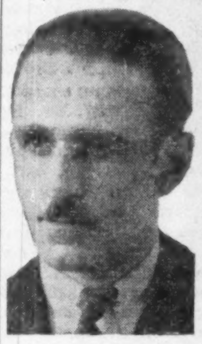
Population — 4,950.

Building Permits	**No.**	**Value**
1954	10	$ 93,610
1955	23	225,400

The picturesque community of Trois Pistoles lies in the heart of the Gaspe country, some 150 miles from Quebec City, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence.

Mr. LEVESQUE

The City overlooks the River, with dwellings concentrated on both sides of the long, wooded main street. Major outgoing cargo of Trois Pistoles' protected harbor is sawn lumber and pulp logs from the hinterland. Trois Pistoles is today best known for its specialized craftsmanship in the various operations involved in dressing lumber, but a busy Chamber of Commerce is now attempting to diversify the town's industry.



Mr. LAUZIER

Trois Pistoles is also anxious to increase its tourist trade. Its most unusual attraction is a group of islands known as Les Basques, which annually becomes the home of thousands of gulls.

A half dozen planing mills constitute the town's main industry. There is also a sash and door factory, a soft drinks bottling plant, and a shoe factory. These factories provide employment for about 500. Approximately 80 million ft. of lumber are shipped out of Trois Pistoles annually.

During 1955, the town improved its water system in a $225,000 program and paved three new streets. A $250,000 school to hold 300 students is now being completed.

Trois Pistoles is also unique for its summer school, operated by the University of Western Ontario, since 1933. Objective of the School is to bridge the gap between classroom and conversational French. A course in English is also offered to French Canadians. Classes are held daily for a seven-week period, from July 1.

President of the Trois Pistoles Chamber of Commerce is J. Antoine Lauzier, manager of the local Banque Canadienne Nationale. Chamber Secretary is Armand Levesque, a veteran of the Royal Canadian Army Corps. A former accountant with Gaspesia Lumber Co., he is now the town's postmaster.

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How Quebec Communities Grow Industrial Muscles

Sherbrooke

Population — 600,000

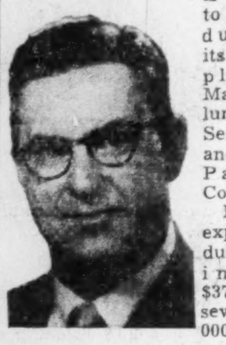
Building Permits	No.	Value
1954	566	$4,882,670
1955	634	7,325,600

Sherbrooke, the unofficial capital of Quebec's Eastern Townships, is growing impressive industrial muscles. In the past five years, 12 new industries have been established in the City and eight Sherbrooke manufacturers have expanded their facilities.

Mr. BELISLE

Since the 1941 census, the City's population has grown by more than 20,000. Value of production has doubled since 1945.

During the past five years, the following firms have opened new establishments at Sherbrooke: Paul Blanchet, manufacturing ornamental steel; Bemis Associates of Canada Ltd., which makes plastic products; Bruck Mills Ltd., which employs 425 in a $3 million plant; Eastern Township Machine Works Ltd.; Glenhill Knitwear; Nordale Metalcraft; Sherbrooke Paper Products, which employs 250; Venus Mill Ltd., which employs 50 to turn out 1,000 doz. pairs of fashion hosiery a week; Lafayette Pulp & Paper, which is scheduled to start production at its $750,000 plant in March; Columbia Auto Seat Covers; and Hamel Paper Box Co.



Mr. GINGRAS

Municipal expenditures during 1955 included $375,000 for sewers; $70,000 for sidewalks; and $220,000 for paving. During the past five years, 11 new schools and two teachers' residences have been built at a total cost of more than $2 millions.

President of the local Chamber of Commerce is Eugene Gingras, born in Montreal in 1919. He is manager of National Wallpaper & Paints Ltd., a member of the Sherbrooke Rotary Club and past director of the Sherbrooke Country Club. Chamber secretary is Robert Belisle, born in Sherbrooke in 1922. He has worked for the Royal Bank of Canada and fought overseas during World War II. He is also executive secretary of the Eastern Townships Builders Exchange.

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Val d'Or

Population — 14,000 (17,000 with Bourlamaque)

Building Permits	No.	Value
1954	178	$238,550
1955	199	$735,000

The cities of Val d'Or and Bourlamaque are integral parts of the same economic municipal unit, even though they have their separate boundaries and administrations. Val d'Or has a far larger commercial and industrial organization, but Bourlamaque is the home of the province's largest gold mine — Lamaque Mining Co.

Mr. BOUFFARD

The Abitibi Chamber of Commerce, of which Val d'Or is a member, is working — with what looks like a fair prospect of success—on the establishment of a paper mill in the region. Quebec Lithium Corp. is coming into production this year with $1.5-million plant which will employ 300. Rainville Copper Mines Ltd. will be in production by spring, employing about 150.

Mr. DUFRESNE

Other industries which came to Val d'Or in 1955 were Northern Cleats, a $100,000 wood products plant which employs 35 and Abitca Lumber & Timber Corp., a saw and planing mill which employs 40.

During the year, the city completed a $1-million street paving program and now boasts that 90% of its thoroughfares are asphalted.

Bourlamaque, with no Chamber of Commerce of its own, supports the Val d'Or organization. During 1956, Bourlamaque will spend $50,000 on street paving.

President of the Val d'Or Chamber of Commerce is Armand Bouffard, born in Matane, in 1907. Trained as a master mechanic, he came to Val d'Or in 1933 and operated the town's first restaurant, The Pioneer. He built the Val d'Or Inn in 1935 and later moved to Sullivan, where he opened the Sullivan Hotel. He returned to Val d'Or in 1940 to build the Sigma Hotel. He is married with two children.

Mr. LAMB

Chamber Secretary is Robert Lamb, who also serves as councilor of the Town of Bourlamaque. Mr. Lamb was born in Three Rivers, in 1917. From 1933 to 1937 he was Deputy-Prothonotary of the Superior Court in Amos and he acted as Deputy-Clerk of the Magistrate's Court in Val d'Or until 1944. He now works in the law office of Lucien Tourigny, Crown Attorney for the District of Abitibi. He is married and has four sons.

Shawinigan Falls

Population—28,330 (with suburbs 42,200)

Building Permits	No.	Value
1954	248	$ 658,950
1955	313	1,316,500

One of Quebec's leading industrial cities, Shawinigan Falls has increased its assessment values to $65,417,544 from $48,546,587 in 1950. The city spent $1,566,167 in 1955 on municipal projects.

This beautifully situated community provides power for much of the industrial heart of Quebec Province, including the City of Montreal.

Mr. LANDRY

The city's major industrial activity includes two large aluminum plants, a paper mill, three chemical plants, a cotton mill, an abrasive manufacturing plant, and smaller industries which produce shirts, plastics, doors, canoes and cabinets.

Although no new industries were established in Shawinigan Falls during 1955, the established firms worked at a high level of activity. The city was incorporated as a municipality in 1901.

President of Shawinigan Falls Chamber of Commerce is A. J. Landry, born in 1905 at Ste. Alexandre de Kamouraska, Que. He is a graduate of the Quebec Technical School.

As well as his Chamber activities, Mr. Landry is head of the local Red Cross and a member of the Canadian Industrial Trainers' Association. He traveled to Lybia under sponsorship of the International Labor Organization to advise in the setting up of a technical school in Tripoli. Chamber secretary is Simon Bournival.

Trois Rivieres

Population — 56,000 (trading area 230,000)

Building Permits	Value
1954	$4,843,000
1955	4,589,000

Quebec's second most important industrial centre, booming, historic Trois Rivieres, has attracted 20 new industries since 1950. Income of the City's trading area now amounts to $180 millions and retail sales total $93 millions.

Mr. LYDON

The City is located on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River, halfway between Montreal and Quebec City.

The City's main industries are newsprint and manufacture of kraft paper. New industries established during 1955 were St. Pierre, Yvon Ltd., which built a $50,000 plant to make folding paper boxes and now employs 22; Tooke Bros. Ltd., which put up a $350,000 plant and employs 300 in making shirts; and United Paper Box Co., which employs 60 in its operations.

Miss BOURASSA

Major plants established in the City in the past five years have included a branch of Canadian Westinghouse, Continental Paper Products, and Ferguson Atlantic Underwear, which will this year expand its plant by 20,000 sq. ft. In 1955, Canadian Westinghouse built a 42,000 sq. ft. addition and Webster & Horsfall (Canada) Ltd. put up a 10,000 sq. ft. expansion. Canadian International Paper spent $250,000 for its 1955 growth.

The City spent $1 million on street paving, water works and sewage construction during 1955. Budget for 1956 includes $2 millions for water and sewage as another step in a five-year $7 million municipal improvement program.

Steinberg's will put up a new store in the City during 1956 and two new industries will be added, occupying 80,000 sq. ft. and employing 250. Total investment is expected to be more than $800,000.

Mr. OUELLET

President of the Trois Rivieres Chamber of Commerce is James G. Lydon, born in February, in 1911. He is assistant manager of the North Division of Shawinigan Water & Power Co. The City's Industrial Commissioner is Marcel Ouellet, who has a Master of Commerce degree from the University of Montreal. Before being appointed to his present post in 1950, he was in charge of small industry organization at the Provincial Dept. of Trade & Commerce.

Chamber secretary since 1947 is Miss Marguerite Bourassa, a native of Trois Rivieres.

Granby

Population .... 30,000 (with suburbs)

Building Permits	No.	Value
1954	405	$2,728,929
1955	536	4,430,774

Once called "Princess of the Eastern Townships" but now more appropriately becoming known as one of Canada's most progressive cities, Granby is continuing its bustling expansion.

Situated 47 miles southeast of Montreal, on the Yamasha River, this little city has attracted a number of industries.

It is still, however, predominantly a textile town.

During 1955 Commercial Leaseholds (Que.) Ltd. opened a 40,000-sq.-ft. building and such industries as Denis & Frere, Gaumont Construction, Hafner Fabrics, Igloo Safe & Vault, and Montrose Worsted Mills expanded their facilities. Major municipal expenditure in 1955 was $1.1 millions for street paving. In 1956 a further $175,000 will be spent on street paving and $235,000 on expansion of school facilities.

President of the Chamber of Commerce is M. L. Bacine; Mayor Horace Boivin is also industrial commissioner and Amable Legros is secretary of the chamber.

Mr. BACINE

Valleyfield

Population 24,820

Building Permits	No.	Value
1954	170	$1,470,000
1955	285	5,350,000

Often called the "Venice of Quebec," Valleyfield is located in the heart of the St. Lawrence Valley, on the River's south shore, at the eastern end of Lake St. Francis. Industrial growth has largerly been in the chemicals field.

Mr. LEVAC

In 1955, Davison Chemical Co. established a new $6 million plant at Valleyfield to manufacture petroleum catalysts. National Silicate Co. opened a plant to make sodium silicate and Sturge (Canada) Ltd. completed its citric acid plant. Other major industries which have come to Valleyfield in the past five years include: Duplan Dyeing Co., Beacon Ribbon Mills, and Cipel (Canada) Ltd. Three of the city's major industries expanded their facilities during the year: Merck & Co., Canadian Schenley, and Nichols Chemical Co.

The 1956 municipal budget calls for maintenance expenditures of $450,000 for new paving, $88,000 for new machinery; and $30,000 for repairs to the fire and police stations. The city now has 40.7 miles of paved streets, compared with only 16 miles in 1945.

Mr. LAPOINTE

President of the Valleyfield Chamber of Commerce is Maurice Lapointe, owner of his own variety store. Born in 1912, he is married with three children and very active in community affairs.

President of the city's Industrial Expansion Commission is Alderman Albert Marcil, a well-known local contractor. Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce is L. P. Levac, who has a B.A. from the University of Montreal and was, for six years, an officer in the Canadian Army. He is office manager and personnel supervisor of Merck & Co.

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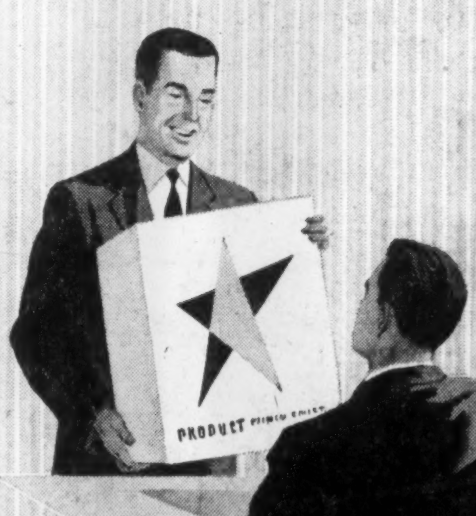

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Textile Firms Talk Cautious Optimism

How Quebec Mills Have Increased Production Efficiency

Quebec's textile companies report — cautiously — that their worst days seem to be over.

Problems still remain, but the recent hard times have left the province with a highly efficient industry. The bad days which saw some fine companies squeezed out, at the same time removed some inefficient operators.

The main trouble for Quebec mills started in mid-1951, when mass-production cotton and synthetic textiles from the U.S. drove Canadian prices down until little or no profit was left. Output dropped, employment at the primary level in Quebec tumbled down to around 40,000 from 52,000 in 1950.

In the last 18 months, however, conditions have been slowly getting better. More U.S. production has been saleable at home at firmer prices, thus cutting the need for unloading stocks in Canada.

The result is that some, if not most, of Quebec textile producers are now working at or near capacity again. Employment has been edging up month by month.

In many cases labor and management have stood together well to fight the battle. It is true labor in the Canadian mills has yet to suggest slashing wage reductions as it did in some U. S. mills, but it has taken an intelligent and basically helpful attitude toward the problem.

Imports Major Question

Imports from the U.S. and European textile manufacturers remain a major question. And in some cotton lines, the low-cost, high-production, Japanese competition is causing concern.

In 1955 the Primary Textiles Institute arranged for a visit to Japan by W. M. Berry, D. S. MacKay and K. C. Mills, representing the Canadian textile industry.

They reported, in part: "the textile industry in Japan has, in general terms, about reached the volume of output equal to prewar. While it has thus not expanded as have some other industries, it is still of major importance and provides 25% of total manufacturing employment. This industry was substantially dismantled during the war, so that most of its present capacity is new, modern and efficient. This is particularly true of that part in which export goods are generally produced."

Mills of all types in Japan, the report added, visited during the trip were equipped with modern machinery and in the most part fully equal to modern standards. Management was found to be keen and competent and the manufacturing practices of the major mills were entirely adequate. Most employees were found to live and work under circumstances which, for Japan, were relatively attractive.

Average hourly cost of labor in the factory was Y53.9 (14.9c) in 1954 which included all regular wages, bonus payments and an ample estimate of company expenses for employee housing, food, etc.

The average Canadian textile wage, without fringes, at the same time was $1.08. Quebec textile manufacturers feel they cannot cut wages, yet without doing so they can see no way of competing with a heavy Japanese export drive.

Recently the Japanese Government ceased issuing export licenses to manufacturers until agreement can be reached with U. S. and Canadian manufacturers on export quotas, particularly on low-priced cotton items, and Quebec manufacturers will be watching this situation closely.

The health of the Quebec textile mills is of vital importance to the whole province.

Mills account for about 53% of the labor force employed by all Canadian textile mills, and form the biggest single industrial labor market in the province. Value of their production — $391 millions — is about half the national total.

Towns Depend on Industry

Textile towns from which the bulk of the primary output comes extend from Valleyfield in the extreme west of the province to Montmagny, east of Quebec City They include Sherbrooke, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe, Magog, Granby, etc. In these and smaller centres textile plants provide most of the employment. Despite the up and down nature of the business, the mills provide a high average of steady, fairly light work, under good conditions at wages among the highest in the world.

Some of the high points in the year for the textile industry were:

—A $400,000-plant expansion program completed in the fall by Premium Textiles Ltd. of LaBelle, Quebec. This is a subsidiary of Chatelaine Hosiery Ltd. of St. Johns, Que. When producing at capacity this plant can turn out nearly 2,000 dozen pairs of seamless hosiery and 300 dozen fully fashioned sweaters weekly.

—72 new looms and related equipment valued at approximately $225,000 were installed at St. Hyacinthe mills of Consolidated Textile Mills Ltd. to meet demand for wider average. The company's fabric production expanded by about 20%.

—During the year some of the manufacturing facilities of Ontario hosiery manufacturers were transferred to their Quebec plants.

—Suppliers of fibre and yarn to Quebec mills have expanded their facilities. Courtaulds (Canada) Ltd., Cornwall, announced $500,000 expansion in plant manufacturing, Viscose staple and filament.

Ensure Fibre Supply

—Supply of Terylene fibre to Quebec mills was assured with the opening of the $22-million CIL plant at Millhaven, Ont. Du Pont Co. of Canada also announced plans to manufacture Orlon fibre at Maitland, Ont.

—Canadian Chemical & Cellulose Ltd., Montreal, announced plans to build a 120,000-sq.-ft. plant at St. Jean, Que., to provide twisting and beaming operations for the company's yarn and staple fibres.

In September of 1955, the Canadian Fabrics Foundation was formed to handle advertising and promotion for the whole industry. Under General Manager J. P. C. Gauthier, formerly director of export promotion, commodities branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, the Canadian Fabrics Foundation is an office devoted exclusively to informing consumers about Canadian fibres, fabrics and textile products.

The labeling legislation had long been expected and hoped for by Canadian textile manufacturers, which they have brought about in co-operation with consumers and retailers, was written into the statute books late in 1955 — and became effective on Jan. 1, 1956.

H. Roy Crabtree, of Montreal, president of the Primary Textile Institute, told The Post, "The primary textile industry, even in its present reduced state, is the largest single employer of manufacturing labor in Quebec. As such it is of vital importance to all people.

"It is gratifying to note that the entire Canadian industry, 53% of which is located in this province, managed to sell more textile products in 1955 than in 1954, although the volume of imports also increased.

"The industry still has a long way to go to regain the position occupied in the Canadian textile market five years ago, and the international complications causing these difficulties still exist, but we are doing all within our power to improve the situation."

These sentiments are backed by the Quebec textile men. They recognize a hard road waiting ahead.

More could be done, they feel, in the way of government protection. But if hard work and long-developed skill can do the job the textile men of Quebec are ready to go on trying.

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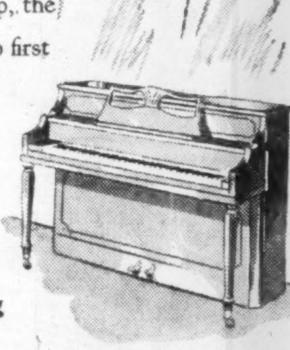

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Electric Washing Machine—* % of subscribers who own

Le Bulletin des Agriculteurs	88%
Highest French weekend newspaper	84%
Highest French magazine	83%

Home—*† % of subscribers who own

Le Bulletin des Agriculteurs	76%
Highest French weekend newspaper	38%
Highest French Magazine	32%

*Canadian Consumer Publications Report—Gruneau Research Ltd., 1955.
†(The 1951 Census showed over 4 times as many families in rural Quebec living in their own homes as in the cities of Montreal and Quebec combined.)

RURAL COVERAGE

Le Bulletin des Agriculteurs	48%
Largest French weekend newspaper	16%
Largest French magazine	12%

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Aluminum Horizon Widens

U.K., U.S. Giants Are Moving Into Quebec Province

Major names in world production and fabrication of aluminum became new Quebec industries during 1955.

From Britain came British Aluminium Ltd. with plans to team up with Quebec North Shore Paper Co. to establish a $130 million plant at Baie Comeau to produce 160,000 tons of primary ingot by 1965.

From the United States came Reynolds Metals Co. to purchase Aluminum Rolling Mills Ltd. at Cap-de-la-Madeleine as a possible springboard to primary production in this country.

Another major U. S. company, Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp., was rumored last summer to be eyeing Seven Islands as a potential site for output of ingot. It was thought it might utilize the giant power resources of the still untapped Hamilton River in Labrador if it decided to build a plant.

For the long-term, these developments could mean Quebec will eventually have its own aluminum "Big Three," though Aluminum Co. of Canada Ltd. holds the commanding position for the immediate and foreseeable future.

Canadian British Aluminium, the new company formed by British Aluminium and Quebec North Shore, won't be in production until perhaps 1957. The Reynolds interests are faced with the stumbling block of obtaining power if they enter primary production.

Alcan, which supplies some 21% of world aluminum, excluding Russia, has its major productive capacity in Quebec. In 1955, total output in Canada was estimated at more than 600,000 tons of which all but about 90,000 tons came from Quebec—the remainder from Kitimat, B.C.

Alcan Grows In Quebec

The only major new expansion announced by Alcan for 1956 in Quebec is a $15 million expansion program to increase smelting facilities of the plant at Isle Maligne. This will provide an additional 22,000 tons of capacity bringing total output to about 115,000 tons. Alcan's Quebec production was cut during 1955 because of the lack of adequate rainfall.

A water shortage in Quebec resulted in cutbacks in production last year which will likely continue until the spring breakup. It also meant layoff of more than 1,000 workers at Arvida and Isle Maligne.

In October, 126 melting pots were removed from production and 21 were removed at Isle Maligne because of the shortage of water and the consequent drop in electrical power. The water supply to the Shipshaw power development was steadily reduced due to lack of rain throughout the summer. Subsequently, there was a cut in production at Shawinigan Falls.

These combined cuts resulted in loss of 10,000 tons in the last quarter of 1955. They came at a time of unprecedented demand for aluminum and results in curtailments in deliveries to customers in the early part of 1956.

Over-all Canadian production for 1956 will be reduced 10% because the temperatures consistently remain below freezing and resulted in further reductions in inflow of water. Total production loss in the year is estimated at about 65,000 tons or 10% of scheduled production in the year.

The cutback in aluminum production for this year will probably extend from January until about April 20, when the spring break up in the Saguenay districts normally occurs.

Alcan has four of its five aluminum reduction plants in Quebec. The other is at Kitimat, B.C. Present rated capacity of Arvida is 362,000 tons; Isle Maligne, 93,000 tons; Shawinigan Falls, 68,000 tons; Beauharnois, 37,000 tons and Kitimat, B.C., is 90,000 tons. The latter will be expanded to 330,000 tons by 1959.

The bauxite supply for the Quebec smelting operations is obtained largely from a wholly owned subsidiary in British Guiana, Demerara Bauxite Co., which in recent years has been mining at a rate of three million tons of crude bauxite per year. The supply is also obtained in French Guiana where mining and beneficiating facilities are now producing 450,000 tons per annum.

Bauxite for the smelters in Quebec is processed into alumina at two plants in Arvida which have a combined annual capacity of 1.2 million tons.

Alcan has three wholly owned subsidiaries involved in transportation: Saguenay Terminals Ltd., the Roberval & Saguenay Railway Co. and Chaguaramas Terminals Ltd.

Saguenay Terminals owns and operates modern large-scale port facilities at Port Alfred, Que., handling incoming and outgoing cargoes with a total tonnage of about 3.5 million tons during a shipping season of about eight months. It owns and operates a fleet of 12 ocean-going vessels and operates under long-term charter some 40 additional vessels. In the peak of the 1955 shipping season, it operated 82 ships under various charter arrangements. The firm's operations extend to many ports in the world.

The Roberval and Saguenay Railway Co. operates a railway between the dock facilities of Sagterms and at Port Alfred and Alcan's plant at Arvida. It carries incoming raw materials and outgoing products of Alcan and of other industries in the area.

Chaguaramas Terminals Ltd. owns and operates large transshipment storage and dock facilities for bauxite in Trinidad where shallow draft vessels transfer their cargoes of bauxite from British Guiana into large bottoms for shipment to Port Alfred and other ports.

While the primary business of Alcan is manufacture and sale of ingot, it operates fabricating facilities in four Canadian plants. At the Shawinigan Falls, Que., works wire and wire products, cable and conductor accessories are produced. There is also a rod mill and paste plant at Arvida.

At Baie Comeau, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River, about 200 miles east of Quebec City, the British Aluminium plan is to bring in 160,000 long tons of ingot by 1965 in four equal stages of 40,000 tons each. The first stage is to be completed in 1957 while work on the second phase is scheduled to begin before the first is completed.

Each stage will require 120,000 hp. Quebec Hydro-Electric Commission is now building a $10-million storage dam to enable Manicouagan Power Co., a subsidiary of Quebec North Shore, to make installations of about an additional 150,000 hp. at its existing plant.

The Manicouagan - Bersimis-Outardes River systems are understood to have a potential of about four million hp. and it is possible some of the additional power required may come from one or more of these sources. Quebec Hydro's Bersimis, which is to have an ultimate capacity of some 1.8 million hp., may have much of this power already committed because of the rapidly growing demands for power in the province.

British Aluminium is one of the pioneers in the aluminum industry in the world. It was formed in 1894. At present, it produces about 30,000 to 40,000 tons of aluminum in Scotland and is the only primary aluminum producer in the United Kingdom. Britain consumes about 250,000 to 300,000 tons of aluminum annually. This year Aluminium Ltd. will ship some 275,000 tons of aluminum to Britain—now its biggest market.

The assumption is the new aluminum from Baie Comeau will go chiefly to the U. K. where the company has large fabricating facilities, although some may go to Canada and U. S. This would help the U. K. obtain much needed dollars.

Bauxite From Africa

The company has bauxite sources on the Gold Coast of Africa and interests in British Guiana.

British Aluminium has a capital of nearly $20 millions, is parent to 18 companies in the U. K., and various British colonies, U. S., France, Norway, Switzerland, India and Pakistan. Its subsidiary in the U. S. is Aluminium Trans-Atlantic Inc. It has two factories in the U. K. and one in Norway for production of carbon electrodes and three rolling mills in the U. K., where aluminum is manufactured into sheet, rod, tubes and other forms.

On the fabricating side of Quebec's new aluminum growth, Reynolds Aluminum Co. of Canada is a new subsidiary of Reynolds International Inc., which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Reynolds Metal Co., one of the "Big Three" aluminum producers in the U. S.

Its products are made at Cap-de-la-Madeleine and sold in all parts of Canada. Some 40% of its output is sold on the export market to the U. S., Venezuela and 17 other countries.

The company has three divisions:

Production of sheets, coils, license plates and about 100 other items. This division also handles the manufacture of roofing materials.

—Foil division where aluminum foil is produced for condenser foil tea wrapping, kitchen or household foil and also for the use of its own converting division.

—Converting division where the company combines the foil papers and other materials and converts them for use—either printed or plain—for cigarette and candy wraps, dehydrated soup pouches and labels of all kinds.

At current prices, sales are approximately $10 millions annually. Demand for products has been strong.

A MAIN BEAM IS about to be rivetted on the second span of the Canadian National Railways cantilever bridge spanning Belle River on the Beattyville-St. Felicien-Chibougamau branch line. A CNR steelworker guides the beam into position from the catwalk.

Chibougamau Rail Project Extends Economic Frontier

A $38-million CNR rail building program is pushing civilization into the copper-gold area of Chibougamau, one of the fastest-growing base metal camps in Canada.

One line from Beattyville, to the southwest, will be 157 miles long and cost $18 millions. The other from St. Felicien, will be 155 miles long, including a six-mile spur, and cost $17 millions.

The Beattyville - Chibougamau section is expected to be completed by December, 1956. About 90 miles of grading were completed by Jan. 31, 1955. The St. Felicien-Chibougamau section is slated for completion by the end of 1957. About 66 miles will be laid by the end of 1956.

Here's what the new construction will mean in terms of traffic:

—The area spanned by the line from Beattyville to Chibougamau has forest resources, estimated at more than 30 million cords of pulpwood capable of sustaining an annual yield of about 617,000 cords. Most of this forest wealth will be tapped by the railway.

Move Concentrates

—The bulk of the prospective traffic on this part of the line would consist of mining concentrates moving to the Noranda smelter. The railway has obtained a guarantee from Opemiska Copper Mines (Quebec) Ltd., and Campbell - Chibougamau Mines Ltd. under which these companies guarantee shipment of a daily average of 325 tons of ore concentrates over the proposed line from Chibougamau for six years from the time the line begins to operate.

Paper interests have undertaken to guarantee movement of 30,000 cords of pulpwood per year for six years, between the Bell River and Chibougamau.

It is also predicted the rail connection may result in development of an electro-metallurgical industry in the Lake St. John district with raw materials from mines in the Chibougamau-Abitibi area. Development of the Chibougamau area has been traditionally connected with the Lake St. John area.

Boost Chicoutimi

The new lines will open up possibilities of cheap water transportation from inland mining areas to the Atlantic seaboard. At present, influence of the port of Chicoutimi extends only to the Lake St. John basin. With the construction of the line from St. Felicien to link with the line from Beattyville at Chibougamau, the influence of Chicoutimi could extend to both the Chibougamau and the Abitibi areas.

Development in Chibougamau is a striking example of the fact that mining operations are dependent on transportation facilities. For many years, it was known that valuable minerals were in the area but development was retarded by lack of transportation.

With the completion of the highway from St. Felicien, the disability was partially removed. Completion of the new rail projects will afford further opportunities for growth.

However, there have been some indications that probable traffic over the lines for the next few years might not make the whole line profitable without some element of subsidy.

The largest and most difficult single project in the construction of the branch line was spanning of the turbulent Belle River, 11 miles north of Beattyville, the two-span, cantilever-type structure of 400 ft was built by the CNR 25 ft above the rock-infested water which sweeps along at more than 20 mph. Special equipment had to be brought into the area before a single piece of steel could be put into position on the bridge.

This included a needlemast dismantled to get it through rugged bush country through the North Shore of the Belle River; a catwalk to provide workmen with means of getting from shore to shore; and life preservers to be laid across the channel as a safety measure during construction of the bridge.

Bank Staff Changes

Nova Scotia:

H. S. BUDD, to be assistant accountant, St. Clair & Oakwood, Toronto.

B. L. GRISWOLD, to be assistant accountant, Weston, Ont.

J. C. P. SMITH, to be assistant accountant, Queen & McCaul, Toronto.

* * *

Royal:

J. T. H. McCONNELL, manager, Terrace, B.C., to be manager, Prince George, B.C.

J. E. CHERRY, manager, Montreal Airport, to be manager, Wellington & Pinhey, Ottawa.

N. D. NAPIER, manager, Prince George, B.C., to be manager, Main & Hastings, Vancouver.

H. B. BERRY, accountant, Hanna, Alta., to be manager, Hines Creek, Alta.

L. H. STIVER, assistant manager, Portage Ave., Winnipeg, to be manager, William & Sherbrook, Winnipeg.

M. E. LEWIS, accountant, Drayton, Ont., to be accountant, Dutton, Ont.

H. J. GRASSIE, Shaunavon, Sask., to be accountant, Fairview, Alta.

J. LONGHURST, accountant, Dutton, Ont., to be accountant, Trenton, Ont.

D. S. HOOD, Brooks, Alta., to be accountant, High Prairie, Alta.

R. O. COMPSTON, assistant accountant, Vancouver, B.C., promoted to accountant.

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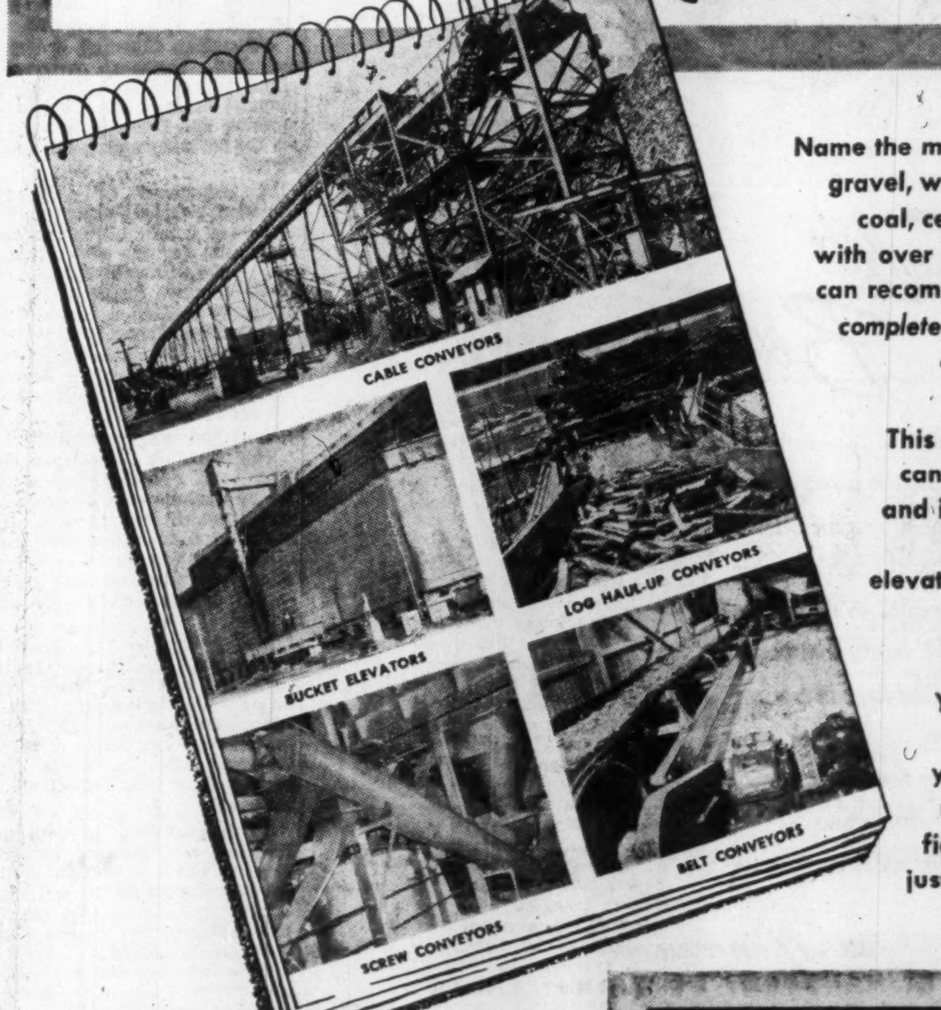

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Why Quebec Produces 60% Of Canadian Boots, Shoes

"Canadians are not particularly shoe conscious," an executive of a Montreal shoe manufacturing firm said sadly watching the people stream by on the street, their shoes covered by nondescript rubbers.

But though the trade may regret such failings in their customers, Canada's boot and shoe business—over 60% in Quebec—is doing well.

Last year production was up some 2% over 1954. Canadian production then was 37,158,696 pairs. Quebec's share: 22,464,397.

In the province there are 170 plants—73 in Montreal, 23 in Quebec City and 74 elsewhere.

Some are major manufacturers, but—and here lies the cause of strong competition—32 of them have less than 10 staff, 34 between 10 and 25.

It is easy to set up in the trade. Machinery can be bought or rented for very little. Two or three men combine and go into business.

Some 13,000 people today make a regular living in the Province from shoe or boot production. About 47% of these are women. Last year they earned about $18 millions.

Present-day production is well above prewar output and almost equal to 1945's record 39 million pairs. Then, manufacturers were still busy filling demands deferred during war years and exports were running, for Canada, at very high levels. Total production for 1946 was 43 million pairs. In 1947 exports dipped, deferred demands had been well filled and output accordingly dropped to 35 million pairs, approaching the prewar-level production. The downtrend continued in the following year with 32 million pairs turned out in 1948. The next year saw the upward trend beginning again which has not stopped since.

Biggest market for the small quantities of shoes that are exported from Canada is the U. S., with types sold running chiefly to men's shoes and slippers. But at least one manufacturer, Del-Grande Shoe Co. of Montreal exports "high style" ladies' shoes to New York stores.

We Wear Fewer Shoes

Canadian shoe consumption per capita remains below that of the U. S.

Near Quebec City is the Huron reserve where moccasin-making is still a skilled profession. Moccasins continue to be good sellers in the world market.

One factor that closely concerns the shoe makers is the future of leather. The supply is noted for wild ups and downs.

Right now a U. S. fondness for steaks has led to a big surplus of hides. Leather is plentiful. But substitutes are gaining in popularity and less leather is being use Makers are wary of being caught short of supplies as they have been on occasions in recent years.

Quebec manufacturers get energetic assistance from Shoe Information Bureau of Canada with headquarters in Montreal. Latest in a series of alert public relations ideas is a complete four-page insert made up with news and fashion stories, pictures and space for advertisements—all on shoes — which will be sent to every newspaper in March.

HERE IS ONE of the many operations required in finishing the products of Quebec's shoe industry, which produces some 60% of Canada's footwear output.

Quebec Plans Industry Show For April 5

Next April, Quebec industry will again display itself to the world.

Theme of this year's exhibition to be held April 5-15 at the Montreal Show Mart will be "Industry in Motion."

Being up to date, the show is in the "rama" field. The name of this year's show: Exporama '56.

Some 150 exhibits spread over 55,000 sq. ft. of floor space will be featured. At every turn the visitor — 200,000 are expected — will see the latest ideas of industry and science on display.

One exhibit will be a medical centre. There the latest methods of dealing with TB, cancer and heart disease, all available in Montreal hospitals, will be on show.

Exporama is a follow up on Quebec Week, 1955, which was so successful that exhibitors asked for another. Then, as this year, visitors paid admissions of 50c, 75c on week ends, and 150,000 came.

Sponsoring the exhibition is La Chambre de Commerce de Montreal. Executive Director Robert Letendre told The Post: "We are not going to have any stage shows or anything like that, but we will be having fashion displays from the textile companies. The really important thing is we are going to show the vital part private industry plays in building up Quebec."

Quebec Government is taking a leading part in supporting the show. Hon. Paul Beaulieu, Minister of Trade, sent a message to the leading industries of the province inviting them to exhibit. "The Province of Quebec," he wrote, "during the past two decades, has seen the beginning of an era with fantastic possibilities for industrial development."

He pointed out that the development of transportation facilities in recent years had "opened up sources of raw materials hitherto inaccessible, with a resulting movement into the province of processing and manufacturing concerns directed by alert and forward-looking businessmen."

Each day during the ten days of Exporama there will be visits by "VIP" guests. Premier Duplessis is expected to preside on opening day when leaders from all parts of Canada will be invited.

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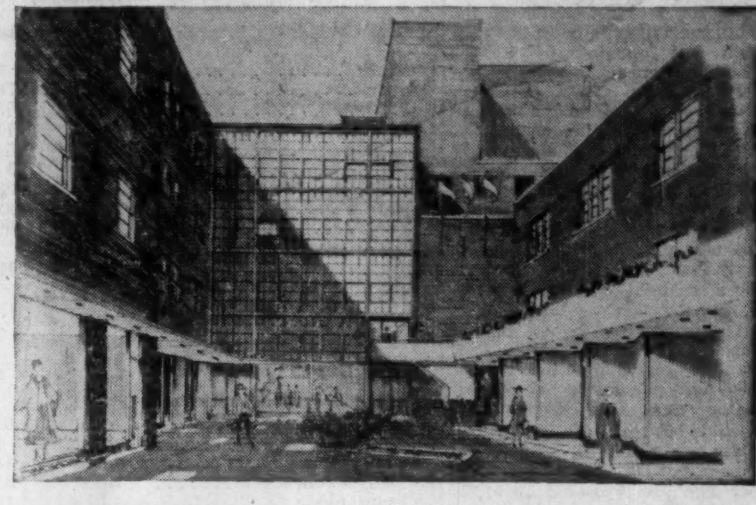

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Salmon	.3	6
Lobster	2	28
Plaice	.2	3
Smelt	.7	3
Mackerel	4	7
Other	7	8

French Canadian Fishermen Catch Worth $3 Millions in '55

Quebec's fishing fields cover more than 85,000 sq. miles. Seawater flows around 1,700 miles of the rugged coastline in 12 counties. Commercial fishing is an especially big business in Matane, Gaspe-North, Gaspe-South, Bonaventure, Saguenay and Magdalen Islands.

In 1955 the catch amounted to 120,000,000 lb. with an ex-vessel value of nearly $3 million, up from $2.5 million in 1954. The products prepared from the catches have a market value of $5 millions and a retail value of over $8 millions.

The fishing season lasts from April to November. During those months 5,000 fishermen draw their living from the sea, using equipment valued at over $4 millions. There are 82 processing plants employing 1,800 men and 500 women.

Quebec is the only province to supervise its own fisheries. Control was acquired in 1922, except in the Magdalen Islands. In 1943 their area also passed from federal to provincial jurisdiction.

The large majority of the fishing is carried out by fishermen working on boats they own and operate themselves. In some cases a fisherman owns his whole equipment, in others two or more are associated and share in the income according to their investment.

Processing the catches is carried out in plants owned and operated by companies, co-operatives or individual businessmen. The companies and co-operatives share equally in the marketing of about four fifths of the processed products; the rest is marketed by individual businessmen or in some cases the fishermen themselves.

Four complete lines of production are available. Fresh, frozen, salt-cured and canned products appear in the stores.

Gaspe salmon is marketed fresh or frozen. Its popular flavor and fine keeping qualities have brought it to the forefront in fish foods. It is in brisk demand both in the U. S. and Canada for the "quality" trade.

Lobsters from the Magdalen Islands remain favorites with world epicures. Before the war the bulk of lobster was canned and marketed in European countries, but in recent years markets have been developed in North America. Quebec lobster is marketed both in the shell and canned and a considerable quantity is now being shipped as chilled or fresh lobster meat.

Quebec Government keeps hard at work to encourage and assist the industry to catch and process the best of seafoods. Expansion has been cautious. A new venture was launched in 1952. Fishermen used draggers to produce a steady supply to take care of increasing and changing markets. More than 20 draggers are now in operation in Quebec.

Using radio telephony skippers of fishing boats are in contact with the land and are able to divert their catches to the processing plants best able to handle them at the moment. Department of Fisheries maintain schools to prepare the technologists and technicians who man the large new plants.

The University School of Ste Anne de la Pocatiere and the School of Grande Riviere are teaching the principles, techniques and applied sciences used in the industry.

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Mirroring a trend that runs through many industries, the textile industry today is striving constantly to supply a wider and wider variety of "plus factors" in the materials which it produces. This is in response to public demand. Consumers now, more than ever before, are looking for added virtues and added values in the merchandise they buy.

Through diligent and constant research, Celanese has been able to do its share in supplying products with these added attributes. Fibres with one or more of such diverse "plus" characteristics as added strength — wear — bulk — dimensional stability — ease of washing — colour fastness — and general ease of care have been placed on the market by us in recent seasons.

Some individually desirable characteristics, however, are mutually contradictory and cannot be combined in the same yarn. For example, a stiff fabric which holds its shape cannot be also soft and pliable. Thus, no longer is it possible for one fibre to possess the characteristics suitable for all end uses. More than one — even several — fibres are required.

Celanese research has brought into being no less than five distinct yarns and fibres: Acetate — the beauty fibre . . . Trilan — the "ease of care", triacetate fibre . . . Forton — the super-strong industrial fibre . . . No. 69 fibre — for added bulk . . . and Celachrome yarn — for durable colour.

These fibres are now used by the fabric industry and garment manufacturers to supply the public with a great variety of garments and industrial products having the much-sought-after "plus" factors.

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Mineral Wealth From The Wilderness

Quebec Mines Output Is Now Worth $385 Millions a Year

Mining was the leader in Quebec's 1955 economic upsurge, with a 12% gain in value of production.

Even gold mining, which has been the weakest sector of the industry, will get a boost this year with the opening of Eldrich Mines Ltd., near Noranda.

Preliminary DBS statistics show value of Quebec's mineral production in 1955 amounted to $385.1 millions—a new record. The output was worth about $74 millions more than during 1954.

Increased base metal prices, especially copper, contributed to the new prosperity of the industry. Two large new producers were brought into the picture during the year.

Gaspe Copper Mines Ltd., a subsidiary of Noranda Mines Ltd., is now producing at the rate of 3,000 tons per day in one concentrator unit. The second unit should be ready to operate in three to six months, bringing the capacity of the plant to 6,500 tons per day. The warming up of the smelter is now completed and copper anodes have recently started coming out of the big furnace. The plant production is 125 tons of copper per day. Ore reserves stand at about 67 million tons grading 1.3% copper.

Chibougamau Growth

Campbell Chibougamau Mines Ltd.'s big mill and concentration plant swung into operation at the beginning of June, 1955, at a rate of over 1,750 tons per day. This was increased shortly after to over 1,850 tons and the net profits have already permitted the company to retire its indebtedness.

In the same district, Chibougamau Explorers Ltd. is ready to start production from its copper-gold property early in 1956. Plans are for initial treatment of 500 tons per day and the company's ore reserves have been brought up during the year to about 1½ million tons grading over 0.9% copper and 0.34 oz. gold per ton.

Opemiska Copper Mines has recently doubled its mill capacity to 800 tons.

Merrill Island Mining Corp., already providing Campbell Chibougamau Mines with 650 tons of ore a day, is also planning to become a producer on its own account. Shaft deepening is in progress and plans are for the erection of a 1,000-ton-a-day plant as soon as enough ore reserves have been proven.

Again in the Chibougamau area, Copper Cliff Mining Corp. and the adjoining New Royran have each proven up sufficient ore for shaft sinking. Plans are for a common mill to be erected by Copper Cliff after underground development is completed.

In the Noranda area, the three-compartment shaft put down by Lyndhurst Mining Co. on its copper property, some 25 miles north of Noranda Mines, was completed in the middle of October. Development work is now in progress and a number of other companies are actively engaged in exploration along the same structural break, including Beattie Duquesne Mines, which will soon proceed with shaft sinking on its East Duparquet ground, Parkway Mines, Parquet Mines, Windward Mines, Regcourt Gold Mines, Richard Copper Corp., Red Bark Gold Mines Ltd., and others which have so far done an appreciable amount of diamond drilling in the vicinity of the Lyndhurst property.

The Yield from Quebec Mines

(1955 Estimates)

METALLICS		Quantities	Value $
Bismuth	lb.	99,670	179,333
Copper	lb.	201,763,843	74,400,117
Gold	oz.	1,555,536	39,893,725
Iron	tons	116,100	4,762,000
Iron ore (x)	tons	9,544,667	62,210,766
Lead	lb.	10,515,865	1,512,181
Molybdenite	lb.	1,289,441	806,184
Selenium	lb.	224,000	1,535,000
Silver	oz.	4,994,290	4,407,960
Titaniferous iron ore	tons	1,736	12,152
Zinc	lb.	205,185,933	28,007,880
Sub-total		......	217,727,298
NON-METALLICS			
I. Industrial minerals			
Asbestos	tons	1,013,214	88,558,239
Feldspar	tons	17,844	356,968
Industrial lime	tons	408,665	3,684,266
Industrial limestone	tons	350,000	1,050,000
Lithium oxide	lb.	100,000	55,000
Magnesitic dolomite, brucite and magnesium		......	3,859,280
Mica	lb.	770,091	52,925
Mineral water	gal.	280,000	148,000
Ochre and iron oxide	tons	7,467	144,369
Peat	tons	29,242	766,022
Quartz	tons	136,443	513,102
Soapstone and talc	tons	13,600	142,100
Sulphur	tons	......	2,506,070
Titanium oxide (in slag)	tons	114,800	5,091,000
Sub-total		......	106,927,341
II Building materials			
Building lime	tons	55,000	660,000
Building stone	tons	9,810,038	14,594,249
Cement	brls.	9,659,792	21,230,965
Clay products		......	8,382,284
Sand-lime products.... (Brick	M.	17,400	560,000
(Blocks	M.	560	76,000
Sand and gravel	tons	36,912,628	15,269,364
Sub-total		......	60,772,862
GRAND TOTAL		......	385,427,501

(x) Because of the uncertainty about the boundary line, it is impossible to give exactly shipments of iron ore originating from Ungava.

Drill New Noranda

About 10 miles north of Noranda, Rio Canadian Exploration announced in November what may prove to be a major discovery in Dufresnoy and Clericy townships. Following intensive geophysical work, the company is currently drilling a large zone of massive sulphides containing copper, zinc and gold. Indicated tonnage is very large but grade is still on the low side with suggestion of better values at depth. A large number of companies have acquired ground in the vicinity of the Rio Canadian holdings and a considerable amount of diamond drilling is being currently done by most of them.

Still closer to Noranda and under Noranda Mines' wing, West MacDonald Mines started shipping zinc-bearing pyrite to the Waite Amulet Mines mill at a 600-ton-a-day rate on Sept. 1. That rate has since been stepped up to 1,000 tons per day and a six-mile aerial tramway line was built across Dufault Lake to connect West MacDonald to the Waite Amulet plant.

In the Desmeloizes area, Duvan Mining Corp. has completed shaft sinking on its copper property and is now drifting on four levels. Drilling is also being carried on adjacent ground by Vandoo Copper Mng. Corp., Chedaboucto Mng. Corp. and Bornite Copper Corp.

In the Val d'Or district, Golden Manitou Mines Ltd. had one of its best years in 1955 with the discovery at depth of a new zinc-silver-copper orebody of important dimensions and the bringing of its eastern copper-bearing zone into production.

Eastern Metals Corp., in Rolette township, Montmagny county, east of Quebec City, enjoyed appreciable success in the development of its nickel and copper occurrences and plans construction of a 500-ton concentrator.

Eastern Smelting and Refining is actively pushing its project of a copper-nickel refinery at Chicoutimi, Lake St. John region. Tenders have been called, contract given, equipment is being bought and work has commenced on the hydro-electric power project on Chicoutimi river which will furnish 43,000 hp. to the plant. The latter, which will treat ore from Quebec Nickel Corp., Eastern Metals Corp., Nickel Rim Mines and Trebor Mines, should start operating early in 1957.

De Renzy Lake Copper Find

A promising nickel-copper discovery was made during the summer of 1955 on De Renzy Lake, about 80 miles north of Ottawa and 25 miles south of O'Connell Lodge, in Pontiac county. Preliminary work is encouraging and a new company, Lake Renzy Mines, was formed to further explore the property. Other interesting copper-nickel occurrences were also recently reported from Chilton township, east of St. Jovite, in Montcalm county.

The Iron Ore Co. of Canada's production goal of seven million tons in 1955 was greatly exceeded during the year when 7,700,000 tons of iron ore were shipped by the firm and its two associates, Hollinger North Shore and Labrador Mining & Exploration, through Sept Iles harbor. Next year's objective, it understood, is 10 million tons by IOCO and one million each for the two concession companies.

A large group of other companies carried on exploration work in the iron range of Northern Quebec and in adjacent and other districts during the year. The main ones were: Atlantic Iron Ores Ltd. and International Iron Ores Ltd., both controlled by Cyrus S. Eaton's interests, along the west shore of Ungava Bay; Oceanic Iron Ore Ltd., in the same area; Consolidated Fenimore Iron Mines Ltd., near Leaf Bay; Quebec Labrador Development Co., in the Kaniapiskau River area; Quebec Cobalt and Exploration Ltd., and Cartier Mining Co. in the Mount Wright and Matonipi Lake areas; M. J. O'Brien Ltd. and Canadian Cliffs Ltd., in the Mistassini and Albanel Lakes areas.

Steel Co. of Canada and Pickands, Mather & Co. of Cleveland announced in 1955 their intention to bring back into production the former Bristol Iron Mine property in Bristol township, Pontiac county. Plans are for a 7,500-ton-a-day plant or 1,500 tons of iron concentrate. In Terrebonne County, Pershing Amalgamated Mines Ltd., Titanium Development Corp. and Laurentian Titanium Mines Ltd. continued during the past year exploration work on their iron-titanium properties.

Titanium Builds Plant

Canadian Titanium Pigments Ltd. also revealed in 1955 plans for the construction of a plant for the production of titanium oxide. This plant, which will cost an estimated $15 millions, will be built at Varennes, northeast of Montreal, and should be in production by the spring of 1957.

There was a lot of news in 1955 on light and radioactive metals. The outstanding was the coming into production of the only lithium mine in Canada, the big Quebec Lithium Corp. operation in LaCorne Township, near Amos. Initial tonnage treated is 1,000 tons per day with plant facilities expected to be doubled. Quebec Lithium's proven ore reserves stand at 15 million tons averaging 1.2% lithia. Numerous other companies undertook exploration work during the year on other lithium occurrences in the same district.

The Oka region, north of Montreal, saw during the year the discovery of numerous occurrences of columbium and rare earths.

Coulee Lead and Zinc Mines and Headway Red Lake Gold Mines as well as Molybdenum Corp. of America and other companies have met with good success in their drilling of their respective properties. Oka Rare Metals Mining Co. has recently started on a shaft-sinking program to test at depth and develop the 200,000 tons of ore it has already outlined through surface diamond drilling. Bouscadillac Gold Mines is planning shaft sinking on the 3.8 million tons of columbium and rare earth ore already indicated on its property.

Explore Radioactive Finds

Various radioactive occurrences were investigated and drilled throughout the province with most of the work concentrated northwest of Montreal, in the Maniwaki, Huddersfield, Calumet and Oka districts. In Huddersfield township, Yates Uranium Mines Inc. has already a good tonnage of thorium-uranium ore and a 300-ton mill is presently under construction on its property.

For the province's oldest mining industry, the asbestos industry, the year 1955 was one of remarkable new developments both in the producing and the processing fields. Quebec Asbestos Corp. is making rapid progress in the construction of its new 2,000-ton mill on its Carey Canadian Mines property. Lake Asbestos of Quebec Ltd. is continuing the drainage of Black Lake for a 5,000-ton-a-day production in 1956; Flintkote Mines Ltd. and Canadian Johns Manville Co. are also completing additions to their processing plants which will considerably increase their capacity. The new Normandie mine of Asbestos Corp., near Thetford, started producing on a 5,000-ton-a-day basis during 1955, and Eastern Asbestos Co. Ltd. did a considerable amount of drilling and development work on its Buckingham district property.

Numerous other developments of various sizes took place within the province during the year in the extraction of processing a number of other industrial minerals. Spar-Mica Corp. Ltd. of Montreal, owned by Strategic Metals Corp. Ltd. and Electro Refractories and Abrasives Corp. Ltd., has acquired two important pegmatite occurrences, one near Tadoussac, Lake St. John district, and the other on the North Shore, opposite Anticosti Island. The company is presently working on loading installations at Johan Beetz Bay, along the north shore of the St. Lawrence, and on the construction of a processing plant which will produce 300 tons a day of rich potassium feldspar.

The St. Lawrence Cement Co. Ltd. mill built near Quebec City in 1954, reached full-rate production in 1955 and its output is now 1½ million barrels of cement a year.

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Quebec's Role in the Skies

Aircraft Industry Grows At Impressive Pace

By CLIVE BAXTER

Regularly last year, formations of Canadian built Sabre jets roared down the runway at St. Hubert fighter base near Montreal, and headed East.

Some wore the familiar maple leaf roundels of the RCAF. But others had markings strange to Canadian eyes. They were bound for NATO air forces to bolster Western defense.

These delivery flights were significant. They were an indication of the new and important role Quebec is playing in the skies.

Quebec is home to more major Canadian aircraft and aircraft engine builders than any other province. Grouped around Montreal are the plants of Canadair, Canadian Pratt & Whitney, Bristol and Rolls Royce as well as a host of sub-contractors.

The sprawling plant of Canadair Ltd., a subsidiary of General Dynamics of New York, has built up a production reputation second to none in the free world. During the Korean War 50 Canadair-built Sabres were supplied to the U. S. A. F. when U. S. production could not meet the urgent demand.

Since then the company has supplied the RCAF with a constant flow of Sabres. As later versions were developed earlier Sabres were handed over to friendly air forces.

Over 400 Sabres were lent by Canada to the R.A.F. to give Britain a first line fighter force until its own new fighters were ready.

Last year South Africa bought $14 millions worth of new Sabres from Canadair. The new West German Luftwaffe has looked at Orenda powered Sabres with considerable interest.

But Canadair is far from a one-shot program. The T33 two-seat jet trainers for the RCAF and NATO are also manufactured, with Quebec subcontractors supplying 23% of each aircraft. More than 500 of the planes have been delivered.

Canadair is also working on the new CL-28 maritime reconnaissance bomber, developed from the Bristol Britannia airliner.

Formal CL-28 mock-up approval was also given Canadair by the RCAF during the year.

Engineering tests and development work on the aircraft is well advanced at Canadair on the complete power plant, on major components, and on various aircraft systems. General test equipment required for the job costs in the neighborhood of $500,000.

The CL-28 has also undergone an extensive wind tunnel test, as well as watertank testing to determine its ditching characteristics.

Optical tooling is used extensively at Canadair on the CL-28 program—in fact 75% of the setting up of jigs and fixtures is handled in this manner.

Last year Canadair widened its scope of activity by entering the atomic energy field. The company undertook, last October, to design and develop a "swimming-pool" type test reactor for Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd. Canadair has assembled a group of skilled nuclear scientists and technicians to carry on the work.

Canadair's guided missile test and development work for the RCAF continued throughout the year. Supersonic air guided missile test vehicles have been test flown as part of this development program.

During 1955 Canadair produced a Sabre to experiment with the area rule configuration—popularly known as the coke bottle. This important step kept Canada abreast of the latest experiments in high speed flying.

Canadair has also joined forces with Bristol of England and Convair in U. S. to design, and possibly build, a giant turbo-prop, 500-mile-an-hour airliner.

Design work is now going on in California. Experts from the three companies are working together to produce final specifications.

Their design must be able to take four 5,000 hp Bristol BE-25 engines.

When drawings and data are assembled—and if the companies decide to go ahead—two prototypes will be built, one in Britain and one in North America, probably at Canadair.

Canadian Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Ltd. is at present producing both Wright Cyclone and Pratt & Whitney Wasp engines. The Cyclone engines are for use in the CS2F-1 anti submarine patrol aircraft for the Royal Canadian Navy being built by de Havilland near Toronto. The company is also manufacturing Hamilton standard propeller parts for the CS2F 1.

Volume production for the Wasp will terminate this year, but Canadian Pratt & Whitney has made arrangements to manufacture and supply throughout the world parts of other Pratt & Whitney engines.

Detailed plans are being studied by the firm to begin production of helicopters at their Montreal plant. The company is associated with Sikorsky Aircraft in the U. S. and company officials state if enough interest is shown in Canada in the Sikorsky S-58 heliocopter, production of the machine may begin soon in the Montreal plant.

Engines used by these heliocopters are already being built by the company and, officials point out, the copters could be turned out with little addition to the firm's present machinery equipment.

Rolls Royce

Rolls Royce of Canada Ltd. has been kept busy during the year with the production and servicing of jet engines for the RCAF. Another important job carried out by the Montreal company is the supplying of spare parts for the Dart engines used by Vickers Viscounts in North America.

The manufacture of 50 Nene turbo jet engines for the RCAF to power the T33 jet trainer has now been completed. This is part of the much larger order placed with the parent company in Britain in connection with the T33 program.

In association with this contract Rolls Royce of Canada has been engaged in the making of spare parts for the Nene engine and in carrying out overhaul of engines returned from RCAF.

Bristol Aeroplane

Bristol Aeroplane Co. of Canada (1956) was born on Jan. 1 this year to consolidate the Canadian interests of Bristol of England.

Bristol opened major manufacturing operations near Montreal in 1953 with a $4 million plant. Called Bristol Aero Engines Ltd. the wholly owned subsidiary overhauled the power plants of six types of aircraft. Working on orders of about $8 millions a year the 155,000 sq. ft. factory is equipped to provide eventually overhauling facilities for 120 engines per month.

The completion of the second new hangar test cell and dynamometer installation has completed the extensive building program in which the company has been engaged over the past few years. It now has the largest and most up-to-date engine overhaul facilities in the country, capable of handling power plants up to 5,000 hp.

But big Bristol program in the coming year may well be selling the Britannia airliner—built in England—to the North American market.

Powered by four Proteus propeller turbines engines of 4,150 hp each, the Britannia has a maximum payload of 36,000 lb. and a maximum range of over 6,000 statute miles at a speed of almost 400 miles an hour. This type has already been ordered by Canadian Pacific Airlines.

The parent company in Britain is also actively engaged in the helicopter field. The single rotor Bristol Sycamore is already employed in a number of roles both civil and military, while about 50 of the twin rotor type 173s have recently been ordered by the Royal Navy for anti-submarine duties.

There are plans to open helicopter production in Canada if orders develop.

Bristol Aeroplane Co. of Canada also controls Bristol Aero Engines (Western) Ltd. and works in close association with Macdonald Brothers Aircraft Ltd. of Winnipeg, which is also a subsidiary of the Bristol group.

St. James Street Remains Quebec's Financial Heart

St. James St. is a narrow, one-way Montreal thoroughfare whose tall, grey-stone buildings reflect an ultra-conservative air which belies its essential character.

For this outwardly dour and straight-laced looking lady is in reality a dynamic personality, a power in the Canadian economy. This is the financial, trading and industrial heart of Canada's largest city.

Behind its facade, in its investment, brokerage and bond houses, decisions are constantly being made which help to direct the course of Canadian life. It moves to the clatter of the ticker tapes which steadily pound out the news of national developments and company activities.

Fortunes have been made and lost overnight but the Street and its people outwardly appear unchanged. The fulcrum for much of its activities are the nearby Montreal Stock Exchange and the Canadian Stock Exchange.

The MSE's growth has closely paralleled the industrial development of Canada. Volume of business in 1874 required only a single room, trading comprised 63 issues, chiefly navigation, railroad, bank and insurance stocks.

It wasn't until 1926 that the Montreal Curb Market, now known as the Canadian Stock Exchange, was formed. The curb was organized by members of the MSE to provide trading facilities for unlisted securities which couldn't meet the requirements of the MSE.

From their humble beginnings, the exchanges have grown to giant proportions. Trading volume on the Montreal and Canadian Stock Exchanges last year soared to 252,377,767 shares, a 156% increase over even the previous year. Dollar volume approximated $1¼ billions.

The market value of shares of the 885 issues listed on both exchanges now totals $40 billions. Indices of stock prices, especially those of the papers, banks, utilities and industrials which reached record levels, reflected the market strength.

History credits the beginning of security trading in Montreal to shortly after the Napoleonic war. In 1817 the Bank of Montreal was founded and publicly financed.

At an old exchange coffee house on St. Paul St. 15 years later, an issue to raise capital for incorporation of the Champlain St. Lawrence Railway was sold.

Organize In 1863

A major advance came in 1863 when "the board of stock brokers" was formed in Montreal of 11 brokers who met daily. They introduced regulations regarding membership, commissions and listing fees for stock.

In 1874 the group became the MSE, with a charter from the Quebec Government. It was the first exchange in Canada.

World War I resulted in increased financing by Canadians in Canada with U. S. and British capital ceasing to play the part it had because of the war effort. But it was October, 1929, the exchange had its severest test.

Peak prices were toppled to bargain counter levels. But the exchange had no insolvencies of members during the panic. High margins and prompt margin-calling played a part in this but it was also efficient supervision of the governing committee. A 1924 bylaw led in it applying the audit system to members which is said to have given the lead to other stock exchanges on the North American continent.

After the fall panic of 1929, two exchange members failed. One of the houses subsequently paid 100 cents on the dollar.

Since the depression, the market gradually recovered to reach the record heights of today. There are many factors behind the desire of individuals for equity securities.

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These are reasons for the growth of listings and their value on the MSE and the CSE. Here's how they've grown:

	Value of Listings $ billions	Number of Issues
1936	6	458
1945	8.8	580
1950	10.5	694
1955	40	885

And this is how combined volume of transactions on the two exchanges have increased:

1936	84,921,663
1945	54,508,890
1950	117,154,849
1955	250,000,000

The sum total of these figures adds up to the fact the Canadian public is eyeing growth opportunities in Canadian companies and participating more and more in ownership of them. Staid old St. James St. is playing a major part in this development.

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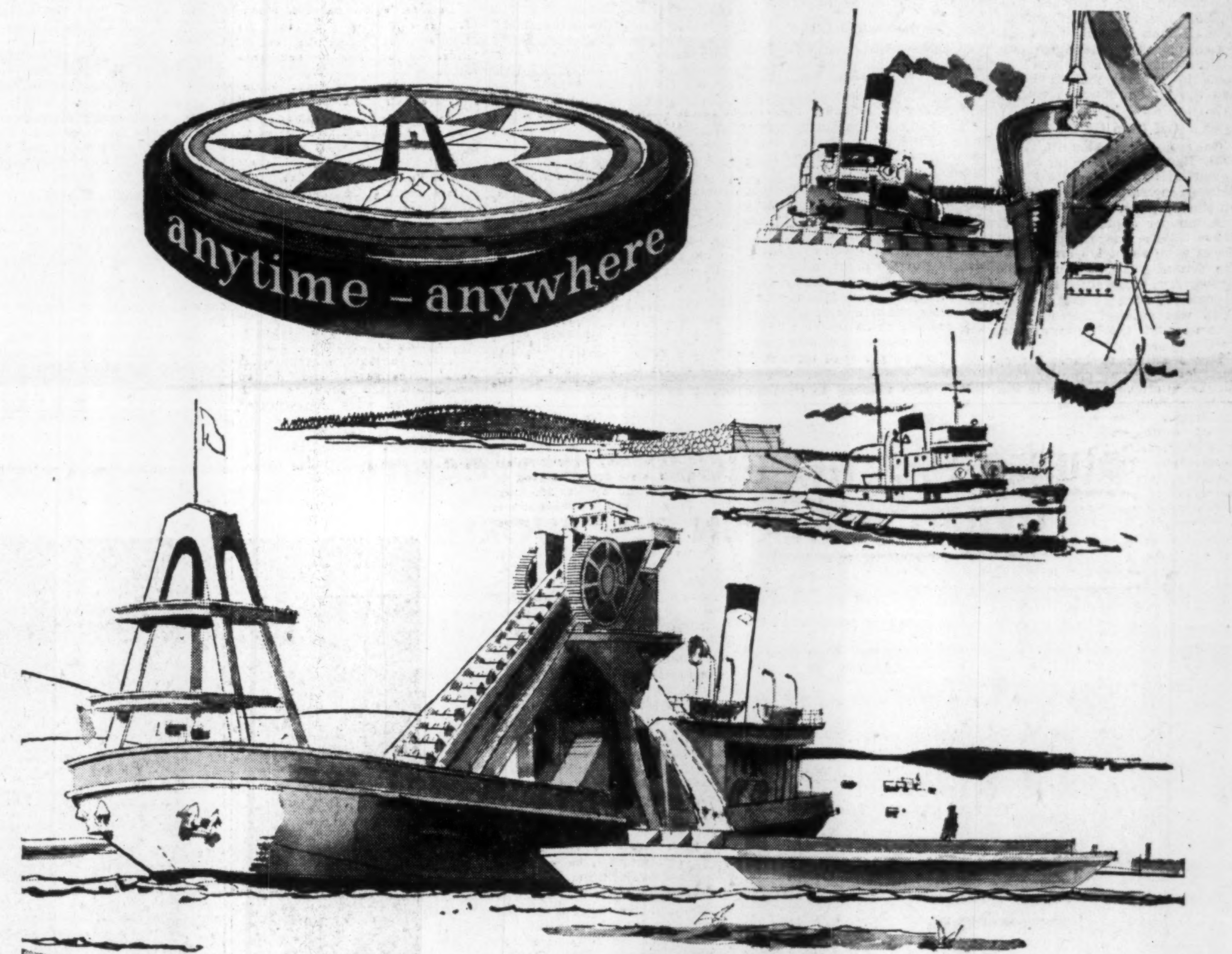

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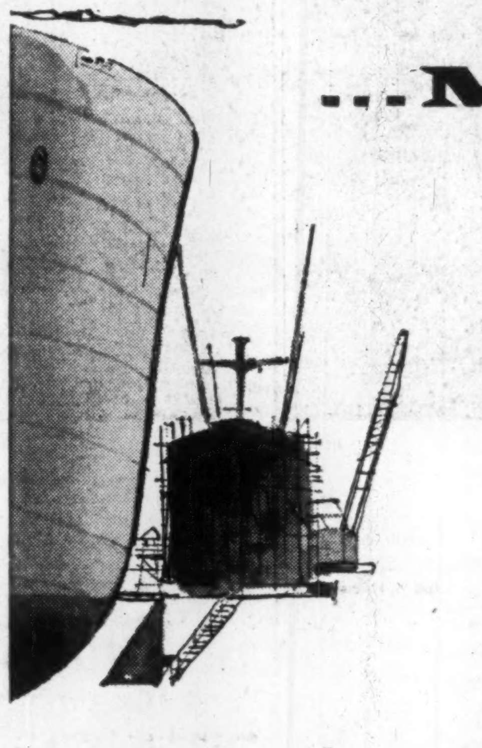
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Habitants Share the Wealth

Province's Farmers Collected $360 Millions During 1955

The gently rolling farms of the French-Canadian habitants remain an important though declining influence on Quebec's economy. The province's farm cash income amounted to $360 millions in 1955 — down 4% from the previous year.

A 15% reduction in the returns from hog sales is partly blamed for the drop, most of which was recorded during the year's first three months.

A count last June showed there were 221,000 more hogs on Quebec farms than in 1954.

Sales of other animals showed better results however, with marketing of cattle up 6%.

Milk production was up 2% over the preceding year, butter manufacturing up 2%, fluid milk and concentrated milk each up 4% and ice cream manufacturing increased 22%. The only decrease registered in this category was 9% — in cheese manufacturing.

The rise in milk production was attributed mainly to a 4% increase in milk cows on farms.

Marketings in the egg and poultry division totaled 519,730 cases of eggs for the first six months in 1955, about 12% less than for the corresponding period of 1954. As of June 1, 1955, there were 14% fewer birds on Quebec farms than in 1954.

Sales of poultry meat for the first nine months were up 15% from 1954. This increase is largely attributed to the continued trend to raising more broilers. Out of 13¼ million chickens raised, 41% were broilers. Some 900,000 turkeys were also raised of which one third were broilers.

Mainly due to a larger acreage, the hay crop was the largest of the last five years. Quality was also much better. Sugar beet production was about the same as 1954. In both sugar beet and fodder corn better yields made up for slight reduction in acreage. Fieldroots in general yielded better and the total production was up 10%.

Oat Crop Up 6%

Oat crops were about 6% above 1954. Reduced acreage for barley accounted for a crop 10% lower. Acreage in cereals was the smallest since prewar.

A bumper apple crop — 60% above 1954's was reported, but prices were about 1/3 lower. For the second year in a row, the strawberry crop suffered from drought during picking time. Crop was 40% of normal with prices about the same as last year's.

Dry weather at harvest time curtailed raspberry crop by 15%. Blueberry crop was down 10.5%.

Value, Acreage of Crops

	Area under crop June 1 Survey Figures		Total production Final estimate	
	1954	1955	1954	1955
Crops	acres	acres	bu.	bu.
Wheat	11,300	10,800	211,000	194,000
Oats	1,371,000	1,316,000	31,122,000	32,900,000
Barley	53,100	41,400	998,000	911,000
Rye	2,800	2,800	43,000	42,000
Mixed grains	209,000	199,000	5,162,000	5,174,000
Buckwheat	45,100	44,200	749,000	840,000
Peas dry	3,700	4,000	48,000	60,000
Beans dry	1,000	1,000	12,700	14,000
Potatoes	92,000	92,100	11,408,000	14,736,000
Hay including			(tons)	
alfalfa	3,644,000	3,725,000	6,013,000	6,258,000
Fodder corn	76,500	69,200	520,000	547,000
Field roots	10,600	10,800	64,000	70,000
Sugar beets	6,000	5,800	67,609	65,000
TOTAL	5,526,100	5,522,100		

Source: Bureau des Statistiques de Québec.

Production of peas was up about 26% over 1954 with prices running 20% to 25% lower. Bean prices remained about constant, but production decreased 21%.

The tomato crop was up an astonishing 71% over 1954 with a 30% to 40% drop in prices. Same prices as 1954 prevailed for the corn crop which was 37% higher. The potato crop was up 29% but with prices 50% lower.

Dealing with the future of Quebec farming, Agriculture Deputy Minister René Trépanier told The Post that it is difficult to predict how things are going to go in 1956. "Of course, there is no ground for pessimism as long as the present trend of exploration of natural resources goes on and keeps pace with the development of our industrial outputs" he said. "Employment should be maintained at least at last year's level and thus assure satisfactory consumer's purchasing power."

Mechanization Trend

Quebec farmers recognize that the era of peak prices for farm products is over and that they must, through modern technique, work hard at reducing the cost of production even further, perhaps switching more and more to co-operative marketing of farm products.

In the dairy industry; Quebec Government feels strongly that the present butter support price of 58c should be continued, since this program has given substantial stability to the dairy industry as a whole. "We are firmly convinced," the Deputy Minister told The Post, "that any lowering of the support price under present conditions would have a depressing effect on prices of most milk products."

It is also planned to continue provincial price support of hogs to secure stability of the hog market. Owing to the present conditions of grain and feed prices, the Government feels the present floor price for hogs represents the minimum level of support.

Support Eggs

Support price for eggs is also felt necessary to help the poultry industry and moves are planned to extend the floor price to poultry meats to assure producers some minimum level of returns.

The Department of Agriculture in Quebec provides both financial and technical assistance to agricultural associations, co-operatives, breeding societies and individuals in order to foster better farming and breeding methods.

Through the Farm Loan Bureau, long-term loans amounting to $126 millions were approved for some 47,000 farmers during the year with $21,133,000 of the money going to establish farmers' sons on farms of their own.

Eighteen intermediate agricultural schools are maintained by the Government where more than 1,200 boys and girls are trained each year in modern farming techniques and better home economics. Whatever his type of farming the Quebec farmer relies heavily on Provincial Government agencies and trained specialists in every branch of his work.

Co-operative marketing extends to most farm products. By early 1955 nearly $112 millions worth of farm products had been marketed through co-operative organizations where farmers had brought through the same channels $74 million worth of farm commodities. Over 68,000 farmers subscribed to 585 agricultural co-operative societies.

These 25 Chemical Plants Produce 33% of Our Output

Quebec's chemical industry, which produces one third of Canada's chemical output, surged ahead in 1955. Production of the province's 25 chemical plants was valued at more than $270 millions, about 7% ahead of 1954.

High operating levels of the auto, steel and pulp and paper industries meant a greater market for the manufacturers of chemical and allied products.

Foremost growth company in the province during the year was C-I-L.

In its paint division, sales reached a high level as a result of great activity in industrial, institutional and residential construction, combined with the trend toward improved appearance of rural and urban properties.

C-I-L's chemicals division plant at Shawinigan Falls produces liquid chlorine, liquid caustic, packed caustic, hydrogen chloride, tri-chlorethylene, perchlorethylene, chloroform and hydrogen peroxide. All these chemicals were in good demand in 1955 and a high rate of production was maintained.

Further plans for increased output of caustic and chlorine were completed. Facilities to increase the output of hydrogen chloride were also installed. Following development work on production of higher strength hydrogen peroxide, 50% hydrogen peroxide has now been added to the list of products regularly manufactured.

A high rate of production of sporting ammunition and detonators at the C-I-L Brownsburg works was maintained in 1955.

Du Pont Makes News

The big news from Du Pont Co. of Canada Ltd. in Quebec was expansion at its Shawinigan Falls plant for production of "Cellophane," cellulose film, polythene film, cellulose sponge.

One expansion, just completed, added to finishing and shipping area; second, now under way, to production facilities. In addition, the company opened a new packaging laboratory in Montreal for testing under a wide range of conditions, customers' packages wrapped in transparent films. Total cost of these projects is estimated at about $1,750,000.

Plant expansion program resulted from growing demands for "Cellophane" as a packaging material in such fields as self-service meat and bread merchandising. Production of polythene film also increased as a new market was opened in the building construction field.

Sponge production also increased as the company undertook a new series of merchandising promotion at the wholesale and retail levels.

Shawinigan Chemicals

Eyeing the future with optimism, Shawinigan Chemicals Ltd. and associated companies in Quebec have undertaken a number of expansion projects. At Shawinigan Falls, production is up over previous years and the company's domestic and export sales showed an increase in 1955. In line with this, added production facilities for vinyl acetate have been installed and a new rotating hearth carbide furnace is now being constructed.

Plans have also been completed for construction of a $750,000 sulphuric acid plant. To go into operation late this year with a capacity of 25,000 tons a year, the plant will supply SCL's own needs at Shawinigan Falls as well as those of other chemical plants in the district.

Canadian Resins & Chemicals Ltd., an associate company of Shawinigan, is planning a major extension to its vinyl chloride plant this spring to meet growing demands for its vinyl products. These plants manufacture resins for a wide range of products including calendered film, sheeting and coated fabrics and wire cable and general extrusion compounds as well as grades designed for flooring and phonograph records.

Printing and embossing of "Vinylite" film has been going ahead at the company's converting division at Ste. Therese where an important development was introduced to manufacturers last summer of vinyl-to-fabric laminates.

Canadian Resins & Chemicals is owned jointly by Shawinigan Chemicals and Union Carbide & Carbon Corp.

B. A. Shawinigan's petrochemical plant at Montreal East will add a new product, isopropanol this year. It is used mainly in paint and lacquer manufacture and is made from acetone. Production rates of phenol and acetone are exceeding expectations at Montreal East plant.

St. Maurice Expands

At Varennes, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, St. Maurice Chemicals Ltd. owned by Shawinigan Chemicals and Heyden Chemical Corp., New York, is planning to increase production capacity of its formaldehyde and pentaerythrelol plants this year.

Notable strides were made by many pharmaceutical companies in Quebec including Merck & Co., Nordic Biochemicals, Ltd., Frank W. Horner Ltd., Charles E. Frosst & Co., Abbott Laboratories Ltd. and Charles Pfizer & Co.

Nordic Biochemicals, Canada's only manufacturer of ACTH will sponsor beginning Feb. 4 the first symposium on ACTH in Canada for general practitioners in conjunction with the St. Francis Assisi Hospital in Quebec City.

One of this company's unique developments is finding a new outlet for the pulp of the sugar beet once a waste product.

Early this year, the company put on the market Obston, a laxative, derived from this waste. It has also introduced Cortiment which is said to have been used with good results for arthritis and bursitis to reduce, for example, pain and stiffness following removal of plaster casts from an injury. Additional applications are being found.

Charles Pfizer, described as the world's largest producers of antibiotics, has a subsidiary in Montreal, the Canadian headquarters of Pfizer Canada Ltd. The Canadian company has been importing its products from the U.S. but has now purchased an 80-acre property at Arnprior, Ont., where it will erect a plant for mass production of chemicals.

British American Oil made several important additions to its manufacturing and marketing facilities in Quebec during 1955.

At the company's Montreal East refinery, B-A's largest, a new $3-million catalytic reforming unit went "on stream" last month. The unit, capable of processing about 13,000 bbls. per day of naphtha, uses platinum as a catalyst. Production will be used as a high octane blending agent to enable the refinery to increase still further the octane ratings of its gasolines.

Montreal East refinery is also the location of the first mass spectrometer operated by a petroleum company in Canada.

The company's marketing facilities were further increased in 1955 by the addition of nearly 100 retail outlets, bringing to over 1,100 the total number of retail outlets in Quebec distributing an ever-increasing volume of B-A products.

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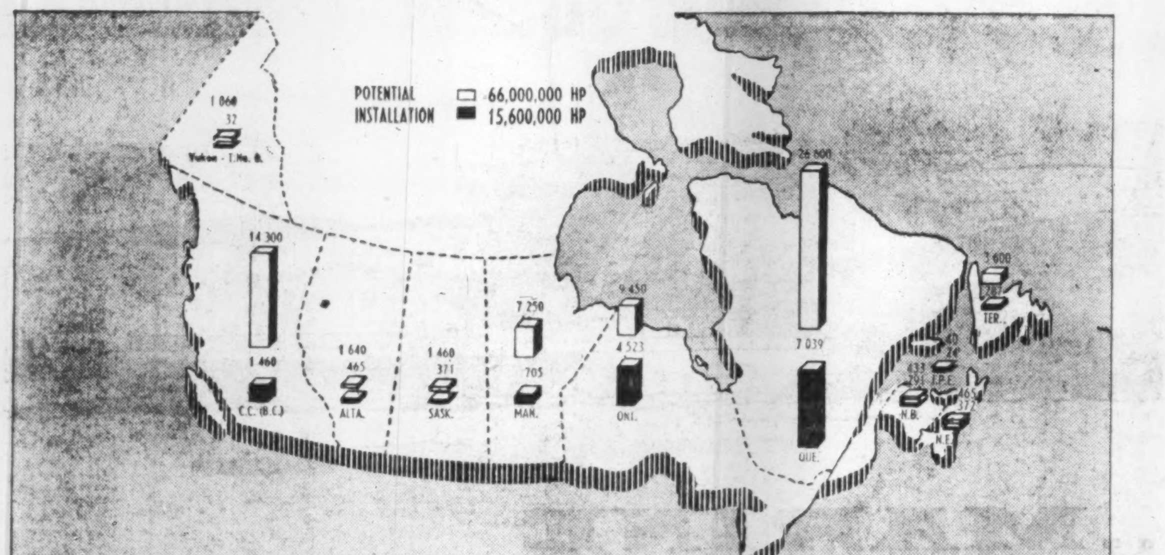

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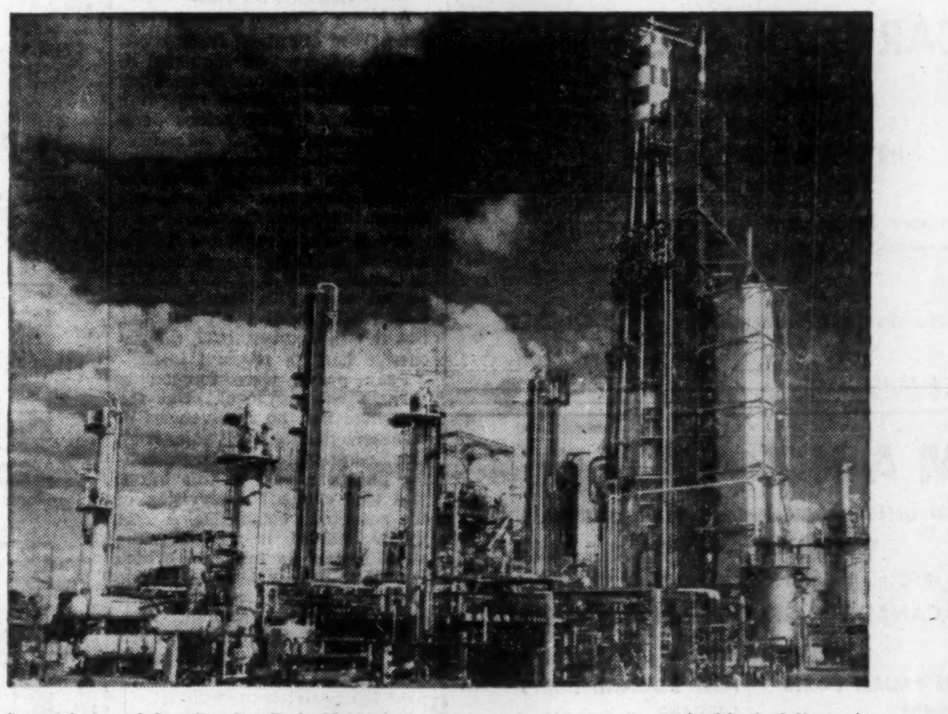
Before long, Quebec Hydro's capacity, as a result of new developments, will exceed 3,000,000 horsepower . . . To its world famous 1,400,000 h.p. generating plant at Beauharnois, the Commission is adding two large-scale projects, one now being built on the Bersimis River to provide 1,200,000 h.p. and the other on the Lower Bersimis to provide an additional 600,000 h.p. This will bring total Bersimis capacity to 1,800,000 h.p., making it one of the largest hydro-electric producing centres in Canada.

Beauharnois and Bersimis . . . powerful titans miles apart but marching together towards the brilliant future of the Province of Quebec . . . the new land of tomorrow . . .

HYDRO QUEBEC

A Great New Refinery Now In Operation



A partial view of Canadian Petrofina's 20,000 b/d refinery on its 215 acre site on the Island of Montreal.

Quebec . . . Fina . . . and Progress

On May 15th, 1954, The Hon. Maurice Duplessis, Q.C., Premier of the Province of Quebec, turned the first sod for Canadian Petrofina's $30,000,000 modern oil refinery — at Pointe-aux-Trembles on the Island of Montreal.

Seventeen months later this great new refinery went on stream . . . supplying Canadians with a new source of petroleum products and opening up new fields of employment for thousands of Quebec workers.

The choice of the Province of Quebec as the site for the new refinery was a natural one. Canadian Petrofina was well aware of Quebec's policy of progress both economically and industrially. Quebec, too, offered all the facilities demanded by a modern industry, and the skills of its people to make it function.

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HERE IS THE PRIDE of the Royal Canadian Navy, the sub-killer HMCS St. Laurent, built at Canadian Vickers Ltd. yard in Montreal.

What Hope For Shipbuilders?

Quebec's Shipyards Face Uncertain Future

By ERIC AXELSON
Editor, Canadian Shipping

The year 1955 was one of steady activity in at least the larger shipyards of Quebec. Several significant completions of new vessels were noted and routine repairs and overhauls were, if anything, rather more extensive than previously.

It is possible that a similarly happy state of affairs may be observed in 1956, although with regard to new construction for private ownership there is still a great deal of uncertainty. Much will depend on the forthcoming report by the Royal Commission on Coasting Trade — and even more on what federal action is taken to implement those findings.

The most important ship to be built in Canada during 1955 was the Royal Canadian Navy's first new destroyer-escort, HMCS St. Laurent, which was commissioned at Canadian Vickers Ltd. in Montreal last November. She is the prototype for a group of 14, currently in various stages of completion in major shipyards across the country.

The now five-year-old naval reconstruction program has been the biggest factor in keeping the shipbuilding industry in good health since rising costs and the postwar resurrection of overseas plants put a stop to vessel export orders. But the skill and efficiency of such shipyards as Canadian Vickers and Davie Shipbuilding Ltd. (at Lauzon, Que.) still occasionally leads to large civilian contracts, although there are certain other contributing reasons.

Thus, the Canadian Vickers yard also designed and built a unique motorship for service on the West Coast, between Vancouver and the Yukon Territory. That ship, the MV. Clifford J. Rogers, introduced to the Canadian north country the "pick-a-back" or unitized system of water transportation.

This features steel containers of five-ton capacity, insulated, heated or refrigerated as required and handled by heavy-duty fork-lift trucks which are loaded at the shippers' warehouses, moved to dockside by rail or road and then locked into place on board by a system of removable steel bulkheads.

Vickers Builds Survey Ship

At this plant is now a-building a new hydrographic survey vessel, as well as two more destroyer-escorts for the RCN. But like all other shipyards, Canadian Vickers has in later years greatly diversified its production. Good progress has been made in industrial engineering and a large variety of "landlubber" jobs have been, and will continue to be, perhaps a greater part of total production than the strictly marine business.

Such jobs include manufacture of steam-generators, boilers, hydro-electric and mining equipment. An outstanding example of this type of work was a 285-foot-high Houdriflow catalytic cracker for Canadian Petrofina Ltd., an installation which is said to be the biggest in Canada.

At Marine Industries Ltd., Sorel, diversification is again a factor in both past and anticipated future success. The Sorel plant has contracts for two DEs, one of which, HMCS Assiniboine, is scheduled for commissioning this summer and the other one in 1957. For its own account, the plant completed in 1955 an elevator dredge for use in connection with extensive dredging contracts for the St. Lawrence Seaway.

Another important industrial order refers to 600 freight cars for railway account of which about one half has been delivered with another 300 scheduled for 1956.

The Fire At Davie

A third major Quebec shipyard, Davie Shipbuilding Ltd., suffered a near-disaster last October when fire destroyed a number of its shops. Fortunately, none of the ships then under construction were damaged and construction of new and better facilities began almost immediately. Some switching of other contracts to a Great Lakes plant has been made but on the whole, no material delays in production will be felt.

At this plant, the Yarmouth-Bar Harbor ferry, MV. Bluenose, was delivered toward the end of the year after considerable and much publicized gearing troubles had been straightened out.

There, too, a general industrial engineering division was recently established and has already considerable work in hand.

At neighboring Geo. T. Davie & Sons Ltd., 1955 was much better than anticipated. Although repairs are the mainstay of business there, several contracts are in hand for both the RCN and government departments otherwise. The somewhat unexpected volume of work has led to the implementation in recent months of a modernization plan which will further improve production efficiency.

The Dry Docks Boom

The somewhat smaller Montreal Dry Docks Ltd. and St. Lawrence Dry Docks Ltd., both in Montreal, also enjoyed an unexpected boom period in 1955, generally consisting of repairs and overhauls although some noteworthy conversions were also executed.

Although the past year was one of steady activities on a fairly high level of employment, there is no doubt that the peak of shipbuilding has passed in Quebec shipyards, as elsewhere.

In the present climate, a rapid and steady decline can be foreseen and management in all shipbuilding establishments say there is only one hope: that the Royal Commission will be able to find a formula for the operation of Canadian-built ships under Canadian ownership. Both jointly and individually the shipyard executives are firmly convinced that unless government action is taken soon to that end, they will have to close down all new construction facilities and disperse the greater parts of their staffs within the next two or three years.

Contracts in hand now total less than 12,000 tons of new construction in all Province of Quebec shipyards, exclusive of naval work, but taking into consideration all orders for other Federal departments than the Department of Defense Production. That is a far cry from what it would take to maintain effectively all the shipbuilding and engineering skills which have been built up in that industry since the early war years.

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New Role For Traditional Handicrafts

As Quebec plunges ahead into industrialization the quaint and picturesque old arts—so long provincial landmarks—are taking a beating.

Annual value of handicraft production in the province today is estimated at between $1½ and $2 millions. It is hard to settle on an exact figure as many craftsmen make and sell their own works—keeping no books.

Various organizations have been set up to help the handicraft industry, including the Provincial Handicraft Board and the Quebec Handicraft Centre. The centre promotes sales both on a wholesale and retail basis. To have the centre handle his products a craftsman must join the Quebec Craftsmen's Professional Association—annual fee is $10.

Both these organizations are government sponsored. The Government provides other equally important services. For instance, the Ministry of Youth and Social Welfare handles the teaching of techniques and the Ministry of Agriculture looks after women's clubs which play an important part in teaching handicrafts.

The Ministry of Trade and Commerce is charged with coordinating promotion of Quebec handicraft goods across Canada and in the U. S. They handle a full publicity program, which includes quality full-color booklets displaying Quebec wares.

There is a special board of the Ministry of Trade and Commerce called the Handicraft and Small Industry Quebec Provincial Bureau on which sits Louis Coderre, Deputy Minister of Quebec Trade and Commerce, alongside businessmen, technicians and others interested in promoting the art. President is Dr. Jean Marie Gauvreau, director of the School of Furniture Arts.

The Board's aims are to intensify the cultural and educational value of handicrafts through exhibitions and advice to craftsmen. The Board also provides material help wherever it is judged appropriate. But this is only done after a very full check into the conditions prevailing.

The Bureau was organized in 1945 and at first delved mostly in the straight cultural field. But after operating this way for a few years it became apparent to the members that there was a very real need for a permanent commercial organization.

Handicraft makers had relied for many years almost entirely on roadside customers and occasional sales to smart-"chi chi"-shops in major tourist hotels. The Handicraft Centre was the result. Objects from all parts of the province were sent there for distribution to retailers. It meant the end of the casual nature of the industry.

Today the Centre looks like a permanent exhibition hall. Handwoven material for drapes, wooden salad bowls, lamps, bookcases, wrought iron candlesticks, wood carvings, hooked rugs and ceramics—in fact a cross-section of the whole industry—are on show for the potential customers.

This Is Impressive Record Of Quebec's Asbestos Mines

By almost any yardstick 1955 was a banner year for Quebec's big asbestos industry.

Canadian production totaled about one million tons, and most of it came from Quebec's Eastern Townships. The industry, which has been operating in the province for the past 75 years, established new production records during the year. Value of 1955 output was about $100 millions — another record. 1954 production amounted to 936,827 tons of which 924,116 tons were shipped with a value of $86.4 millions.

Production capacity and demand are now described as nearly in balance. The industry is today nearing completion of a $75 million expansion program involving all the seven operating mines in Quebec.

Projects completed during 1955 included:

—The $15 million new mill addition by Canadian Johns-Manville at Asbestos.

—The new Normandy mine and mill of Asbestos Corp. at Thetford Mines, costing $16 millions.

—The new Megantic Mill of Johnson's Co., at Black Lake, costing $8 millions.

—A substantial part of the relocation project at Thetford Mines, financed jointly by Bell Asbestos Mines, Johnson's Co. and Asbestos Corp.

—Extensions to the mines and mills of the Flintkote Co. at Thetford Mines and Quebec Asbestos Corp. at East Broughton.

Employments in mines and mills has risen slightly and now totals about 6,500 with annual wages totaling $25 millions. Asbestos workers in Eastern Townships mines and mills are the highest paid hourly wage earners in the province.

Asbestos is in increasing demand in the expanding building and construction industries and in the automotive field. Some 97% of the 1955 output was exported, 72% to the U. S.

Weave Iron Ore Development Into Quebec Economic Quilt

The $225-million Iron Ore Co. of Canada Ungava development program has now been permanently woven into the economic quilt of Quebec. And it now looks as if this mammoth undertaking is only the first step in the harnessing process of this once blank land.

Two companies controlled by steel magnate Cyrus S. Eaton — International Iron Ores Ltd. and Atlantic Iron Ore Ltd. — are expected to outline a production plan to Premier Duplessis in the near future. Atlantic has an exploration license which covers 160 sq. miles west of Ungava Bay in the region of Hopes Advance Bay and Fort Lake. The firm was incorporated by Eaton in 1953.

International Iron has a special mineral exploration license for a 600-sq. mile area south of Diana Bay, about 25 miles north of Payne Bay.

On the south shore of the St. Lawrence, at least one U. S. firm has been rumored to be investigating the area for a possible smelter site. Krupp interests were reported in the Ungava area for more than a month last fall. Rumor then suggested they might be considering processing of iron ore in Quebec — in co-operation with U. S. interests.

Iron Ore Co. of Canada had a banner year in 1955. On July 31, 1954, the first shipment of iron ore was placed aboard a 20,000-ton vessel at Sept Iles, Que., after having been transported over the newly completed 360-mile railway.

In 1955, ore shipments from Schefferville amounted to 8,520,000 tons of ore to Nov. 20, 1955, and in the best 24 hours, shipments totaled 82,919 tons. Shipments from Seven Islands totaled 7,700,000 tons to the same date and 81,239 tons were shipped in the best 24 hours.

That was a sharp increase from the 1,781,453 tons of ore shipped in the 1954 season. Indications are 1956 will exceed last year. One reason is that the construction program in 1955 was geared to have facilities which will be capable of operating at 10 million tons per year.

Canadian Javelin has plans for developing its iron ore deposits at Wabush Lake. The project is estimated to involve $32 millions. A 43-mile railway which would run from mile 224 of the Quebec, North Shore & Labrador railway to Wabush Lake is to be financed by a $16.5-million bond issue backed by the Newfoundland Government.

But it is the Iron Ore Co. of Canada which remains the giant in today's picture. The objective of the company this year is 10 million tons and it is understood its associates, Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines Ltd. and Labrador Mining and Exploration Co. may ship one million tons each.

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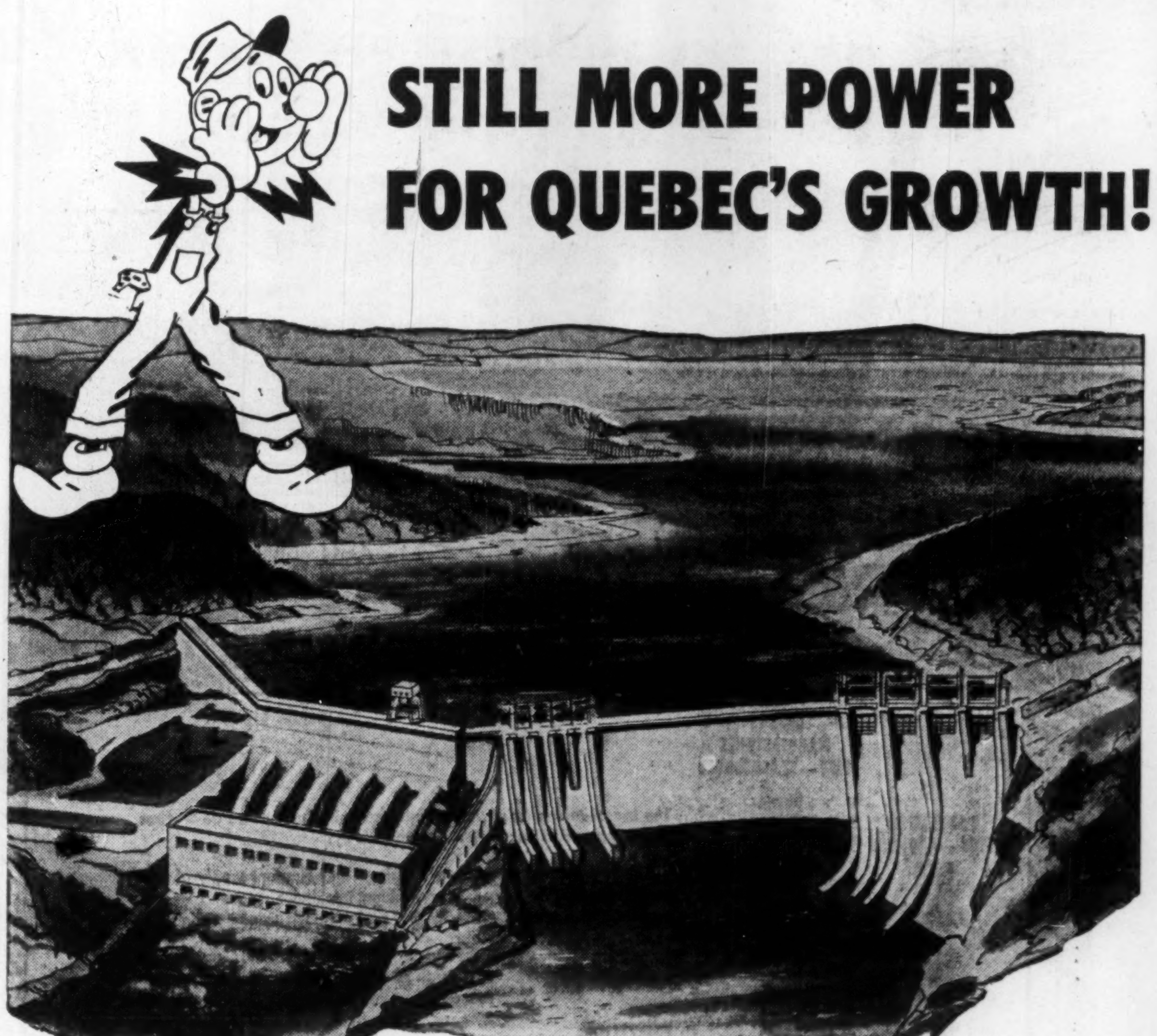

In step with Quebec's current industrial expansion and mounting demand for electric power, The Shawinigan Water and Power Company has enlarged the generating capacity of three major plants along the Upper St. Maurice River.

This latest increase of generating capacity at La Tuque, Trenche and Rapide Blanc adds 118,200 kilowatts and brings the total capacity of Shawinigan power houses on the St. Maurice River to a new high of 1,264,500 kilowatts.

Thus, still more power comes to Quebec—power generated and distributed by Shawinigan to contribute to the economic and industrial growth of the Province and its people.

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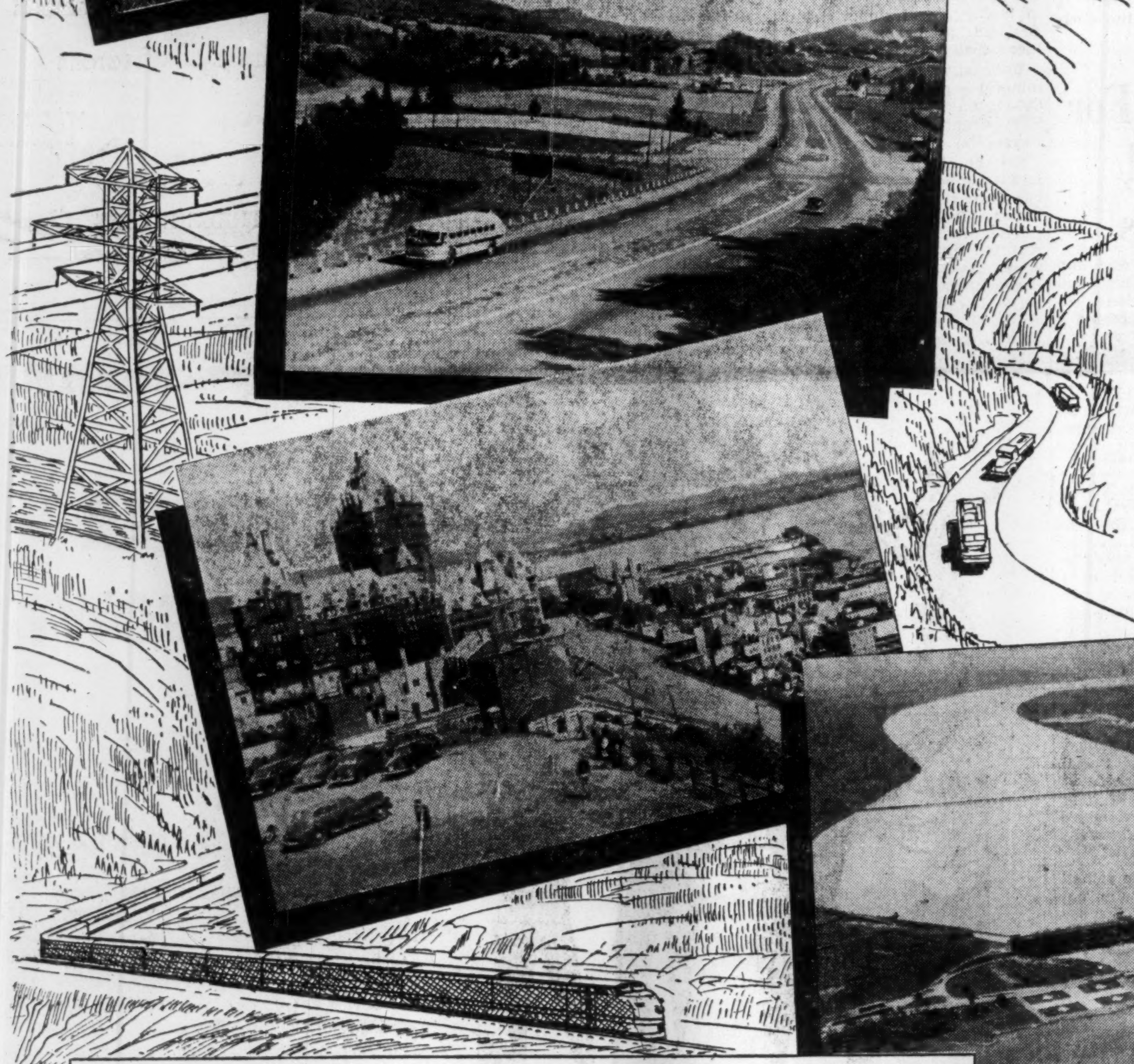

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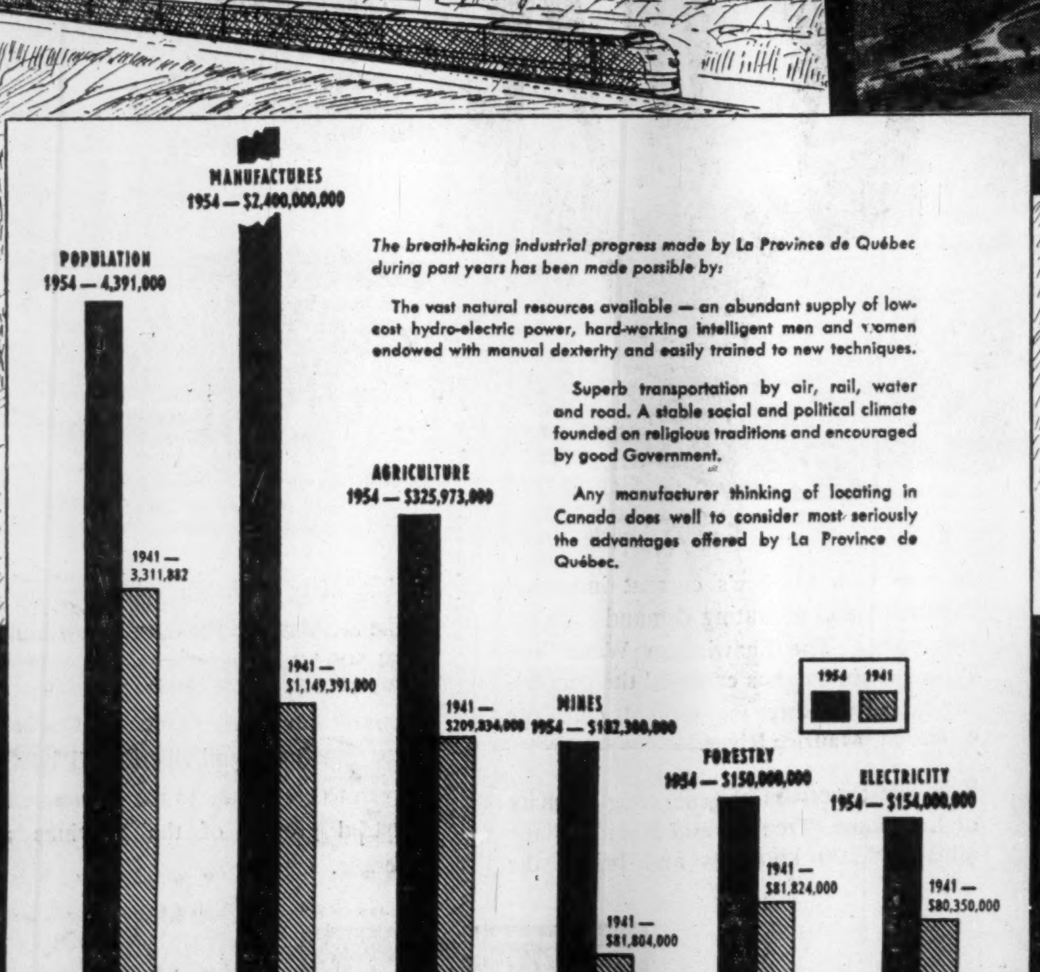

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JE ME SOUVIENS

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NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that The Metropolitan Casualty Insurance Company of New York has been granted by the Dominion Insurance Department Certificate of Registry No. C1716 authorizing the Company to transact in Canada the business of Fire Insurance, Boiler Insurance, excluding Machinery Insurance, Inland Transportation Insurance, Personal Property Insurance, Real Property Insurance and, in addition thereto, Civil Commotion Insurance, Earthquake Insurance, Falling Aircraft Insurance, Hail Insurance, Impact by Vehicles Insurance, Limited or Inherent Explosion Insurance Sprinkler Leakage Insurance, Water Damage Insurance, Weather Insurance, and Windstorm Insurance, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the company, in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.

R. H. L. MASSIE,
Chief Agent in Canada.

Army of Civil Servants Still Grows, But Slower

OTTAWA (Staff) — This year's increase in government spending will not mean a huge addition to Ottawa's army of bureaucrats. This is probably the first of recent years in which the additions to civil service staff amount to far less than the proportionate increase in the Canadian population. Additions planned for the current year will amount to about 1.2%.

Figures for earlier years are not easy to put on a comparable basis because of various changes of procedures. But it is estimated that the growth rate of the civil service has been cut down from about 6% between 1953-54 and 1954-55, to about 4% between 1954-55 and 1955-56, and now to less than 1½% between 1955-56 and 1956-57.

The number of new-established positions provided in the Main Estimates for 1956-57 is 2,200. This comprises an increase of 2,400 in the civil departments and a decrease of 200 civilians in the defense departments.

Taking an average rate of pay of about $3,000, this would mean increased costs of $7.2 millions. But there are two important offsets against this:

1. Casual employment is being reduced, particularly in the Post Office; and casual employees (who are much less easily controllable) are being replaced by regular civil servants. The saving on casual labor in the coming year is estimated at about $1.2 millions. This reduces the net cost of new staff to $6 millions.

2. Deductions are now being made from the salaries' vote for positions which cannot be filled, or will not be filled till late in the year. An apparently arbitrary deduction of $2 millions, which is actually based on past experience, is being made from the $6 millions, so that only $4 millions extra is provided in the new Estimates for new staff.

Set For Year

This procedure derives from the Establishment Review which the Treasury Board staff is now operating for the second year. The positions provided in the new departmental estimates (which were actually settled by the end of last year or earlier) have to last until March 31, 1957. Departments cannot now come back again to ask for more staff until next year's budget. (The single exception is for new legislation which might impose new duties on a department. Then, its needs would be covered in one of the summer's Supplementary Votes.)

This new and more rigid control of staff means looking forward nearly 18 months, so it can require the provision of more new positions than will actually be filled. This is why the new device has been adopted of providing the positions but making a sort of lump-sum deduction for those which are unlikely to be needed for the full period.

This year's Estimates show throughout a frequent notation reading: "Less Anticipated Savings due to staff turnover."

The total number of established civil service positions shown in the Main Estimates for the coming year is 194,891. This compares with last year's 192,365.

Included in this figure, however, are three categories which are not charged to the regular salaries group. They are the National Film Board (all of whose services are charged to "Exhibits, Advertising, Films, Broadcasting and Displays"), the Printing Bureau (much of whose costs are charged to the using department) and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

These three show a staff increase of 300 for the coming year, mostly in the RCMP. Leaving them out, the new civil service for next year will number 187,164, compared with this year's authorized strength of 184,964—an increase of 2,200 in authorized positions, not all of which will necessarily be filled.

U. S. Airline To Serve N. B., Ontario, Que.

A U.S. nonscheduled air carrier soon will be operating into Quebec, Ontario and New Hampshire centres.

The Air Transport Board has granted a license to Connecticut Valley Airways Inc., West Lebanon, N.H., to carry goods and passengers to and from Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and Saint John.

The license, however, carries three conditions:

—CVA's traffic in Canada must originate or terminate within 50 miles of the West Lebanon base.

—The line may not carry traffic from one point in Canada to another.

—The line may not operate aircraft with disposable loads (cargo capacity) larger than 1,100 lb.

The license, good for three years, is the result of "reasonable reciprocity between the two countries for trans-border nonscheduled operations by air carriers of the U.S. and Canada," says the ATB.

Discount Rumor of Extra Levy On Investment Fund Holders

A U.S. report that the U.S. Treasury was getting ready to level its tax weapons against Americans who own shares in U.S.-owned Canadian investment funds is discounted by fund officials here.

The U.S. report said the treasury is trying to figure out how to collect taxes from Americans who have been buying shares in such funds since June 1954. These investment trusts are Canadian organizations but at least 95% of their shareholders are nonresidents, mainly U.S. investors.

Such an attempt by the U.S. would be a stiff blow against the $300 millions invested in Canadian securities through these U.S. owned investment funds. It could result in liquidation by the funds of large blocks of shares in Canadian companies which they have accumulated and possibly upset Canadian stock markets.

Formation of these funds and their activities were a factor in holding the Canadian dollar well up over the U.S. dollar in foreign exchange markets late in 1954 and early in 1955, despite large Canadian deficits in international commodity trade. Thus another effect of a U.S. Treasury move to collect more taxes from U.S. shareholders of these funds, could be a run on our holdings of U.S. dollars and a drop in the level of the Canadian dollar.

However, fund officials suggest that new tax legislation aimed at U.S. investors in these funds is unlikely for two major reasons.

1. It is official U.S. government policy to encourage American investment in foreign countries and thus help lighten the government burden in helping underdeveloped areas. Lawrence W. Skey, director and treasurer of Scudder Fund of Canada, points out that President Eisenhower has requested legislation which would encourage U.S. individuals and corporations to invest abroad.

"I find it hard to believe that this policy might be reversed so as to cause the liquidation of U.S. investments in foreign countries at this time," says Mr. Skey.

"It does not seem extreme to suggest that a chaotic condition could result from the adoption of a policy which would tax United States investors in Canadian mutual funds on capital gains and income accruing to the Canadian company."

2. The amount of money which the U.S. treasury might conceivably raise from such new tax legislation is minor. With over $300 millions of investments involved, net taxable income is hardly likely to amount to more than $9 millions after allowing for costs, it is explained.

Regular corporation tax on such an amount might total $4½ millions. But the U.S. treasury already is in a position to collect half of this amount through capital gains taxes when the American holder of these shares sells them. Thus the only room where measures might be taken to collect more money would involve only a possible $2¼ millions.

"This amount is hardly worth the trouble of new legislation and creation of bad feeling in Canada and possibly in other countries," commented one associate of a fund.

In addition, it is probable that any attempt to get more taxes from U.S. investors in Canadian mutual funds would result in disappearance of these funds and no taxes at all for the U.S. treasury.

Most of the investors in the funds are already in high tax brackets. Pushing them out of the Canadian stock funds wouldn't necessarily mean new revenues, however. They could switch into U.S. municipal bonds which are exempt from taxation.

To preserve their stature, the funds restrict investments to areas other than the U.S. and 95% of their shareholders must be nonresidents. Income is not paid out as dividends but is reinvested so that the shareholder is liable only for a U.S. capital gains tax (up to 25%) when he sells his holdings.

Canada does not tax capital gains and levies either a 15% tax on dividends or a similar tax on income of Canadian investment trusts. In contrast, U.S. investment trusts must distribute 90% of dividends, interest and capital gains or be taxed at a regular 52% corporation rate.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that Firemen's Insurance Company of Newark, N.J., has been granted by the Dominion Insurance Department Certificate of Registry no. C1720 authorizing the Company to transact in Canada the business of: Fire Insurance, Accident Insurance, Automobile Insurance, Boiler Insurance, excluding Machinery Insurance, Inland Transportation Insurance, Limited Hail Insurance, Personal Property Insurance, Plate Glass Insurance, Real Property Insurance, Sprinkler Leakage Insurance, Theft Insurance, Windstorm Insurance and, in addition thereto, Civil Commotion Insurance, Earthquake Insurance, Falling Aircraft Insurance, Impact by Vehicles Insurance, Limited or inherent Explosion Insurance, Water Damage Insurance and Weather Insurance, limited to the Insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the Company.

R. H. L. MASSIE,
Chief Agent in Canada.

Stelco Earns Record $5.89 Per Share

Steel Co. of Canada consolidated net profit for 1955 jumped to a record $21.8 millions, up 64.9% above 1954's $13.2 millions. Sales rose 28.6% to a record $227 millions, versus $176.6 millions.

Earnings per share work out to about $5.89 ($3.57 in 1954).

Stelco plants operated at full capacity throughout the year, with some departments exceeding their estimated production. Even so, this was not enough to satisfy market requirements, says President H. G. Hilton.

Orders on hand should keep company's plants near capacity for some months, but it is too early to predict prospects for 1956, company says.

Ingot production amounted to more than two million tons, an increase of 32.3% over 1954. However, operating costs have increased substantially due to higher wages and rising raw material prices.

In December, 1955, the company approved a further expansion to its basic steel plant at an estimated cost of $70 millions and requiring about 18 months for completion. The main feature of the program is an additional blooming mill.

Stelco and Page-Hersey Tubes Ltd. will build a multimillion dollar plant for the production of larger diameter electric-welded pipe, used for gas and oil transmission lines. Each company will own a half interest in the new company.

Regina Firm Gives Big Trailer Order

Placing of a $750,000 order for 150 trailer units with General Coach Works of Canada, Hensall, Ont., has been announced by Square Deal Trailer Sales of Regina. Company officials said construction of the mobile homes will start immediately.

Square Deal Trailers, one of the largest trailer retailers in North America, operates five sales outlets serving Saskatchewan markets. Sales last year were over the $1.5 million mark.

"The order for 150 units, an increase of 50 over last year, is a good indication of current business confidence in Western Canada," General Coach president W. C. Smith said.

The trailers, in 30-51 ft. lengths will be equipped with single and three-bedroom accommodation.

TCA New York Runs Up 30%

TCA has announced a 30% hike in its Toronto-Montreal-New York runs in 1955, and gave much of the credit to its new turbo-jet Viscount planes.

Said TCA President G. R. McGregor: "The Viscount has lived up to every expectation since the inauguration of the service on April 1, 1955. The passenger load factor for Viscounts has been much higher than for piston-engine aircraft."

On the New York routes, northbound traffic was 22,000 passengers higher in 1955, more than 17,000 of the heavier traffic moving during the year's last quarter when the Viscounts completely replaced North Stars.

December 1955 traffic alone was 82.3% higher than 1954's.

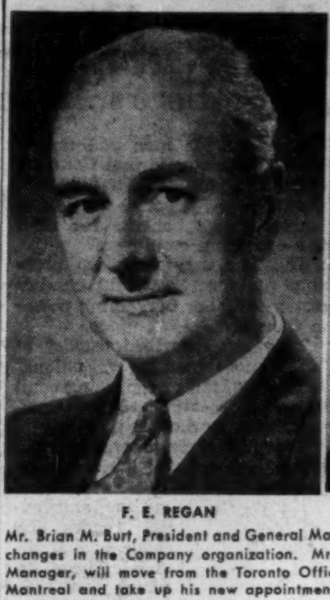
GIRARD INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.

NOTICE is hereby given that Girard Insurance Company of Philadelphia, Pa., have ceased to carry on business in Canada and having arranged to reinsure its liabilities in Firemen's Insurance Company of Newark, N.J. which is registered under the Foreign Insurance Companies Act to transact insurance business in Canada, will apply to the Minister of Finance for the release on the THIRTIETH day of APRIL, 1956, of the securities on deposit with the Minister of Finance; and that any Canadian policyholder opposing such release should file his opposition thereto with the Minister of Finance, Ottawa, on or before the THIRTIETH day of APRIL, 1956.

DATED at Toronto, this 21st day of January, 1956.

R. H. L. MASSIE,
Chief Agent in Canada.

ANNOUNCEMENT



F. E. REGAN

D. J. TAMBLYN

Mr. Brian M. Burt, President and General Manager of Bepco Canada Limited, announces changes in the Company organization. Mr. F. E. Regan, Vice-President and Ontario Manager, will move from the Toronto Office to the Head Office of the Company in Montreal and take up his new appointment there on February 1st as Vice-President and Assistant General Manager.

Mr. D. J. Tamblyn, presently Sales Engineer, is appointed District Sales Manager at Toronto, also effective February 1st.

Corner Brook Plans New Town Hall

Tenders are expected to be called in two weeks' time for the construction of a $140,000 town hall for Newfoundland's recently incorporated city, Corner Brook — site of the world's largest single integrated paper mills.

Corner Brook officially became a city on January 1, as a result of an incorporation vote by the four townships of Corner Brook Townsite, Corner Brook East, Curling and Corner Brook West.

Plans for the new building were approved at a council meeting January 19. Architects are now preparing plans preparatory to the calling of tenders.

Corner Brook will also soon decide the question of a town manager. Mayor of the new city is Allison Bugden, a businessman.

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ANNOUNCEMENT

New Brokerage Firm

GORDON JONES

who recently established the brokerage firm of Nation-Wide Securities Limited, members: The Broker-Dealers' Association of Ontario. Mr. Jones, for the past several years, has been acting as a mining consultant to the brokerage trade. He was one of the original organizers and first President of the Ontario Security Dealers Association, formed in 1938, which assisted in the formation of the Broker-Dealers' Association of Ontario. His many years of mining experience has taken him into practically every mining territory in Canada. He has been connected, in an executive and advisory capacity with several of Canada's prominent mining interests in the development of uranium, base metal, gold and western oils. Offices are located at 67 Yonge St., Toronto.

How Railway Labor Lines Up

Here's Anatomy of Frank Hall's Huge Army

Who are the men and unions behind the demand that Canada's railroads spend another $100 millions a year for better wages and fancier fringe benefits for their non-operating employees?

Together they make up probably the most powerful concentration of labor bargaining power in Canada.

They are described usually as "the 16 non-operating rail unions" or "Frank Hall's negotiating committee" or "the 150,000 non-operating workers."

That's impressive enough. But break it down and it's more impressive still.

Hall — a long-time and extremely influential Trades and Labor Congress leader from Montreal — bosses the joint negotiating committee which does the talking for the non-op employees.

That means he speaks for 16 unions and 150,000 men.

But the power in his hands is greater still. Among the 16 unions are many which have thousands of non-rail members.

This means added financial strength. And so does the international character of most of the unions. Between them they have millions of U. S. members.

Thus together they form a labor piledriver of huge proportion. This — undoubtedly — is one of the reasons government intervention (whether formal or informal) is almost inevitable in a rail labor dispute.

(This week, a conciliation board chaired by master conciliator Eric Taylor of Toronto heard unions and management present their flatly-opposed arguments.)

In Canada alone, the unions which represent non-op rail workers have a total of around 225,000 members.

Compare this figure with Canadian membership of the United Auto Workers or Steelworkers—two powerful industrial unions. Respectively, those two have about 65,000 and 70.000 members.

To aid in understanding the complex rail labor picture, here is a breakdown:

Aside from the non-ops, there are four independent, international unions representing the men who actually operate trains. They have about 40,000 members in Canada. They aren't involved in the present fight.

Those loosely called non-operating unions include:

The true non-op unions, composed of rail employees; the CCL industrial-type Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, which includes rail workers of many varieties; and the shop trades, usually organized by international craft unions.

In varying degree, rail unions have been co-operating in contract bargaining since the '30s. The setup in its present form dates from 1950.

Here are the non-operating unions with largely rail membership:

—CCL Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, an industrial union encompassing many trades; 254 locals in Canada; 32,707 members.

—AFL-TLC Brotherhood of Railway Carmen; 116 locals; 26,000 members.

—AFL-TLC Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees; 209 locals; 20,000 members.

—AFL-TLC Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks; 166 locals; 18,000 members. This is Frank Hall's union. He is its vice-president in Canada.

—AFL-TLC Order of Railroad Telegraphers; 14 locals; 9,500 members.

—AFL-TLC Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers; 56 locals; 2,200 members.

What's Asked And Offered

The non-operating unions ask:

An immediate wage increase of 6% to make up the "lag" since the last boost in 1952.

Another 12% hike to meet Canadian 1956 "standards."

An ambitious health-welfare plan.

Eight paid holidays — three more than most of the workers now have.

The bill: At least $93 millions, probably more.

The railways reply:

Present wages and working conditions are "fair and reasonable."

Extend existing contracts without change.

The Union demands if extended to all rail workers would cost $159.4 millions annually.

That's more than twice the net rail income of both CNR and CPR in 1955.

Average 1954 earnings for non-operating rail workers, $3,057. For all employed Canadians: $2.948.

CONCILIATOR ERIC TAYLOR . . . He chairs the conciliation board aiming for a no-strike pact.

RAIL LABOR'S FRANK HALL . . . His non-operating unions present a bill for $100 millions.

—AFL-TLC Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen; 20 locals; 1,000 members.

—AFL-TLC Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; eight locals; 800 members.

There are other groups — many of them big international unions — which have some members working on Canada's railroads. They include:

AFL-TLC International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; 23,000 Canadian members altogether.

—AFL-TLC Sheet Metal Workers Association; 4,500 members.

—AFL-TLC United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipefitting Industry; 15,000 members.

—AFL-TLC International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders, Blacksmiths, Forgers and Helpers; 10,000 members.

AFL-TLC International Association of Machinists; 50,000 members. This is one of Canada's biggest unions.

—AFL-TLC International Moulders and Foundryworkers Union; 7,000 members.

—AFL-TLC Commercial Telegraphers Unions; 4,300 members.

—Division No. 4, AFL Railway Employees Dept., with which a number of the above-mentioned unions are affiliated.

That's the line-up of the 16 non-operating unions referred to in the news stories but — because of their number — rarely named.

Each has a member on the negotiating committee which talks to the CNR and CPR. Aside from the leaders of the strictly railroad unions, some of Canada's best-known labor personalities are on this committee. For instance: George Schollie, Canadian vice-president of the huge Machinists Union.

Here is the rundown on the members of the negotiating committee:

Hall and Schollie; George Patterson, general chairman of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Joe Connolly, general organizer for the plumbers' and pipefitters' union; Sam Finlay, Eastern Canadian vice-president of the boilermakers; John Clark, international representative for the sheet metal workers; Harold Smith, president of AFL Division No. 4; G. R. Pawson, international representative of the commercial telegraphers and secretary to the negotiating committee.

S. H. Eighteen, secretary of the joint protective board of the CCL rail brotherhood; F. P. Donovan, vice-president of the Maintenance of Way Employees; J. A. Cusack, vice-president of the Railroad Telegraphers; H. A. Stockdale of the Railroad Signalmen; A. R. Blanchette of the Porters' Union; J. W. Lebeau, vice-president of the Firemen and Oilers; Roger Melancon, vice-president of the Railway Carmen; Robert Y. Menary, vice-president of the Moulders and Foundryworkers.

Security Mutual Enters Canada

There's a new entry in Canada's casualty insurance sales race. Security Mutual Casualty Co., head office Chicago, Ill., opened its first Canadian office in Toronto.

Heading the Canadian organization is Canadian-born A. M. DeNike who until his recent appointment was underwriting manager and statistician for the U. S. company. Educated at Belleville, Ont., Mr. DeNike joined Security Mutual in 1929.

"We plan to write most types of casualty insurance for both companies and individuals," states Mr. DeNike. "This will include automobile, fire, personal property floaters and burglary policies."

Direct sales are planned and since the company will not write policies through agents, it expects to open offices across the country in the not-too-distant future. A Dominion license has been obtained and a $270,000 deposit made with the Federal Department of Insurance. Both Ontario and Quebec licenses became effective Jan. 1, 1956.

States Mr. DeNike: "We expect our rates will fit into prevailing ones and as a mutual company we will pay a dividend at the expiration of the policy. While our first emphasis will be on sales in Ontario and Quebec, we hope to be open for business in other provinces before too long."

In the U. S. the 40-year-old company has long had a connection with the meat packing industry, particularly Swift & Co. An estimated 50% of its business is reported to be in meat packing empire of Swift & Co., and its associates. Although originally set up to insure companies and individuals in this industry, Security Casualty has expanded into others and into the business of reinsurance. Assets of the company are reported to be close to $40 millions while yearly income from premiums written ranges from $12 millions to $15 millions.

Combine Cops Now Chasing Winnipeg Coal Dealers

OTTAWA (Staff) — Coal dealers belonging to the Winnipeg Coal Exchange were charged this week with having fixed prices and curtailed competition between 1928 and 1953.

A report of the Restrictive Trade Practices Commission, based on hearings held in 1953 and 1954, noted that this had resulted in some increase in prices, but other factors such as competition from oil "prevented it from resulting in actual public detriment of a substantial nature."

The 39 members of the Coal Exchange, and one outside co-operating company, made more than 80% of all retail coal sales in Winnipeg. The report said that the Exchange compiled and circulated price guides, reflecting the landed price of coal, certain "average costs," and a margin of profit.

"Such a system would close off from the public the opportunity of benefiting from the lower costs of the most efficient operators and would greatly lessen the incentive of dealers to be searching continually for ways to improve the conduct of their business," said the Commission.

No attempt was made to force dealers to sell at the prices listed by the Exchange, the report said, and dealers were free to follow prices or not. But, the Commission found, the price guides were issued in the expectation that they would be accepted by the leaders, and they were in fact generally followed.

A tender allocation scheme was also discovered by the Commission. It found that a group of dealers annually allotted themselves quotas of the total tonnage expected to be purchased through tender by public institutions and government. The dealer to whom a particular contract was thus allocated would advise other dealers, through the Exchange Manager, the price he intended to quote. Other dealers were then expected not to quote, or to quote higher prices.

ANNOUNCEMENT

MR. RALPH DAVIS

MR. WILLIAM LEWIS CUNNINGHAM

P. R. Sandwell, President of Sandwell and Company Limited of Vancouver, announces the appointments of Ralph Davis and William Lewis Cunningham as staff specialists. Mr. Davis, engaged in development of the company's hydro-electric program, was previously employed in the water rights branch of the Lands Department, Government of British Columbia; chief commissioner for the Greater Victoria Water District, and assistant water commissioner for the City of Victoria. Mr. Cunningham, with extensive experience in the process, operation and control sections of the pulp and paper industry, will be engaged in process design. He was formerly with the Powell River Company Limited; Coosa River Newsprint Company, Childersburg, Alabama, and Spruce Falls Power and Paper Company, Kapuskasing, Ontario.

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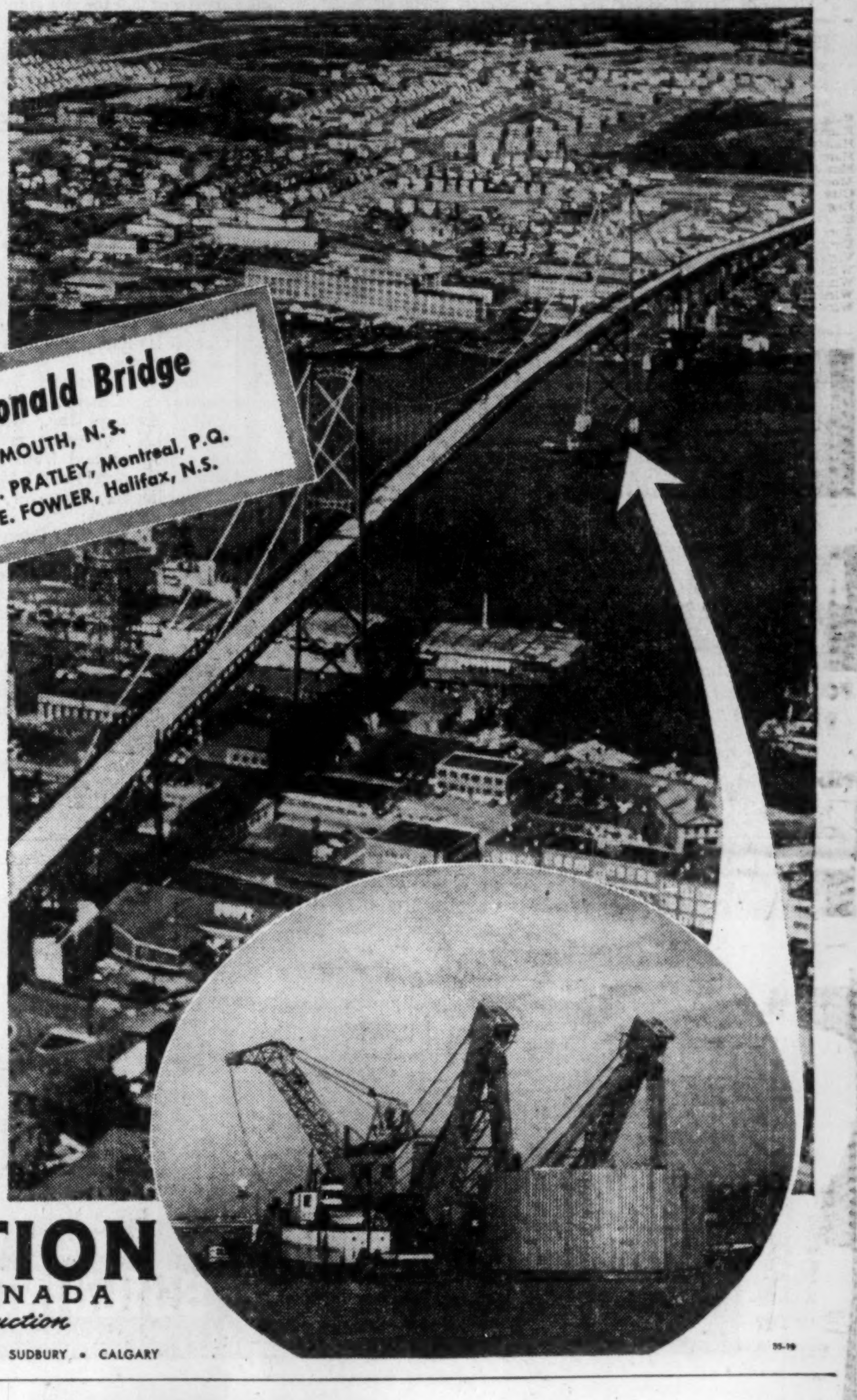

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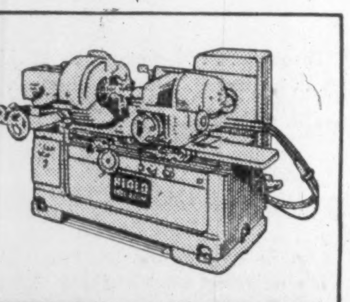

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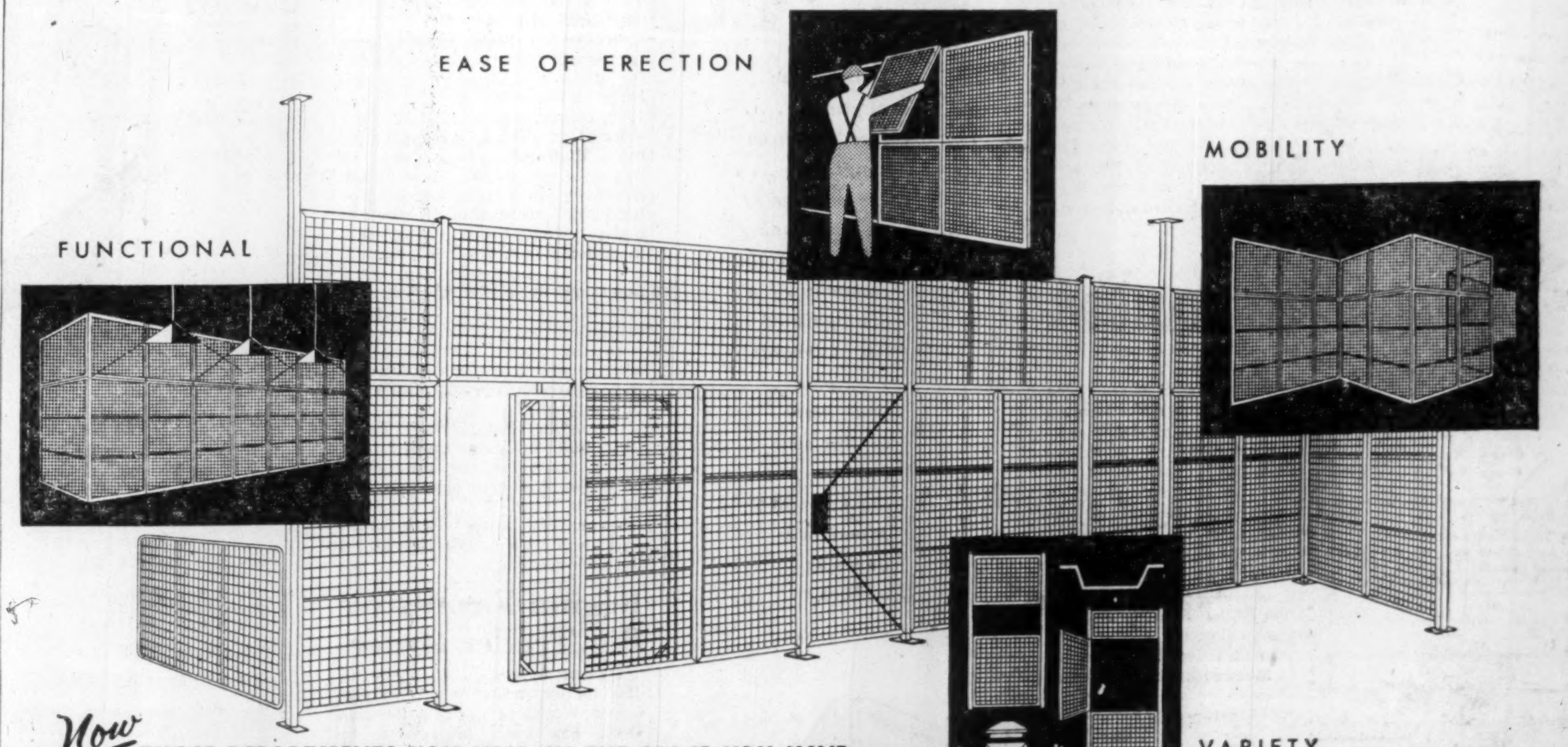

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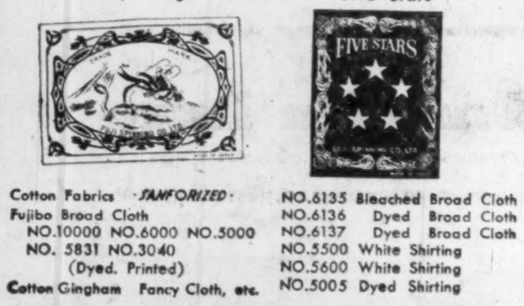

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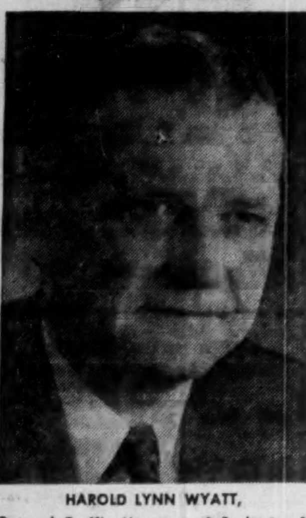
ANNOUNCEMENT

New President Of The Marine Club



HAROLD LYNN WYATT,

General Traffic Manager of Rochester & Pittsburgh Coal Co., Toronto, formerly of Sault Ste. Marie, has been named president of the Marine Club. He is chairman of the Canadian Lake Coal Transhippers Committee, as well as a member of the Board of Trade, Empire Club, Toronto Transportation Club, Canadian Industrial Traffic League and Summit Golf Club.

LABOR ROUNDUP

By JACK McARTHUR

Automation: No Pie-in-the-Sky

32-hr. Week May Not Be Just Around the Corner

Unions — and some management too — often talk as though automation is bound to step up the growth rate of productivity and drastically slash the work week.

While the 32-hr. week undoubtedly will become practical for some industries, some authorities feel automation-triggered changes in productivity and the work week will not be as great as optimists think.

In New York recently, George G. Hagedorn, associate director of research for the National Association of Manufacturers, flatly contradicted the pie-in-the-sky advocates:

"The view that the secular rate of productivity will be greater in the future than in the past should be regarded with considerable scepticism.

"The contention that we are on the threshold of brand new departures in technology — automation, atomic energy, etc.—contains a large element of truth.

"But the conclusion that productivity will grow faster than in the past does not follow.

"The fact that we are turning to new forms of technology means that we have exhausted the productivity-improving possibilities of older technologies.

"Prospective uses of atomic energy probably will be resource-saving rather than labor- or capital-saving."

The significance:

It's Hagedorn's opinion that we are not discarding one technology for another which will raise productivity at a quickening rate. Instead, we are adopting a new technology because the old one has nearly outlived its usefulness measured in terms of the annual rate of growth of productive ability.

In other words automation came along in time to save us from industrial stagnation.

* * *

A Closer Look At Office Unions

The pros and cons of organizing white collar labor are being much discussed in the U. S. The reason: Office automation, spreading rapidly, is causing management, unions and the white collar people themselves to take a fresh look at things.

These seem to be the facts: Most white collar workers are lukewarm toward unions; it takes high-pressure organizing or a strong feeling of grievance to make them sign union cards; industrial unions remain the most efficient white collar organizers; unions will raise lower white collar salaries far more than the high ones.

For example: One U. S. study shows a union raised messengers' salaries 360% in 14 years. Other increases: file clerk, 360%; steno, 300%; accounts clerk, 170%; construction inspector, 150%; senior draftsman, 120%; design draftsman, 115%.

* * *

Labor Briefs

Latest Teamsters gimmick for circumventing the wishes of its members (The Post, Jan. 21): Phoney locals, having the same voting power as much larger ones, to swing control of a joint council (which includes many locals). It's happening in New York City.

An Ontario Supreme Court judge this week upheld an arbitration decision ordering International Nickel to rehire a worker it fired after he served a 30-day jail sentence.

* * *

CIO-CCL Steelworkers has compiled a bulletin of factual information concerning Canadian railway unions. This represents a trend among industrial unions: To gather general information on major topics of public interest rather than concentrate wholly on specific union objectives.

* * *

Here's another reason for management to be very careful at contract-writing time. A New York leather goods factory closed down, began to move to Oklahoma. But the Pocketbook Workers Union went to arbitration, claiming that its contract with the firm prohibited such a move. An arbitrator upheld the Union, said he interpreted the contract to mean the company could not move without Union consent.

Cdn. Utilities Plans Expansion

Canadian Utilities Ltd., a subsidiary of International Utilities Corp. of New York, is planning a $5.5 million expansion program for 1956.

Chief item of this program will be the expenditure of about $3 millions to complete a new $6.5 million steam power plant on Battle River, southeast of Edmonton.

Canadian Utilities Ltd. supplies electricity to 259 communities in Alberta, three in British Columbia and two in Saskatchewan.

Auto Dealers Hunt Solution To Bootlegging

Special Correspondence

WASHINGTON — Top spokesmen for Canada's new car and truck retailers were here this week to attend "the most important single meeting" in the 39-year history of U.S. National Automobile Dealers' Association.

James L. Cooke, Toronto dealer and president of the Federation of Automobile Dealer Associations of Canada, told The Post that "bootlegging is every bit as serious in Canada as in the U.S."

New-car bootlegging is a trade term for the sale of new cars by unfranchised dealers. The latter have purchased them at cut-rate prices from franchised outlets.

Cooke said that Canadian dealer failures were on the rise, adding that he knew more car dealers had to close their doors in 1955 than in 1954. In part he blamed the rising failure rate on price competition from unfranchised dealers, charging that in Toronto, some used-car operators can buy one popular make of car for $125 less than dealer cost.

"Bootlegging," Cooke said, "is caused by factory overproduction. Caught in a production race, some auto manufacturers have been forcing dealers to take more cars than they can handle."

While Canadian dealers have been trying to solve their factory-dealer problems through conferences with officials of the manufacturing companies, U.S. dealers have already turned to Congress for help.

Bills already awaiting congressional action would permit factories to penalize dealers caught selling new cars to used-car operators. At present, such punitive action by factories would be in violation of U.S. antitrust statutes, according to Justice Department opinion.

Cooke pointed out the "only hope of relief from bootlegging in Canada is a rebound from what happens in Washington. That's why we're watching events here so closely."

The Federation president was accompanied by Howard B. Moore, executive vice-president of the Canadian dealer group, and A. E. Kress, general manager of the Toronto Automobile Dealers' Association.

Municipal Bonds

January 31, 1956

	Coup. %	Matur.	Bid $	Ask. $	Yld. $
Calgary	3½	'69	96½	97½	3.75
Edmonton ..	3½	'69	94½	96½	3.85
Halifax	3½	'66	96	97	3.85
Hamilton ...	3	'67	92½	93½	3.70
Montreal ...	3	'70	88½	89½	3.95
Moose Jaw .	3½	'60	97½	98½	3.85
Ottawa ..	3¼	'68	93¾	95¾	3.70
Regina	3	'64	91½	93½	3.85
St. John, N.B.	3½	'65	95½	96½	3.95
Toronto	3	'68	91½	93½	3.65
Vancouver .	3¾	'69	97	100	3.75
Victoria	3¾	'68	96	100	3.75
Windsor	2¾	'75	78	80	4.25
Winnipeg ..	3	'69	90½	92½	3.70
Windsor	3½	'75	87¾	89¾	4.25
Windsor	2½	'76	74½	76½	4.25

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GM Strike At Make-or-Break Stage Now

It's the make-or-break stage now for the long (136 days old Feb. 1), costly General Motors strike.

By midweek, eight days of effective bargaining had cleared away all but the hard core of disagreement between Canada's biggest auto producer and George Burt's CIO-CCL United Auto Workers.

Beginning Jan. 24, the most productive meetings to date solved most of the so-called economic problems. Both company and union negotiated in a new air of compromise (The Post, Jan. 28).

There was hope this atmosphere would carry the negotiators over the last and greatest hurdles:

—A hospital-medical plan. The Union wants the company to pay the whole shot. GM has agreed to pay more toward an improved plan but opposes the demand, on principle.

—Wage "inequities." GM has offered a total of $485 per hr. to go toward revising certain wage levels in the five struck plants (at Oshawa, Toronto, St. Catharines, London and Windsor). The Union has asked for almost twice as much.

—Wages. Original union request was for a flat 15c boost. That has been revised but not reduced. GM has offered a 5c hr. yearly improvement factor.

GM employees now are losing $1.36 millions in wages every week.

The wage cost of the walkout has been between $20 millions and $25 millions.

More rumors fly with every day the strike continues. Here's the picture on the big ones:

—GM is approaching the "poi. of no return." There's no doubt of that, but when is it? A settlement fairly soon will set GM to turning out 1956 models at top speed. In other words, the time when GM will decide not to produce any 1956 models at all is still some distance — maybe quite a long distance — in the future. After all, GM wants to maintain its dealership setup. Too, it has a lot of 1956 parts already ordered.

—GM imports of U. S. cars are zooming. Both company and union say this rumor is wrong. Cars normally imported are being imported, but not many others.

—It's cheaper to import cars than produce them here. All reliable sources say that's wrong, too.

—The Union has lost support of its members. Admittedly, an increasing proportion of UAW members want to end the strike immediately. But it's not likely that the Union has lost majority support. In fact, Burt is embarrassed by some of his hotheaded followers who don't want to compromise at all.

—The Union is split, with one faction now violently disillusioned with the U. S. influence in Canadian Auto Workers affairs.

This last has always been partly true in UAW. There's a strong group—centred in Oshawa—with firmly individualistic tendencies.

The Union has a strong argument against this wing.

It can point out—and it does so in the last issue of its official newspaper—that during 1955 the UAW International paid out $3.4 millions in strike assistance to Canadian locals but took in only $1.2 millions in strike fund dues.

The GM strike already has cost UAW more than $3.5 millions.

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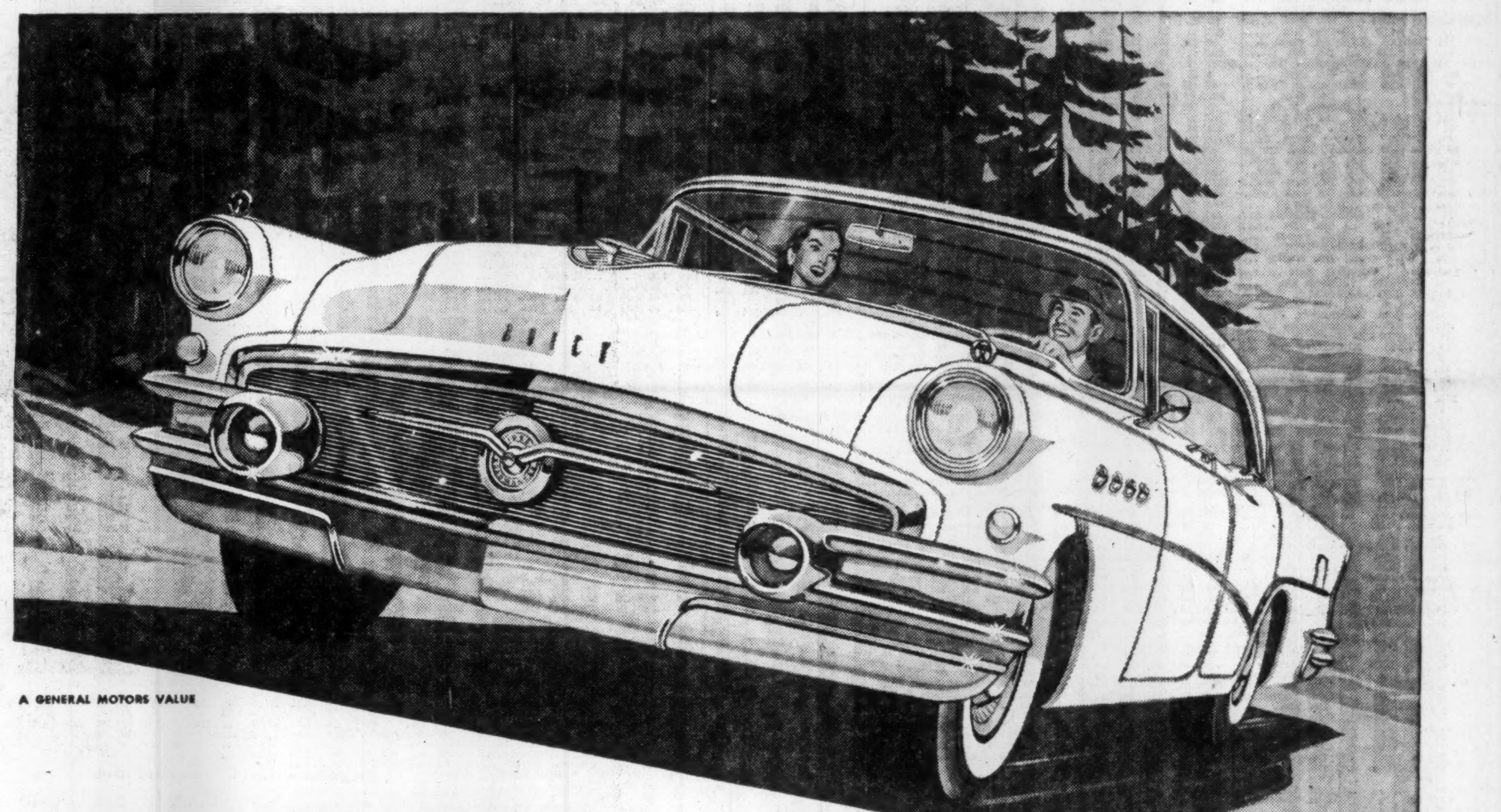

A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE

NO WINGS

–but a wing-ding take-off!

(And at only part throttle— with Buick's new Variable Pitch Dynaflow*!)

OF COURSE, you don't get wings with this sleek and stunning new '56 Buick—but you can get the nearest thing to them.

It goes under the name of Variable Pitch Dynaflow, because it uses the principle of the modern plane's propeller.

But the 1956 version of this great transmission goes airplanes one better now.

It's all as simple as it's thrilling.

At take-off, a pilot sets the pitch of his propellers for all-out acceleration. Aloft, he switches to cruising pitch for top mileage.

You can do that, too, in a '56 Buick. Just floor the pedal and you switch the Dynaflow blades to high-performance angle. That gets you going instantly at *full-power* sweep. Then, just ease up on the pedal, and you switch to cruising pitch —and a lot better gas mileage.

But now you get something a pilot doesn't get —a new quick getaway response even *without* switching the pitch. A sizzling new take-off at only *part* throttle. A wonderfully solid new take-hold that you use in all your normal driving situations. And you get it with Dynaflow smoothness—*plus another boost in gas mileage.*

Why not come try it?

Why not get the feel of it by taking the wheel?

And there's no better place than right there to learn about the great new record-high horsepowers, the sweet new ride, the superb new handling, and the long list of safety features that make this, literally, the best Buick yet.

Drop in on us soon—this week would be fine—and let this sweep-styled new beauty show you what pure automobile can do.

**New Advanced Variable Pitch Dynaflow is the only Dynaflow Buick builds today. It is standard on Roadmaster, Super and Century—optional at modest extra cost on the Special.*

It's the '56 Buick—

Best Buick yet

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Get 4-Season Comfort in your new Buick with FRIGIDAIRE CONDITIONING—now at a new low price.

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THE WEEK'S QUOTATIONS

Montreal and Toronto Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver

Quotations here listed are the official, exchange prices for listed stocks including curb market quotations. For unlisted stocks, quotations by unlisted dealers are given. The Financial Post cannot accept any responsibility for these quotations.

Where there have been no transactions during the week covered, the word "nil" is shown under sales and the quotations shown are the bid, ask and last sale price, instead of high, low and close.

WEEK ENDING JANUARY 27, 1956

Range 1955-56 High	Low	Div. R'te $	Y'ld Jan27 %	Company	Sales	Last Jan. 20	Week end. Jan. 27 H	L	Close
37½	26	1.50	4.3	Abitibi	9667	35½	35½	34½	35
27½	25	1.12½	4.3	Do. 4½% pref.	215	26½	26½	26	26
1.20	.87			Abitica Lum.	7500	1.00	1.00	.90	.94
16	8½	.50	4.4	Acadia Atlan.	960	11½	11½	11	11½
107	102	5.00	4.8	Do 5% pref.	nil	..	104	..	104½
25½	22	1.20	5.1	Do. (A)	755	23½	23½	23½	23½
26½	26½	▲1.00	..	Admiral	nil	..	20½	20½	20
8½	7½	.40	4.8	Agnew Surp.	25	8½	8½	8½	8½
10½	9½	.55	5.7	Do. pref.	8	10½	9½	9½	9½
2.65	1.60		...	Albt. Dist.	2800	1.90	2.10	2.00	2.10
2.15	1.50		...	Do. V.T.	2400	1.70	2.00	1.70	1.70
110	49		...	Algoma Steel	2630	100	101	98	98½
27½	24	1.00	4.0	Alum. of Can. p	465	26½	26	24½	24½
52½	51½		...	Do. 2nd pref.	3765	52½	52½	52	52½
118	69½	▲2.20		Aluminium	5373	100	102½	100	102
8	6	▲.40	...	Andian Nat.	100	6	7	7	7
18½	12½	‡.15	...	Anglo. Can. Oils. (Brandon)	nil	..	12½	..	12½
42	36½	2.00	4.4	Ang. Cdn. Pulp.	465	45½	46	44½	45½
56½	52	2.80	5.3	Do. pref.	80	53½	53	52½	52½
53	47	2.25	4.6	Ang. Can. Tel. p	173	49½	49	48½	49
13½	10½	.60	4.9	Ang. Nfld.	5250	12½	12½	12	12½
11	11		...	Anglo-Scand. Inv.	nil	..	..	..	11
27	21½	1.20	4.8	Anthes Imp.	350	25	25½	24½	25
1.25	.60		...	Arcan Corp.	2000	.70	.70	.65	.66
26	20½	‡.80		Argus	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Range 1955-56 High	Low	Div. R'te $	Y'ld Jan27 %	Company	Sales	Last Jan. 20	Week end. Jan. 27 H	L	Close
85	85	*.45+stk▲		Cont. Can	nil	..	80	80½	85
20½	16½	‡1.10		Corbys A	1105	17	17½	17	17½
18½	16	‡1.10	..	Do. (B)	300	16½	17	16½	17
14	11	.70	5.6	Cosmos Imp.	240	12½	12½	12½	12½
7½	4½	.30	4.8	Craig Bit	nil	..	6½	6½	6½
20	16	.60	3.0	Crain, R. L.	nil	..	17	22	20
11	11	*.20	..	Credit Accept.	nil	..	..	10½	10½
62½	34		...	Cres. Cream, pf.	nil	..	..	70	62½
48	44½	2.00	4.3	Crown Cork	nil	..	45	47	47
31½	17	.60	2.2	Crown Trust	375	27	28	27	27
83½	49	‡▲2.10■	...	Crown Zeller ■	362	54½	55	53	55
175	105½	4.00	2.3	Crow's N. Coal	88	160	175	166	175
52	50	3.00	6.0	David & Fre. A	65	50½	50½	50	50
12½	7½	•	...	Davis Leather A	1135	11½	12	11	11½
4.00	2.70		...	Do. (B)	nil	..	3½	4	3½
200	141		...	De Havilland A.	nil	..	150	169	141
11	8	‡.50	...	Disher Steel	nil	..	11½	..	10
25	25	1.50	6.0	Do. pref.	nil	..	25	..	25
48½	30½	1.20+‡.50		Distill-Seagram.	10272	37½	37½	37	37½
356	265	‡8.00+6.00		Dom. Ang. Inv.	nil	..	375	..	350
103½	100	5.00	5.2	Do. pref.	nil	..	95	..	†97
25½	18½	.40+‡.30		Dom. Bridge	4167	21	21	20½	20½
10½	6		...	Dom. Coal pref.	35	9½	10	9½	10
13	11	.80	7.1	Dom. Corset	835	11	11½	11	11½
8½	6		...	Dom. Dairies	1	7½	7½	7½	7½
18½	16	•	...	Do. pref.	100	18½	18½	18½	18½
8½	3½	‡.20	...	Dom. Electro	50	8½	7	7	7
29½	22	.60+‡.40		Dom. Engineer	175	22	22	22	22
10	9½	.40	4.0	Dom. Fabrics	243	10	10	10	10
22½	20½	1.50	6.7	Do. 2nd pref.	nil	..	24	24	22½
30½	17½	*.40	...	Dom. Foundry	4130	28	28½	27½	28½
105½	101½	4.50	4.4	Do. 4½% pref.	280	102	102½	102	102
1.05	.75			Do. Rights	79686	.77	.83	.75	.82
44	33½	.80+‡.62½		Dom. Glass	1415	42	42	41	41
17½	17	.70	4.1	Do. pref.	100	17	17½	17½	17½
..	..	‡7.00+1.00		Dom. Insur.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Range 1955-56 High	Low	Div. R'te $	Y'ld Jan27 %	Company	Sales	Last Jan. 20	Week end. Jan. 27 H	L	Close
13½	9	.50	5.2	Maple Leaf M.	340	9½	9½	9½	9½
105	100	5.00	4.9	Do. pref.	60	103	102½	102½	102½
11½	8½	.60	6.7	Massey-Harris	37357	9	9½	8½	9
115	100	4.50	4.4	Do. 4½% pref.	1290	100½	102	100½	101½
8	3	*.12½	..	Maxwell Ltd.	145	7	6½	6½	6½
11½	10½	1.00	9.0	McBrine pref.	50	11	11	11	11
20	15½	.60	2.4	McCabe A	nil	..	20	21	†25
18½	15½	.60	3.3	Do. (B)	nil	..	17½	..	18½
46½	33	*.30	...	McColl Fron.	2658	41½	45	41½	45
102½	95	4.00	4.0	Do. pref.	225	99	100	99	99½
6	4		...	Melchers	250	5½	6	5	6
12½	10	.60+‡.10		Do. pref.	1150	11½	12	11½	12
1.50	.10		...	Mercury-Chip.	nil	..	11½	15	14
205	131	*■	...	Mersey Paper■	15	197	185	180	185
19	9½	‡.87½■	...	Mex. Lt. Com.■	1868	15	16	15	16
12½	9½	‡1.00	..	Do. pref.	250	12½	11½	11½	11½
10½	7½		...	Mexican Tram.	nil	..	9½	11½	9½
2	1½	‡.17	...	Mica of Can.	nil	..	..	2.00	1.75
23	22	‡1.00	..	Mid. Pac. Grain.	nil	..	19	20½	†20
5.15	1.66		...	Midwest Ind.	12400	4.35	4.35	4.10	4.35
2.00	1.60		...	Do. Warr.	5350	1.75	1.80	1.70	..
5	3	‡.20	...	Milton Brick	1530	4.20	4.35	4.25	4.35
71	48½	*.70▲	...	Minn. & Ont. P.	810	65½	66½	65	66½
37	34½	1.25	3.6	Mitchell, J. S.	nil	..	35	..	35
19	14	1.00	7.1	Mitchell, Robt.	nil	..	..	14½	14
7	2½		...	Do (B)	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
17	14½	1.00	6.2	Mod. Contain.	nil	..	..	16½	16½
20½	16	1.00	6.0	Do. (A)	nil	..	16	17½	16½
28	23	1.20+‡.40		Molson Brew. A.	365	27	27½	27	27
27½	22½	1.20+‡.40		Do. (B)	105	26½	26½	26	26
6.75	4.95	•		Monarch Knit.	nil	..	5½	6½	5½
55	35	•		Do. 4½% pref.	nil	..	45	60	45½
255	191½	12%	0.9	Monarch Life	nil	..	246	..	255
40	36½	2.00	5.0	Monarch Mtge.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

Mining Stocks

WEEK ENDED JANUARY 27.

[illegible]

(Continued on next page)

Dividends Declared

	This payment $	Date payable	Date of record*
Acadia Atlan. Sug.	.12½	Apr. 2	Mar. 10
Do. Cl. A	.30	Apr. 2	Mar. 10
Do. 5% pf.	1.25	Mar. 15	Feb. 20
Agnew-Surpass	.10	Mar. 1	Jan. 31
Aluminium	†.55	Mar. 5	Jan. 27
Aluminum 4% pf.	.25	Mar. 1	Feb. 8
Aluminum 4½% 2nd pf.	■.47	Feb. 29	Feb. 8
Anglo-Cdn. Tel. A	.15	Mar. 1	Feb. 10
Anglo-Nfld. Dev.	.15	Apr. 5	Mar. 9
Anthes-Imp. pfd.	1.31½	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Argus Corp.	.20	Mar. 1	Jan. 31
Balanced Mut. Fund	.03	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Bk. of Montreal	.35	Mar. 1	Jan. 31
Barber-Ellis	.80	Mar. 15	Feb. 29
Bath Pwr & Pap A	.75+‡.50	Mar. 1	Feb. 2
Do. B	1.25	Mar.	Feb. 2
Belleterre M.	.05	Mar. 15	Feb. 15
Brantford Cord. A	.25	Mar. 1	Feb. 6
Do. B	.12½	Mar. 1	Feb. 6
Bird Construct.	.60	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Do.	.60	Jun. 30	Jun. 15
Do.	.60	Sep. 29	Sep. 15
Do.	.60	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
B.C. Packers A	.37½	Mar. 15	Feb. 29
Brown Co.	†.25	Mar. 1	Feb. 17
Burns & Co.	.15	Apr. 30	Apr. 9
Do	.15	Jul. 30	Jul. 9
Do.	.15	Oct. 30	Oct. 9
Canada Cement	.25	Feb. 29	Jan. 31
Do. pfd	.32½	Mar. 20	Feb. 20
Can. Foils	.10	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Do. A	.15	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Can. Iron F'dries	.37½	Apr. 2	Mar. 10
Can. Malting	.50	Mar. 15	Feb. 15
Do. 4½% pf.	■.29½	Mar. 15	Feb. 15
Can. Per. Mtge.	.75+‡.10	Apr. 2	Mar. 15
Do.	‡.10	Jul. 3	Jun. 15
Do.	‡.10	Oct. 1	Sep. 14
Can. Vinegars	.20	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Canadian Brew.	.37½	Apr. 3	Feb. 29
Do. 5% pf.	.31½	Apr. 3	Feb. 29
Cdn. Fairbanks M.	.25	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Cdn. Ice Mach. A	.20	Apr. 2	Mar. 14
Cdn. Locomotive	.50	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Cdn. Marconi	.06	Mar. 15	Feb. 15
Cdn. Oil Cos.	.15	Feb. 15	Jan. 24
Cdn. Pac. Rlwy	.75	Feb. 29	Jan. 6
Cochrane-Dunlop Hdwre. A	■■stk. div.	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Cdn. Util. 5% pf.	1.25	Feb. 15	Jan. 27
Comb. Enterprises	.12½	Mar. 1	Jan. 31
Conduits Nat.	.20	Feb. 8	Jan. 24
Confeder. Life Ass.	.37	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Do.	.38	Jun. 15	Jun. 1
Do.	.37	Sep. 15	Sep. 1
Do.	.38	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Cons. Paper	.25	Apr. 16	Mar. 2
Cons. Theatres A	.13	Mar. 1	Feb. 1
Consumers Glass	.37½	Feb. 29	Jan. 31
Cont.-Can.	♦♦Stk.Div.	Feb. 15	Jan. 10
Do.	†.45	Mar. 15	Feb. 27
Cont. Life	1.30	Feb. 1	Jan. 27
Do.	1.30	Aug. 1	Jul. 27
Cosmos Imp.	.17½	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Crown Cork & Seal	.50	Feb. 15	Jan. 16
Dom. Bridge	.10+‡.30	Feb. 24	Jan. 31
Dom. Scot. Inv. 5% pf.	.62½	Feb. 29	Feb. 15
Dom. Stores	.25	Mar. 15	Feb. 17
Donohue Bros.	.30	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Dupuis Fr. Ltee. A	.14	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Do. pfd.	.30	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
East Mal. M.	.05	Feb. 3	Jan. 3
Electrolux Corp.	†.25	Mar. 15	Feb. 15
Gen. Steel Wares	.10	Feb. 15	Jan. 16
Giant Yell. G. M.	.15	Mar. 12	Feb. 15
Gt. West Coal A	.12½	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Do.	.02½	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Grower's Wine A	.10	Apr. 30	Apr. 6
Gulf Oil	†.62½	Mar. 9	Feb. 10
Gypsum Lime	.60	Mar. 1	Feb. 1
Do.	.60	Jun. 1	May 1
Ham. Cotton	.22½	Mar. 1	Feb. 10
Do. 5% pfd.	1.25	Feb. 15	Feb. 3
Do. 5% pfd.	1.25	May 15	May 4
How. Smith Pap.	25+‡.25	Jan. 31	Dec. 31
Do. pfd.	.50	Jan. 31	Dec. 31
Hudson Bay M.	1.25	Mar. 12	Feb. 10
Inter-City Bak.	‡.15	Feb. 10	Jan. 27
Int. Paints A & B	♦.25	Feb. 15	Jan. 24
Do. 6% pf.	♦.25	Feb. 15	Jan. 24
Int. Util.	†.40	Mar. 1	Feb. 10
Do. $1.40 pfd.	†.35	May 1	Apr. 13
Interprov. Bldg. Cred.	.20	Mar. 1	Jan. 31
Investors Mut.	.07	Feb. 14	Jan. 31
Lake of Woods Mill. 7% pf.	1.75	Mar. 1	Feb. 6
Laura Secord	.25	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Loblaw Groc. A & B	.37½	Mar. 1	Feb. 8
Lucky Lager Brew. 5% pfd.	■.62½	Mar. 1	Feb. 17
Mackinnon Struct. St. 5% pf.	1.25	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
MacMil. & Blo. B	‡.20	Feb. 29	Feb. 10
Mailman Corp. $1 prior pf.	.25	Mar. 31	Mar. 16
Do. $1 prior. pf.	.25	Jun. 30	Jun. 15
Mass.-Harris-Ferg.	.15	Mar. 15	Feb. 17
Do. 4½% pf.	1.12½	Mar. 1	Feb. 10
McColl-Front.	.30	Feb. 29	Jan. 31
McIntyre Porc. M.	.50	Mar. 1	Feb. 1
Nat. Drugs & Chem.	.15	Mar. 1	Feb. 3
Do. pfd.	.15	Mar. 1	Feb. 3
Nat. Grocers	.15	Apr. 2	Mar. 15
Do. $1.50 pf.	.37½	Apr. 2	Mar. 15
Nor. Que. Pwr. 5½% 1st pf.	.68	Mar. 15	Feb. 24
Ogilvie Flour Mills 7% pf.	1.75	Mar. 1	Jan. 30
Okanagan Tel. pfd.	.20	Mar. 1	Feb. 10
Ont. Steel Prod.	.25	Feb. 15	Jan. 16
Do. 7% pfd.	1.75	Feb. 15	Jan. 16
Penmans Ltd.	.30	Feb. 15	Jan. 16
Que. Power	.30	Feb. 24	Jan. 13
Robinson Little A	.25	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Rolland Pap. A	■.20	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Do. B	■.10	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Do. 4¼% pf.	1.06½	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Royal Bank	.45	Mar. 1	Jan. 31
Royal Oak Dairy A	.15	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Do. B	.50	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Royalite Oil	.06½	Mar. 1	Feb. 10
Shawin. W. & P. com.	.45	Feb. 24	Jan. 13
Shirriff-Horsey Ltd.	■.12½	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Do.	12½	Jun. 15	Jun. 1
Silverwood Dair. A	.15	Apr. 2	Feb. 29
Do. B	.15	Apr. 2	Feb. 29
So. Can. Pwr.	.50	Feb. 15	Jan. 20
Stand. Brands Inc.	†.50	Mar. 15	Feb. 15
G. Tamblyn Ltd.	.30	Apr. 3	Mar. 2
Do. 4% pf.	.50	Apr. 3	Mar. 2
Tay. Pear. & Carson 5% pf.	.12½	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Tor. Elevators	.20	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
United Corp. A	.38	Feb. 15	Jan. 23
Do. B	.10+‡.30	Feb. 29	Jan. 31
Un. Keno Hill	.10+‡.05	Feb. 28	Jan. 31
Vic. & Grey Tr.	.25	Mar. 15	Feb. 29
West. Assur. 12% pf.	.38	Feb. 20	on redempt.
West. Can. Brew.	.30	Mar. 1	Jan. 31
G. H. Wood 5½% pf.	1.37½	Mar. 1	Feb. 15

■■2 non-assessable rd. pf. shs. (20c ea.) to be redeem. immed.

†U. S. funds. ‡Extra.

*The ex-dividend date is usually at least two full business days prior to the record date.

■Initial.

♦♦One sh. for each sh. held.

♦Participating.

Corporation Bonds

(Supplied by Investment Dealers' Association of Canada)

January 31, 1956

Public Utility Issue	Int. Rate %	Due	Bid.	Ask.	Prev. Week Bid
Alg. Cen. H.B.R.	5	'59	156	159	156
Bell Tele	3	'77	88	91	88
Do.	4	'81	99½	102½	99½
Bowater Pr. Co.	3½	'80	95	98	94½
B'croft Uran.	5	'82	82	85	81
B. C. Elec.	3½	'67	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

CONVERTIBLE ISSUES

[illegible]

Stock Redemptions

Company:	Rate	Date	Price
*Western Assurance Co. cum. pfd. shs.	12%	Feb. 20	$40.33

*All outstanding.

Bond Redemptions

Bond issues	Rate	Year	Date	Cal. Pr.
*Barvue Mines Ltd. 1st mtge. s.f. bds. ser. B	5%	'56	Feb. 6	100.00
*B. C. Forest Products Ltd. 20 yr. 1st mtge. bds. ser. A	4%	'66	Feb. 13	$102.00
*B. C. Forest Products Ltd., 1st mtge. s.f. bds. ser. B	4½%	'66	Feb. 18	$101.50
**Canadian Brew. Ltd., s.f. debs. ser. A	4¾%	'79	Feb. 27	$100.00
■Industrial Accept. Corp. s.f. debs.	5½%	'73	Feb. 3	$102.25
■■North Star Oil Ltd. s.f. debs ser. A	5½%	'66	Feb. 18	$101.25
*Ont. Jockey Club Ltd., s.f. debs. ser. A	5%	'60	Feb. 18	$100.00
*Ont. Jockey Club Ltd., s.f. debs. ser. B	6%	'66	Feb. 18	$100.00
▲▲Rio de Janeiro Tramway Lt. & Pwr. Co. Ltd., 50 yr. Mtge. Bds. Cat. A	5%	'58	Apr. 1	.....
♦♦Rio de Janeiro Tramway Lt. & Pwr. Co. Ltd., 500 Franc Bds. Cat. B	5%	'58	Apr. 1	.....
*Rolland Paper Co. 1st mtge. bds. ser. A	3½%	'36-'58	Feb. 1	$102.00
*Rolland Paper Co. 1st mtge. bds. ser. A	3¾%	'54-'61	Feb. 1	$102.00
*Rolland Paper Co. 1st mtge. bds. ser. A	4%	'61-'64	Feb. 1	$102.00
*Western Can. Brew. Ltd. conv. debs.	5%	'67	Feb. 15	$103.00

•U. S. funds.
*All outstanding.
▲▲$895,454.
♦♦£53,622.
■$250,000.
■■$168,000.
**$600,000.

Company Meetings

Date	Company	Place
Feb. 2	Mutual Life Ass.	Waterloo, Ont.
Feb. 3	Can. Perm. Mtge.	Toronto
Feb. 3	West Malartic M.	Montreal
Feb. 6	Equitable Life Ins.	Waterloo, Ont.
Feb. 6	Catelli Food Prod.	Montreal
Feb. 6	North Am. Life Assce.	Toronto
Feb. 7	Commercial Life Assce.	Toronto
Feb. 7	National Life Ass.	Toronto
Feb. 8	Continental Life Ins.	Toronto
Feb. 8	Ont. Loan & Deb.	London
Feb. 8	Tor. Gen. Ins.	Toronto
Feb. 9	Ancroft Place Ltd.	Toronto
Feb. 9	Cdn. Gen. Ins. Co.	Toronto
Feb. 9	Excelsior Life Ins.	Toronto
Feb. 10	Bruck Mills Ltd.	Montreal
Feb. 10	Casualty Co. of Can.	Toronto
Feb. 10	Dom. Bridge Co.	Montreal
Feb. 10	Dom. of Can. Gen. Insce. Co.	Toronto
Feb. 11	Liberal Petrol. Ltd.	Edmonton
Feb. 13	Can. Cement Co. Ltd.	Montreal
Feb. 15	Victoria & Grey Trust Co.	Owen Sound
Feb. 20	Cdn. Brew. Ltd.	Toronto
Feb. 24	Albermont Pet. Ltd.	Toronto
Feb. 24	West. Decalta Pet. Ltd.	Toronto
Feb. 27	Montreal Life Ins. Co.	Montreal

Unlisted Mines, Oils

By Broker-Dealers' Assoc. of Ont.

Approximate quotations, 3 p.m., Jan. 30, subject to confirmation and change. An asterisk (*) indicates an increase in price; a dagger (†) a decrease in price.

	Bid	Ask
Abenakis	3	[illegible]
Abeta	†12	[illegible]
Advance	20	[illegible]
Alexander	6	[illegible]
Ama Kir	4	[illegible]
Anabar	6	[illegible]
Anamaq	7	[illegible]
Anuwon	33	[illegible]
Arctic	3	[illegible]
Beacon	7	[illegible]
Belfast	9	[illegible]
B Grass	†15	[illegible]
B McDade	7	[illegible]
Bracemq	14	[illegible]
Braminco	8	[illegible]
Bright RL	4	[illegible]
Brunette	11	[illegible]
Camlaren	4	[illegible]
Camp I	130	140
Camray	2	4
Can Rad	*19	21
Canalask	13	15
Canuba	120	150
Captain	2	4
Cn Mag	100	150
Cn Alm	32	35
Cp Lith	†120	125
Cn Lith	130	135
Cn Man	12	14
Chellew	9½	11
Clinger	9	11
Clix	13	16
Columbier	2	4
Columind	3	5
Comstock	8	11
C Bi Ore	40	50
Con Cop	*32	34
Conecho	12	14
C Harper	5	8
Cordell	*18	20
Crack S	28	32
Craibbe	23	25
Croydon	10	12
Derlac	2	4
Destorad	*17	20
Dom Ex	15	20
Dunvegn	22	24
Durham	5	7
East Lun	5	7
Echo Ind.	2	4
El Bonan	2	4
Endeavor	*60	65
Farcroft	11	15
Fleetwd	*26	30
Forty Fr	65	75
Gan Cop	†8	10
Gateway	12	15
Glenbrk	10	12
Glencona	6	7
Goldyke	8	11
G Harker	15	18
Goldmaq	8	10
Gov Gold	5	7
Gr Chib	95	110
Gui Por	15	20
HG Yng	16	19
Hornfalt	†12	14
Hot Min	20	23
Hucamp	16	20
Independ	15	17
Jardun	35	37
Jerome	13	16
Kamlac	9	11
KB Ming	26	30
Kenda P	3	5
Kenog	13	15
Laronge	30	40
Larum	14	15
L Expan	17	20
Lowr Can	2	4
Lun Ec	57	60
Main Ok	24	28
Manecho	8	10
Mall RL	*16	18

[illegible]

Mine and Oil Stocks

Range 1955-56 High	Low	Div. Rate $	Company	♦ Sales	Last January 20	Week Ending January 27 High	Low	Close
32.25	21.62½	‡.80	Falconbridge	8,435	30.50	30.75	29.62½	30.00
		+.30						
.42	.23	...	Fano	362,500	...	.42	.23	.39
3.75	1.80	...	Faraday	38,120	1.98	2.20	1.92	1.95
.72	.30	...	Farw't Tung.	32,125	.57	.57	.54	.55
.33	.10	...	Federal	25,200	.20	.25	.20	.25
.01½	.00½	...	Flin Flon	nil	...	.01	.00½	.00½
.22	.02	...	Fontana '45	125,150	.18	.19½	.18	.19
.90	.70	...	Forty-Four	nil	...	.60	.70	.70
.12	.05½	...	Francoeur	6,000	.08	.09½	.08	.09½
5.50	3.90	...	Frobisher	16,815	4.20	4.20	4.15	4.20
1.00	.39	...	Do. warr.	250	.45	.50	.50	.50
97.00	85.25	...	Do. 4% deb.	10,000	96.00	95.62½	95.62½	95.62½
.79	.22	...	Gaitwin	7,300	.40	.44	.40	.44
39.00	19.00	...	Gaspe Cop.	285	34.75	35.87½	35.00	35.00
19.75	9.80	...	Geco	6,250	17.12½	18.25	17.37½	18.25
.29	.10	...	Gen. Lake	77,600	.15	.18	.14½	.15
3.25	2.85	...	Geo.-Scient.	35,350	...	3.25	2.85	2.90
.95	.50	♦♦*.15	Giant Mas.	3,535	.80	.80	.75	.80
7.85	5.50	*.15	Giant Y'fe	2,288	6.00	6.00	5.85	5.90
2.03	.60	...	Glenn Ur.	63,026	1.20	1.25	1.16	1.22
.94	.55½	...	God's Lake	14,800	.60	.60½	.58	.60
.59	.23	...	Goldale	15,800	.32	.32	.30	.32
.62	.12	...	Gold Crest	42,700	.25	.28	.24	.24½
.19	.07½	...	Gold Eagle	30,100	.10½	.11½	.10	.11
.02	.01	...	Gold Lake	nil	...	.01½	....	.01½
4.00	1.66	...	Gold Man.	5,635	3.45	3.50	3.35	3.55
1.33	.35	...	Goldfields	77,400	.50	.55	.50	.50
.22	.05½	...	Goldora	78,400	.14	.15½	.13	.15½
.54	.26	...	Graham B.	27,800	.31	.33	.30½	.32
22.50	11.50	‡▲.50	Granby	500	19.25	18.87½	18.37½	18.87½
.52	.13	...	Grandines	29,550	.47	.50	.45	.46
.47	.40	‡.02½	Grandoro	nil	...	.44	.60	.43
9.45	4.25	...	Granduc	11,940	8.85	9.05	8.60	8.75
.40	.16	...	Grandview	2,800	.22	.21	.19	.21
.04	.03	...	Great Falls	nil	....	.03	....	.04
.57	.45	...	Greyhawk	38,149	.49	.57	.49½	.50
.78	.10	...	Gui-Por Ur.	10,200	.17	.18	.16	.16
2.44	.92	...	Gulch	45,487	1.29	1.35	1.26	1.35
.40	.07½	...	Gulf Lead	14,900	.16½	.18	.16	.17
21.50	9.75	...	Gunnar G.	13,860	18.37½	18.87½	18.00	18.12½
13.00	3.60	...	Do. warr.	10,120	11.37½	12.00	11.00	11.50
.36	.09	...	Gwillim L.	89,400	.16½	.17½	.15	.16
3.40	3.00	.20	Hallnor	700	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25
.12½	.04	...	Hamil.	5,500	.07½	.08½	.08	.08½
.22	.10½	...	Hard Rock	1,376,420	.13½	.18	.13½	.17
1.69	.38	...	Harr. Min.	87,840	1.05	1.10	.98	1.07
.29	.17	...	Hasaga	4,000	.20	.19½	.17½	.19½
.23½	.12½	...	H'd of Lakes	8,900	.14½	.15	.13½	.14½
3.20	.20	...	Headway	27,850	1.17	1.19	1.10	1.12
.15	.07	...	Heath	173,510	.13	.14½	.11½	.13½
.12	.04	...	Heva G.M.	318,000	.06½	.12	.06½	.11
.85	.42	...	High.-Bell	5,200	.75	.78	.75	.78
25.00	15.25	.24	Hollinger	5,995	23.87½	23.75	23.25	23.37½
9.20	2.60	...	Hoyle	1,785	7.25	7.30	7.15	7.25
70.00	51.25	*1.25	Hudson Bay	5,944	65.00	66.00	64.62½	65.50
		+‡1.00						
.19	.05½	...	Hudson R.	5,000	.10	.09½	.09	.09½
.35	.20	...	Hugh Pam	5,900	.30	.30	.29	.30
.31	.08½	...	Imperial	2,000	.15	.12	.12	.12
.62	.04½	...	Indian L.	1,156,211	.17	.62	.16½	.57
.11½	.02½	...	Indian M.	15,000	.05½	.05	.05	.05
2.85	1.21	...	Inspiration	6,493	1.46	1.50	1.44	1.46
86.25	55.00	‡▲2.40	Int. Nickel	18,273	79.00	80.00	78.25	79.50
		+1.35						
138.50	126.50	▲7%	Do. pfd.	895	127.75	128.00	127.62½	127.62½
7.00	6.12½	▲7%	Do. $5 pfd.	nil	...	6.25	6.50	†6.00
2.25	1.06	...	Int. Ranwick	14,965	1.32	1.40	1.20	1.29
3.85	1.95	...	Iron Bay	11,625	2.95	3.55	2.75	3.45
3.00	2.70	...	Irish Cop.	39,250	2.90	2.95	2.70	2.85
.01	.00½	...	Island Lk.	nil	...	.00½	.01	.01
.70	.25	...	Iso Uran.	9,000	.30	.32	.29	.29
.48	.22	...	Jackson Bas.	14,800	.42	.42	.40	.42
1.30	1.20	...	Jackson Min.	8,500	...	1.30	1.20	1.30
.27	.10	▲‡.01	Jack Waite	6,000	.20	.20½	.20	.20
		+.00½						
.72	.22	...	Jacobus	12,250	.43	.48	.38½	.40
.40	.20	...	Jardun	25,100	.33	.35	.27	.29
.99	.34	...	Jaye	877,124	.58	.91	.61	.91
.70	.27½	...	Jeanette	60,480	.36	.41	.36	.36
.22	.22	...	Jeep	nil	...	....	....	.22
.17	.08	...	Jellicoe	21,588	.09½	.11½	.10	.11½
.38	.09½	...	Joburke	41,700	.18½	.19	.16	.17
1.75	.41	...	Joliet Que.	41,650	1.05	1.10	.98	1.00
.95	.26½	...	Jonsmith	173,000	.40	.43	.38	.42½
.12	.04	...	Kenmayo	6,100	.07	.10	.08	.08½
.20	.05½	...	Kenville	2,700	.09½	.09½	.09	.09½
18.75	15.87½	.80	K.-Addison	6,962	17.75	17.75	17.25	17.50
.70	.26	...	Kerr Lake	nil	...	.45	.60	.60
.23	.10	...	Keyboycon.	29,375	.11½	.12	.11	.11
.86	.65	...	Keymet	1,860	.70	.70	.70	.70
4.20	3.25	...	Kilembe	12,125	4.00	4.20	3.85	4.20
2.00	1.40	...	Do. warr.	11,895	1.75	2.00	1.75	1.85
.50	.31	...	Kirk. H. Bay	6,800	.34	.38½	.31	.38
.55	.35	...	Kirk. Lake	33,900	.40	.41	.38	.39
.45	.12	...	Kirk. Town	9,000	.27	.29	.26	.29
.53	.09½	...	Kontiki Ld.	103,200	.29	.36	.29	.32
.04½	.02	...	Koot. Base	5,000	.03½	.04½	.04	.04½
.32	.11½	...	Kristina C.	122,200	.14½	.14½	.11½	.12
20.50	18.00	...	Labrador	4,015	18.75	19.25	18.25	19.00
3.95	1.10	...	Lk. Cinch	19,150	3.50	3.50	3.40	3.40
3.25	.75	...	L. Dufault	13,441	2.36	2.40	2.30	2.39
.35	.12	...	L. Lingman	26,650	.14½	.14½	.13	.14½
3.25	2.90	...	L. Nordic	81,555	2.95	2.40	2.30	2.39
.45	.22½	...	Lk. Osu	5,500	.33	.35	.31	.33
6.35	4.20	‡.10	Lk. Shore	9,630	5.20	5.75	5.25	5.65
.27½	.20	...	Lk. Wasa	2,000	.26	.26	.26	.26
3.25	1.70	.10	La Luz	300	2.80	2.80	2.85	2.85
4.35	3.25	‡.24	Lamaque G.	651	3.25	3.40	3.30	3.30
.86	.60	‡.06	Leitch Gold	2,700	.70	.71	.69	.70
.25	.08½	...	Lencourt	164,600	.14	.21	.13½	.16
1.10	.15	...	Lexindin	6,100	.25	.26	.23	.25
.30	.05½	...	Lingside	37,000	.18	.18½	.17½	.17½
2.50	1.80	...	Lithium Cp.	18,800	2.00	2.00	1.80	1.80
1.90	.61	...	Little L.L.	45,653	1.63	1.90	1.60	1.68
.15	.04	...	Lomega	117,418	.08	.10½	.07½	.09½
5.15	1.20	...	Lorado Ur.	429,550	1.57	1.89	1.52	1.80
.66	.15½	...	Louvicourt	21,900	.32	.33	.29	.30
3.20	.40	...	Lyndhurst	93,250	2.15	2.25	1.99	2.15
.10	.07	...	Lynx Yk.	1,000	.08	.08½	.08½	.08½
2.25	1.65	‡.12	Macassa	1,550	2.15	2.15	2.11	2.11
		+.03						
1.25	.56	...	MacDonald	21,550	.91	.98	.90	.95
.43	.12	...	Macfie	81,350	.18	.24	.18	.24
1.06	.38	...	Mackeno	47,100	.43½	.47	.40	.45
1.64	1.30	‡.10	Macleod	9,600	1.38	1.43	1.35	1.35
2.70	1.60	‡.10	Mad. R.L.	8,850	2.32	2.35	2.25	2.25
		+.10						
.25½	.08	...	Magnet	19,200	.15	.16	.15	.15½
2.25	1.62	‡.15	Malartic G.	12,000	2.20	2.21	2.20	2.20
1.06	.20	...	Maneast Ur.	15,100	.37	.37	.35	.37
.30	.08½	...	Maralgo	151,400	.20	.30	.20	.30
.15	.07	...	Marcus Gold	6,500	.11	.11	.10	.10
2.95	.70	...	Maritimes	92,100	2.30	2.39	2.25	2.38
.90	.12	...	Do. A warr.	17,850	.80	.80	.70	.80
1.00	.20	...	Do. B warr.	20,500	.90	.95	.90	.95
.42	.06½	...	Martin McN.	26,000	.17½	.20	.16½	.17
.32	.21	...	Massberyle	nil	...	....	....	.21
1.14	.14	...	Matachewan	1,500	.90	.80	.80	.80
2.20	.09½	...	Maybrun	84,900	1.30	1.93	1.76	1.81
90.00	67.25	2.00	McIntyre	5,915	82.50	86.00	82.50	86.00
		+‡1.00						
.50	.31½	...	McK. R.L.	3,300	.36	.36	.35	.35
.60	.11	...	McMarmac	31,250	.18½	.20	.17	.17
.60	.12	...	McWatters	50,600	.31	.36	.30	.35½
1.75	.83	...	Mentor Exp.	197,250	1.10	1.37	1.07	1.26
3.30	.44	...	Merrill Is.	158,950	2.75	3.05	2.70	3.05
1.42	.20	...	Meta Ur.	167,000	.33	.37½	.33	.35
1.45	.30	...	Mindamar	15,400	.38	.37	.32½	.36
25.50	16.75	‡1.00	Mng. Corp.	5,175	22.75	22.75	22.25	22.50
		+.25						
.50	.30	...	Min-Ore	28,915	.46	.47	.44	.45
1.40	.41	...	Mogador	25,500	1.27	1.30	1.20	1.24
3.85	2.25	...	Mogul	14,460	2.05	3.15	3.00	3.05
2.70	.80	...	Molyb'nite	5,300	1.50	1.48	1.45	1.45
1.25	.47	...	Moneta	3,500	.80	.80	.76	.76
3.10	.35	...	Montgary	39,050	2.51	2.58	2.50	2.54
.12	.03	...	Montpas	10,500	.07	.08	.07	.07
2.75	1.35	...	Multi-Min	11,000	1.50	1.50	1.35	1.35
2.75	.80	...	Nama Cr.	14,010	1.60	1.58	1.45	1.45
2.72	.56	...	Nat. Ex.	45,250	.73	.72	.68	.69
.34	.18	...	Nello Min.	2,000	.24	.26	.22½	.26
3.55	1.25	...	Nesbitt L.	345,410	3.15	3.55	2.90	3.35
.70	.11	...	N. Alger	46,058	.30½	.32	.28	.28
1.80	.42	...	N. Athona	14,250	.75	.79½	.71	.71
.43	.21	...	New Bidl'e	9,084	.23	.25	.22	.25
1.45	.50	...	N. Calumet	32,235	1.03	1.10	1.01	1.07
1.34	1.00	...	N. Delhi	21,900	1.01	1.02	1.01	1.01
2.70	1.85	‡.10	N. Dick'n	5,490	1.95	1.99	1.92	1.93
.11	.05½	...	N. Formaque	10,000	.09	.09	.08½	.09
.72	.22	...	N. Fortune	67,725	.28	.29	.26½	.27
.34	.11	...	N. G'dvue	126,900	.26	.30	.24½	.29
.49	.24	...	N. Har'na	11,750	.31	.33	.30	.30
1.13	.15	...	N. H'ridge	32,035	.55	.57	.52	.57
.68	.21	...	N. Hosco	17,350	.30	.32	.30	.31
.22	.10½	...	N. Jack Lk.	2,000	.19	.19	.19	.19
.41	.13	...	N. Jaculet	143,721	.37½	.39½	.35	.37
.50	.05½	...	N. Jason	138,723	.37½	.39	.34	.35
.73½	.18	...	N. Kelore	32,500	.22	.25	.21	.23
5.00	4.00	...	Newkirk	nil	...	4.60	....	4.70
.82	.35	...	N. Lafayette	37,725	.80	.82	.75	.79½
.22	.06½	...	N. Laquerre	88,200	.11½	.12½	.11½	.11½
.27	.03	...	N. Louvre	1,500	.23	.21	.20	.20
.90	.12	...	Newlund	228,527	.64	.80	.67	.70
.28	.08	...	N. Marlon	50,400	.12½	.13	.11	.11
.40	.20	...	N. Minda-S.	4,000	.27	.27	.25	.25
.40	.17	...	N. M'l'que	10,000	.19	.19	.18	.18
.40	.07½	...	Newnorth	14,000	.11	.12	.11	.12
2.50	.79	...	N. Pac. Coal	5,900	1.70	1.75	1.68	1.68
.25	.05½	...	N. Rouyn	37,600	.19½	.20	.18	.20
3.10	1.28	...	N. Royran	131,138	2.55	2.94	2.54	2.73
.17	.03½	...	N. Santiago	23,600	.15	.15½	.12	.15
.18½	.07½	...	N. Senator	7,080	.10	.12	.10	.12
.65	.15½	...	N. Taku	nil	...	.20	.26	.26
.78	.20	...	N. Thurbois	47,200	.28	.30	.26½	.29
1.00	.03	...	N. Vinray	86,800	.35	.38	.32	.36
5.25	5.25	...	N.Y. Alaska	nil	...	....	....	5.25
.10½	.05	...	Nib Yk.	17,500	.08	.08½	.07½	.08
1.57	1.00	...	Nickel Rim	94,230	1.47	1.54	1.40	1.54
3.10	2.00	...	Nipissing	8,150	2.66	2.75	2.68	2.68
.15½	.08	...	Nisto	24,500	.10	.10½	.09	.10
.17½	.09	...	Nocano	10,600	.12	.13	.10½	.12½
.80	.46	‡.03	Nor-Acme	nil	...	.51	.58	.55
62.50	46.00	‡1.00	Noranda	7,168	52.00	52.75	51.50	52.50
.93	.15	...	Norgold	472,425	.35	.56	.35	.52½
.16	.09	...	Norlartic	11,558	.10½	.14	.10½	.12
8.20	3.45	‡.68	Normetal	10,325	6.90	7.10	6.65	7.05
.77	.20½	...	Norpax	63,403	.47	.53	.46	.53
.16	.08½	...	North Inca	74,500	.09½	.10½	.09½	.09½
1.00	.40	...	N. Rankin	500	.84	.85	.85	.85
.17	.08	...	N. Trinity	17,500	.09½	.10½	.09	.10½
.73	.40	...	North Can.	500	.60	.56	.56	.56
.50	.24	...	N.W. Vent.	18,000	.40	.40	.38	.38
.45	.31	...	Norvalie	43,425	.42	.43	.31	.38
.28	.15	...	Nuclear	nil	...	....	....	.15
.99	.33	...	Nudulama	12,450	.59	.58	.56	.56
.59	.15	...	Obalski	53,400	.45	.50	.44	.47
.16	.06	...	Obaska	39,500	.13	.15	.12½	.14½
1.05	.51½	‡.02	O'Brien	7,450	.72	.73	.70½	.73
.30	.09	...	Ogama Rock	10,000	.12	.15	.12	.15
1.65	.70	...	Oka	9,100	.75	.75	.71	.75
.60	.22	...	O'Leary	25,911	.31	.32	.30	.32
.07½	.03	...	Omnitrans	174,500	.06½	.06½	.06	.06
10.50	2.30	...	Opemiska	19,409	8.90	8.95	8.60	8.60
.31½	.15	...	Orchan	12,500	.23	.25	.21	.23
.57	.06½	...	Orenda	70,600	.40	.42	.36	.40
.72	.58	...	Ormsby	28,600	.63	.65	.60	.60
.85	.38	...	Osisko	34,150	.51	.56	.49	.53
.23	.10	...	Pac. East.	17,787	.12½	.13	.11½	.12
.39	.22½	...	Pac. Nickel	nil	...	.28	.30	.30
.03	.03	...	Packsack	nil	...	.02	.03½	.03
.72	.51	...	Pamour	2,100	.55	.56	.55	.55
1.50	.39	...	Panel	370,800	1.25	1.40	1.15	1.32
.16	.06	...	Paramaque	157,000	.11½	.16	.10	.14
.45	.13	...	Parbec	23,300	.15	.16	.15	.15½
3.05	.70	...	Pardee	128,589	1.29	1.44	1.20	1.42
2.90	1.20	...	Pater	9,700	1.70	1.68	1.52	1.60
7.10	5.60	‡.20	Pato Cons.	1,891	6.00	5.90	5.70	5.80
		+.75						
.46	.30	‡.01½	Paymaster	6,500	.35	.38	.35	.35
5.25	4.00	‡▲.25	Pend Oreille	800	4.75	4.90	4.75	4.80
.42	.20	...	Perron Gold	9,525	.28½	.32	.28	.31
1.65	1.15	.10	Pickle Crow	8,825	1.51	1.50	1.42	1.45
2.35	1.60	‡.10	Pioneer G.	1,300	1.88	1.82	1.78	1.78
.33	.11	...	Pitch-Ore	89,700	.14½	.15½	.14	.15
.26	.02	...	Pitt G.	106,200	.20½	.23	.20½	.21
40.37½	30.25	‡2.00	Placer Dev.	2,016	38.50	38.50	38.00	38.50
		+1.00						
.30	.04	...	Porc. Prime	71,000	.24	.26	.23	.23
.72	.40	...	Powell R.	7,100	.58	.60	.56	.60
.18	.03½	...	Prem. Bord.	21,000	.08	.07½	.06½	.07
10.25	5.05	.08	Preston E.	5,075	7.40	7.40	6.90	6.95
14.00	5.25	...	Pronto	7,810	8.65	8.90	8.40	8.65
8.50	2.15	...	Do. warr.	420	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
4.15	1.76	...	Prospectors	4,212	2.30	2.49	2.10	2.20
.50	.10	...	Purdy Mica	8,500	.18	.20	.18	.20
.51	.11	...	Quatsino	29,450	.46	.49	.41	.49
2.35	.19	...	Que. Chib.	324,205	2.07	2.35	2.00	2.30
5.10	1.10	...	Que. Cop.	21,120	2.75	3.00	2.75	2.80
.15	.08½	...	Que. Lab.	85,000	.12	.13½	.12	.12½
18.00	11.75	...	Que. Lith.	5,465	13.00	13.25	12.75	13.00
1.66	.70	...	Que. Man.	9,200	1.35	1.35	1.25	1.26
5.85	3.10	...	Que. Met.	51,452	3.90	4.25	3.70	4.20
.63	.09	...	Que. Smelt.	203,250	.52	.55	.51	.53
.26	.17	...	Queenston C.	6,058	.22½	.23	.22	.22
30.00	20.25	‡2.00	Quemont	2,013	26.37½	26.75	26.25	26.50
3.65	.84	...	Radiore	18,600	1.58	1.70	1.59	1.65
5.40	.75	...	Rayrock	46,275	2.30	2.53	2.26	2.40
.06½	.01½	...	Red Cloud	nil	...	.03	.04	.04
.29	.02½	...	Red Crest	39,800	.18	.19	.16½	.19
.08½	.02	...	Red Hawk	4,000	.04½	.04½	.04½	.04½
2.50	1.25	...	Reeves McD.	nil	...	2.30	2.35	2.35
.31	.04½	...	Regcourt	28,700	.13	.14	.12½	.13
2.75	2.40	‡.20	Renabie	700	2.50	2.60	2.50	2.60
1.07	.40	...	Rexspar	24,775	.66	.64	.55	.60
.04½	.01	...	Rice Lake	1,000	.04	.04	.04	.04
.31½	.21	...	R.-Rupununi	15,433	.25	.26½	.24½	.26½
1.90	.73	...	Rix-A'basca	11,850	1.05	1.08	1.02	1.05
.78	.14	...	Roche L.L.	30,250	.18½	.20	.17½	.18
1.26	.34½	...	Rockwin	659,992	.56	.70	.53	.68
.45	.11	...	Rowan Con.	24,525	.22	.22	.20	.21
.19	.09	...	Ryanor	nil	...	.14½	.17½	.14½
2.20	1.27	.06	San Antonio	1,650	1.31	1.40	1.30	1.35
.35	.10	...	Sand River	13,500	.14	.14	.12½	.13½
....	....	...	Scotia Gold.	nil	...	....	....	.01½
.16	.08	...	Shawkey '45	28,832	.12	.13½	.10	.13½
1.60	.75	...	Sheep Creek	6,300	1.45	1.45	1.40	1.45
10.25	4.80	...	Sherritt G.	22,725	7.90	8.15	7.80	7.90
5.50	4.85	...	Sigma Mines	736	5.10	5.05	5.00	5.00
.30	.10½	...	Silanco	21,500	.21	.23	.20	.20
.26	.07½	...	Silbak Prem.	1,000	.21	.15	.15	.15
.15	.06	...	Silvan	2,000	.11	.09½	.09	.09½
1.20	.85	*.03	Silver M.	21,680	.95	.97	.93	.97
.42	.17	...	Silver R.	2,600	.32	.34	.27	.28
.79	.25	‡.02	Silver Stand.	2,500	.42½	.49	.45	.45
.63	.38	‡.04	Siscoe	2,000	.57	.57	.56	.56
.30	.18	...	Slocan Duv.	31,818	.25½	.27	.25	.25
.19	.03½	...	Soma Duv.	8,000	.11	.11	.10	.10
.04	.01½	...	Spud Valley	nil	...	.03	.04	.03
.40	.26	...	Stad'n '44	9,331	.30	.31	.28	.29½
.68	.16	...	Standard G.	5,000	.34	.34	.32	.32
.02	.00½	...	Star Lake	nil	...	.00½	.01½	.00½
.23½	.10½	...	Starrat O.	28,000	.13	.15	.12½	.14
.31	.05½	...	Steeloy	26,300	.11½	.12	.11½	.12
17.87½	7.60	...	Steep Rock	41,725	15.50	15.87½	15.00	15.75
.84	.12½	...	Sturgeon R.	39,700	.70	.69	.63	.62
.55	.15	...	Sudbury C.	53,400	.19	.21	.18	.19½
8.20	5.10	‡.18	Sullivan C.	10,130	5.25	5.45	5.25	5.35
		+.02						
.50	.24½	...	Sunshine	9,000	.38	.36½	.35	.36
1.50	1.30	...	Surety	37,395	1.46	1.50	1.40	1.50
.13½	.06½	...	Surf Inlet	8,000	.09½	.09½	.09	.09½
1.85	1.25	.08	Sylvanite	4,950	1.30	1.35	1.30	1.34
.35	.07	...	Tache Lake	105,000	.27	.30½	.26	.30
.20	.07½	...	Tandem	39,066	.12	.12½	.10½	.10½
.46	.20	...	Taylor B.	3,000	.25	.25	.24	.25
.18	.08½	...	Tazin	120,800	.13	.16	.12	.14½
4.90	2.25	.15	T.-Hughes	14,880	2.38	2.40	2.33	2.40
6.55	1.96	...	Temagami	127,582	3.90	6.55	3.90	5.85
2.81	.15	...	Thompson	41,129	2.30	2.30	2.15	2.21
.75	.38	...	Tiara	22,339	.53	.60	.48	.52
.80	.04½	...	Tiblemont	473,900	.15	.80	.15	.53
.59	.24	...	Tombill	16,350	.45	.44½	.41	.43
1.48	.90	‡.08	Torbrit S.	16,500	.95	1.04	.95	1.00
.18	.08	...	Towagmac	2,200	.15	.16	.15½	.16
1.75	1.58	...	Trans. C. Ex.	10,905	1.64	1.65	1.58	1.63
.48	.32	...	Trans. Res.	14,000	.37	.38	.36½	.38
.85	.59	...	Travers L.L.	nil	...	....	....	.70
.30	.10	...	Trebor	119,000	.24	.27	.22½	.25
2.65	1.40	...	Trojan	31,700	2.62	2.60	2.30	2.50
.45	.10	...	Uddlen	8,600	.28	.28	.20	.25½
.33	.21½	...	Union Min.	8,130	.24½	.25	.24	.24
9.60	4.80	...	United Asb.	29,030	7.00	7.60	6.95	7.50
.91	.32	...	Un. Estella	20,500	.33½	.34	.32	.32
9.00	6.50	*.10	United Keno.	2,839	7.50	7.75	7.10	7.10
		+.05						
.75	.27	...	Un'd Mont.	11,350	.32	.34½	.32	.32
1.37	.93	‡.05	Upper Can.	4,200	.99	1.00	.97	1.00
.02½	.01	...	Utica	nil	...	.01½	.02½	.01
2.15	.30	...	Valor	29,900	.39	.39	.30	.37
.07½	.01	...	Van'da '48	53,400	.07	.07	.06	.06½
48.00	19.87½	...	Ventures	3,546	37.25	38.25	37.00	37.87½
.72	.06½	...	Vicour	86,200	.18	.27	.19	.25
4.00	1.75	...	ViolaMac	3,800	2.99	3.05	2.98	3.00
2.45	.67	...	Virginia	122,750	2.02	2.45	2.03	2.45
17.60	11.75	1.40	Waite Am.	5,660	14.50	14.37½	14.00	14.12½
.61	.23	...	Weedon Pry.	196,000	.43	.50	.44	.49½
.16½	.04½	...	Wendell	78,500	.07½	.08½	.07	.07½
.84	.36	...	West. Ex.	nil	...	.50	.55	.50
.21	.04½	...	West Mal.	296,529	.17	.21	.17	.19
1.00	.49	...	W. Potash	4,300	.65	.64	.60	.62
.29	.02½	...	Westville	30,000	.18	.18	.15½	.15½
1.00	.49	...	W. Potash	4,300	.65	.64	.60	.62
.29	.02½	...	Westville	30,000	.18	.18	.15½	.15½
3.60	1.90	...	Willroy	14,500	2.70	2.75	2.66	2.70
.15½	.07	...	Wiltsey C.	6,500	.11	.11	.10½	.10½
.13½	.06	...	Winchester	5,500	.09½	.10	.09½	.09½
.82	.06½	...	Windw'd	48,300	.30	.33	.30½	.31
.08½	.02	...	Wpg. R. Tin	6,000	.05	.04½	.04½	.04½
2.60	1.81	.12	Wright-Har.	4,065	1.95	1.99	1.95	1.95
.70	.39	♦♦‡.02	Yale Lead	24,900	.51	.52	.49	.49
.25	.07	...	Yellorex	12,000	.13	.14	.13	.13½
2.60	1.40	‡.07	Y'ke Bear	33,710	2.16	2.27	2.16	2.24
.19	.09½	...	Yukeno	14,300	.12½	.12½	.11	.12
.68½	.51	‡.06	Yukon Cons.	12,100	.65	.65	.60½	.64
1.37	.20	...	Zenmac	158,825	.51	.59	.49	.56
.74	.30½	...	Zulapa	12,125	.45	.54	.50	.50

Oil Stocks

Range 1955-56 High	Low	Div. Rate $	Company	♦ Sales	Last January 20	Week Ending January 27 High	Low	Close
.22	.15	‡.01	Acme G.&O.	1,500	.18½	.18½	.18	.18½
1.01	.58	...	Ajax	5,300	.74	.72	.68	.68
.07½	.02	...	Albedena	nil	...	.04½	.05	.06
1.23	.70	...	Albermont	17,900	.72	.74	.71	.71
.39	.17	...	Do. warr.	39,200	.19	.19½	.17	.17
.50	.28	...	Alta. P. Con.	4,060	.30	.32½	.31	.32½
.05	.02½	...	Aldina	nil	...	.04½	.05	.05
.44	.20	...	Altex	3,700	.26	.25½	.25	.25
2.00	.74	...	Amer Leduc	84,232	.89	.90	.83	.90
9.00	5.50	...	Amurex	nil	...	5.90	6.20	6.15
.16	.05	...	Anchor	12,000	.10	.10	.09½	.09½
19.25	12.25	...	Anglo-Am.	800	13.50	13.50	12.75	13.50
.33	.06½	...	Apex	48,000	.16½	.16½	.15	.15½
13.75	6.75	...	Bailey-S. A	22,584	8.85	10.12½	8.80	9.95
25.37½	25.00	...	Do. 5% deb.	4,425	25.25	25.37½	25.00	25.37½
2.78	1.60	...	Banff	2,800	1.68	1.68	1.62	1.64
.05	.03½	...	Barons	10,900	.04½	.05	.04½	.05
.81	.30	...	Basca	1,500	.60	.56	.55	.55
.16	.08	...	Bashaw	nil	...	.10	.15	.10
.21	.13	...	Bata	8,000	.15	.15	.14½	.15
.63	.20	...	Blue Crown	6,000	.21	.22	.20	.22
2.20	.50	...	Bonnyville	25,644	.61	.62	.56	.57
1.35	.95	...	Bralsaman	1,600	1.00	1.10	1.05	1.05
3.85	2.30	...	Britalta	25,975	3.00	3.10	2.85	3.00
.09½	.05	...	Br. Pete	7,000	.05	.05½	.05	.05½
1.65	1.35	...	Cabanga	4,100	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55
.80	.54	...	Calalta	17,200	.63	.68	.62	.65
23.00	13.87½	.10	Calg. & Ed.	7,512	19.50	21.37½	19.37½	20.62½
.30	.13½	...	Calnorth	129,600	.23	.30	.23	.26½
6.95	4.90	...	Calvan	nil	...	5.05	5.20	5.10
4.70	1.85	...	Can. Oil L.	14,041	1.97	2.65	1.90	2.65
2.75	.85	...	Do. warr.	900	1.05	1.10	1.05	1.10
.75	.40	...	Canadian Ad.	13,665	.50	.51	.48	.48
.34	.13½	...	Cdn. Ana'da	9,800	.18½	.18	.16	.17½
7.30	5.60	...	Cdn. Atlant.	12,948	5.95	6.05	5.85	5.90
1.75	.55½	...	Cdn. Br. E.	17,400	.58	.60	.56	.57½
.89	.60	...	Cdn. Dec.	10,[illegible]00	.69	.72	.66	.70
.45	.17	...	Do. warr.	30,500	.39½	.42	.37	.37
9.10	8.50	...	Cdn. Delhi	nil	...	....	....	9.10
3.75	1.75	...	Cdn. Dev.	95,065	3.20	3.75	3.15	3.70
.20	.07	...	Cdn. Emjay	16,000	.08½	.08½	.08	.08
.25	.17	...	Cdn. Fort.	1,500	.18	.19	.18	.18
3.00	1.90	...	Cdn. H'stead	7,277	2.24	2.35	2.06	2.06
1.00	.50	...	Cdn. O.&G.	37,550	.53½	.56	.53	.53
3.50	1.42	...	Cdn. PL&P	38,692	2.80	2.85	2.75	2.79
11.62½	3.70	...	Cdn. Prosp.	4,700	4.45	4.50	4.35	4.50
5.25	2.00	...	Cdn. Wil'ston	100	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65
1.85	1.10	...	Canso Gas	1,800	1.20	1.25	1.11	1.25
3.00	1.61	...	Canso Pet.	2,525	1.64	1.70	1.62	1.65
5.20	2.01	...	Canso Prod.	3,350	2.15	2.20	2.12	2.16
1.45	.55	...	Canso warr.	nil	...	....	....	.70
.36½	.27	...	Carleton	nil	...	.34	.36	.34
.33	.11	...	Castle O.&G.	3,000	.13	.13	.12½	.13
7.50	4.50	...	Cent. Expl.	8,600	4.90	5.15	5.00	5.00
2.65	1.35	...	Cent-Leduc	12,775	2.35	2.49	2.30	2.40
.75	.18	...	Century	20,200	.24	.25	.22½	.24
.60	.25	...	Chamberlain	14,500	.36	.36	.33	.33
2.20	1.57	...	Charter	6,200	1.73	1.75	1.70	1.70
1.42	.20	...	Claybar	13,500	.30	.30½	.26	.26
.75	.75	...	Coastal	nil	...	.70	....	.75
2.25	.75	‡.15	Command	1,000	.80	1.20	1.10	1.10
5.00	3.00	‡.40	Commoil	nil	...	3.00	....	3.50
6.75	3.20	‡.35	Common P.	nil	...	4.00	....	4.25
.25	.14	...	Cons. Allen	9,000	.17	.17	.16	.16
.36	.20	...	Cons. Cord.	2,000	.30	.27	.26	.27
.75	.35	...	Cons. Dragon	15,314	.36	.37	.36	.36
1.02	.40	...	Cons. East C.	1,000	.69	.70	.70	.70
.06	.03	...	Cons. Gr. C.	nil	...	.03½	.04½	.04
3.50	2.00	...	Cons. Mic. M.	11,400	2.77	2.80	2.65	2.70
.19	.11	...	Cons. Peak	37,479	.12½	.12½	.10	.12½
7.75	2.05	...	Con. W. Pet.	4,356	7.15	7.25	7.00	7.20
.22	.14	...	Dalhousie	4,500	.19½	.18½	.18	.18½
1.97	1.05	...	Del. Rio	15,800	1.60	1.60	1.53	1.56
2.15	1.25	...	Dev. Leduc	8,400	1.52	1.53	1.49	1.50
7.50	5.00	...	Dome	7,075	6.85	6.95	6.45	6.95
.25	.05½	...	Dom. Min'ls	19,500	.10	.10	.09½	.09½
.55	.09	...	Dubar	2,000	.33	.12	.10	.12
.40	.10	...	Edoran	78,550	.16½	.17	.15	.17
.51	.25	...	Emp. Oil	26,500	.34	.33	.30	.30
2.91	1.72	...	Fargo	1,600	2.15	2.20	2.10	2.10
.03½	.02	...	Freehold	nil	...	.02½	.03	.03
.48	.18	...	Futurity	5,000	.31	.33	.30	.30
.33	.15	...	Gaspe	11,200	.22½	.22½	.20	.22
.16	.06½	...	Gateway	4,500	.08	.08	.07	.08
6.50	4.55	.20	Gen. Pet.	410	5.50	5.50	5.40	5.40
6.45	4.50	.20	Do. A	1,300	5.25	5.35	5.20	5.30
.10½	.06	...	Golden Sp.	10,500	.08	.07½	.07½	.07½
33.00	18.50	...	Gt. Plains	3,375	31.62½	33.00	31.87½	32.50
4.50	2.00	...	Gt. Sw. Gr.	44,290	4.30	4.40	4.20	4.35
12.00	7.75	...	Gridoil	150	9.10	9.10	9.00	9.10
.05	.03	...	Hargal	2,000	.04½	.04½	.04½	.04½
.39	.15	...	Henderson	nil	...	.16	.19	.18
.30	.15	...	High C'rt	14,800	.27	.30	.22	.23
.15	.10	...	High Sarcee	1,200	.12	.12	.12	.12
10.00	5.00	...	Hi-Tower	125	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50
12.75	9.80	...	Home A	9,004	11.00	11.50	10.62½	10.75
12.25	9.75	...	Do. B	5,510	11.00	10.87½	10.50	10.62½
10.00	7.20	...	Husky	1,847	8.55	8.70	8.40	8.40
3.80	2.90	...	Do. warr.	2,380	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40
.15	.07	...	Hy-Charger	10,250	.08½	.09	.08	.08½
2.90	.51	...	Israel Cont.	14,800	1.65	1.75	1.65	1.65
.24	.16	...	Jump. Pound	nil	...	.23	.25	.23
3.10	1.77	...	Jupiter	1,900	2.25	2.25	2.15	2.25
.15½	.04½	...	Kenare	600	.06½	.05	.05	.05
.43	.20	...	Keno	5,400	.36	.35	.34	.35
1.52	1.02	...	Kroy	6,250	1.15	1.15	1.10	1.11
.35½	.17	...	Leduc Cal.	3,500	.20	.21	.19½	.19½
4.00	2.50	...	Liberal	14,050	3.00	3.30	2.90	2.92
.15½	.08	...	Long Is. P.	11,700	.11	.11½	.11	.11½
.58	.30	...	Marigold	21,416	.37	.37	.32	.36
.06	.02	...	Marvel	nil	...	.03	.06½	.06
.24	.06	...	Merland	169,000	.20½	.24	.20	.24
16.00	7.85	...	Merrill Pet.	17,168	13.50	16.00	13.25	16.00
2.05	.39	...	Midcon	20,120	.80	.83	.78	.79
.39	.20	...	Mill City	4,033	.28	.29	.26	.27
.40	.10	...	Monarch	61,400	.13½	.17	.12½	.17
4.65	1.50	...	Nat. Pet.	8,750	4.10	4.30	4.00	4.00
1.87	1.05	...	N. Bristol	35,425	1.67	1.65	1.60	1.63
3.15	2.00	...	N. British	7,363	2.04	2.08	2.01	2.02
.81	.49	...	N. Concord	5,550	.52	.59	.50½	.59
.79	.36	...	N. Cont.	47,108	.66	.70	.64	.67
.25	.14	...	N. Davies	2,500	.17	.18	.17	.17
2.24	1.48	...	N. Gas Exp.	12,175	1.78	1.78	1.70	1.70
.10	.06	...	New Ranch	10,900	.08	.08½	.07½	.08½
.42	.17	...	N. Richfield	6,375	.24	.25	.23	.23
.10½	.06½	...	N. Springer	9,500	.09	.10½	.09½	.09½
3.20	2.20	...	N. Superior	7,550	2.30	2.30	2.25	2.27
.57	.14	...	N. World	4,500	.15	.18	.15	.18
.38	.11	...	Nordon	13,600	.30	.38	.32	.35
5.95	4.25	...	North Can.	4,575	4.80	4.90	4.80	[illegible]
39.50	35.87½	...	Do. 5½% pf.	250	†35.50	36.00	†35.75	†35.75
2.00	1.55	...	Do. warr.	1,800	2.00	2.00	1.75	1.75
.04	.02	...	N. Cont.	8,500	.02½	.02½	.02½	.02½
.73	.22	...	Northland	11,300	.68	.86	.63½	.64½
.96	.31	...	Nucco	5,000	.34	.33	.32	.33
.12	.04½	...	Oil Select	31,601	.09	.09	.08½	.08½
2.26	1.30	...	Okalta	64,650	1.84	2.05	1.84	2.00
14.50	10.25	...	Pac. Pete	9,875	12.75	13.12½	12.62½	12.87½
4.70	2.65	...	Pan Israel	nil	...	....	....	2.65
.38	.25½	...	Pan West	10,300	.28½	.29½	.27	.29
5.25	3.15	‡.30	Parker Drill	750	5.25	5.12½	5.12½	5.12½
.95	.47	...	Pathfinder	14,468	.76	.80	.76	.79
10.37½	7.25	...	Peace River	2,625	7.85	8.25	8.00	8.20
3.60	1.58	...	Peruvian	23,020	2.95	3.15	2.95	2.95
3.20	.40	...	Petrol O.	167,000	1.35	1.38	1.20	1.25
1.62	.72	...	Phillips Oil	nil	...	.76	.85	.73
1.34	.68	...	Ponder	7,500	.85	.82	.75	.75
1.40	.40	...	Pontiac	2,200	.55	.56	.50	.56
.45	.22	...	Poplar	nil	...	.25	.38	.43
4.30	2.05	...	Prairie	2,500	3.60	3.65	3.10	3.40
.20	.07½	...	Que. O. Dev.	15,500	.10	.10	.09	.09
.69	.32	...	Quinalta	nil	...	....	.40	.40
.07½	.02½	...	Realty	7,800	.03½	.03½	.03	.03½
.14	.07½	...	Reef Pet.	22,000	.10½	.12	.11	.11½
.06½	.03	...	Renfrew	2,000	.04	.04½	.04½	.04½
2.40	1.60	...	Rio Palmer	17,400	2.00	2.00	1.85	1.86
.17½	.09	...	Roxana	17,500	.13½	.13½	.11½	.12
.11	.06½	...	Royal Can.	25,500	.09	.10½	.09½	.10
16.25	10.62½	.26	Royalite	2,573	13.25	13.25	12.87½	13.00
35.25	29.00	1.31¼	Do. 5¼% pf.	325	31.00	30.50	30.00	30.00
.20	.07½	...	Sage	500	.09½	.08½	.08½	.08½
4.95	2.40	...	Sapphire	7,300	2.75	2.90	2.70	2.85
120.00	108.00	...	Do. 5% deb.	69,000	110.00	115.00	108.00	114.00
2.98	1.05	...	Scurry-Rain.	33,482	1.81	2.10	1.80	2.04
3.35	1.80	...	Security	3,700	2.60	2.70	2.60	2.65
.32	.09	...	Select Oils	2,000	.11½	.11	.10½	.11
.10½	.03½	...	Share Oils	3,000	.08½	.08	.08	.08
.52	.23	...	Souris Val.	1,500	.30	.30	.26	.30
.50	.34½	...	S. West Pet.	nil	...	.36	....	.37½
1.00	.50	...	So. Union	8,500	.55	.55	.45	.48
.62	.23	...	Sparmac	4,500	.29	.28	.27	.28
.28	.13	...	Spooner	3,400	.17	.17½	.16½	.16½
.84	.50	...	Stanwell	17,389	.60	.70	.55	.69
.23	.07½	...	Sturgeon	3,200	.10½	.11	.10½	.10½
1.25	.75	...	Texas Cal.	7,000	.90	.93	.90	.90
2.35	1.55	...	Trans. Emp.	8,333	1.75	1.90	1.75	1.86
.48	.25	...	Trans-Era	66,921	.31	.34	.32	.34
.11	.05	...	Transfield	2,000	.06½	.06½	.05½	.06½
.44	.08½	...	Trend	18,917	.15½	.15½	.14	.14½
7.45	4.35	...	Triad	21,545	6.10	6.20	5.80	6.05
.22	.07½	...	Tri-Zone	7,000	.15	.15½	.15	.15½
.40	.25	...	Turner V.	500	.27	.27	.27	.27
1.95	1.05	...	United Oils	36,330	1.80	1.80	1.71	1.71
.24	.17	...	Vanalta	nil	...	....	.21	.18½
1.29	.37	...	Van Tor	5,600	.87	.91	.88	.91
.75	.29	...	Vulcan	nil	...	.50	....	.60
.48	.22	...	Wespac	3,142	.23	.25	.23	.24
.75	.56	...	W'burne	6,000	.60	.62½	.59	.59
.25	.11	...	W. Ashley	7,100	.12½	.15	.12½	.13
8.40	4.85	...	W. L'holds	200	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
1.90	1.30	...	W. Maygill	6,950	1.41	1.60	1.50	1.60
1.68	.80	...	W. Naco	1,500	.97	1.00	.95	.95
.50	.15	...	Do. warr.	300	.20	.19	.19	.19
.17	.08	...	W. Warner	1,000	.09	.08½	.08½	.08½
.90	.41½	...	Wilrich	46,300	.46	.47	.41½	.46
.36	.07	...	Y'ke Can.	30,600	.17½	.20	.17½	.18½
.96	.45	...	Y'ke Prin.	7,700	.68	.67	.65	.67
.12	.07	...	York Oils	1,500	.08	.08	.08	.08

▲U.S. ♦♦Initial. ‡Payable in 1955. †Less than board lot. ♦When sale shown nil the figures are, bid, asked and latest sale. *Payable in 1956 to date.

Lethbridge Motel Is Doubling Size

From Our Own Correspondent

LETHBRIDGE—An expansion program involving $300,000 has been mapped out for the local El Rancho Motel, one of Southern Alberta's largest tourist accommodations.

In announcing the program, S. M. "Mel" Fengstad of Lethbridge, owner of the establishment which covers an entire city block, said that work would begin as soon as weather permits.

He said the expansion program would make the motel the only one of its kind in Western Canada and the largest in Alberta.

Plans call for the construction of a convention hall capable of seating from 900 to 1,000 people, three retail stores, an extension of present dining room facilities, and changing the present single-story motel units to two-story units.

The number of housing units will be increased from 69 to over a hundred. Coffee shop and dining room seating space and kitchen floor area will be doubled.

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Record of Financing

Sales by Municipalities, Provincial and Dominion Governments. Offerings of Corporation and Foreign Securities.

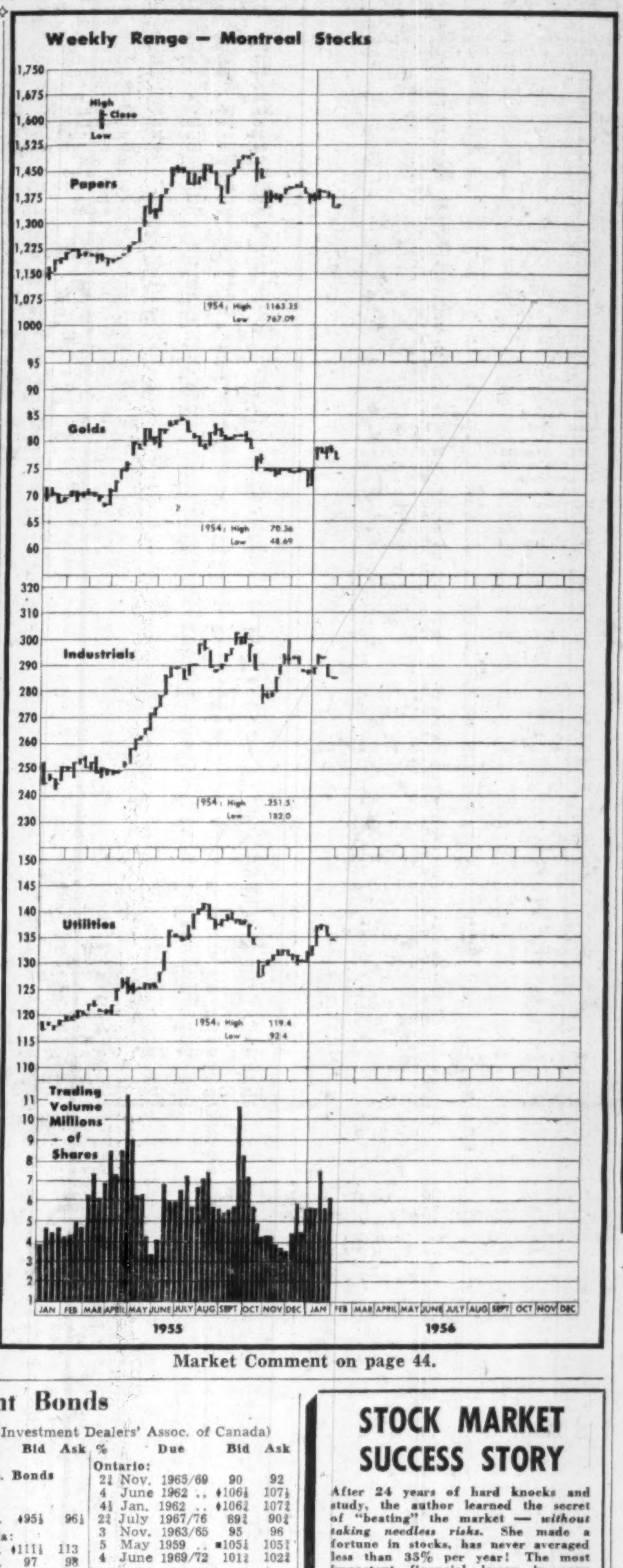
DOMINION

Government of Canada Treasury Bills—Due Apr. 27, 1956, $100,000,000. Issued Jan. 26, 1956. Sold at $99.374 to yield 2.53%.

CORPORATE

British Columbia Electric Company Limited — 4¼% first mortgage bonds, series "K", to mature Feb. 1, 1981, $30,000,000. Dated Feb. 1, 1956. Offered at $100.00 and accrued interest to yield 4.25% by Nesbitt, Thomson & Company, Limited, Wood, Gundy & Company Limited, Societe de Placements Inc., A. E. Ames & Co. Limited, Dominion Securities Corpn. Limited, Royal Securities Corporation Limited, McLeod, Young, Weir & Company Limited, W. C. Pitfield & Company Limited, Greenshields & Co. Inc., Pemberton Securities Limited, Mills Spence & Co. Limited, Cochran, Murray & Co. Limited, James Richardson & Sons, Midland Securities Corpn. Limited, Collier, Norris & Quinlan Limited, Rene-T. Leclerc, Incorporee, The Western City Company Limited, Harris & Partners Limited, Burns Bros. & Denton Limited, Equitable Securities Canada Limited, Eastern Securities Company Limited, Yorkshire Securities Limited, Gairdner & Company Limited, Savard & Hart Inc., R. A. Daly & Company Limited, Anderson & Company Limited, F. J. Brennan & Company Limited, Houston, Willoughby & Company Limited, Tanner & Co. Limited, Carlile & McCarthy Limited, Odlum Brown Investments Limited, Hagar Investments Limited, Okanagan Investments Limited, Thomas B. Read Company Limited, A. D. Lauder & Company Limited and McDermid, Miller & McDermid Limited.

British Columbia Forest Products Limited — 4½% sinking fund debentures, series "A", to mature Jan. 15, 1981, $25,000,000. Issued Jan. 18, 1956. Offered at $100.00 by a group of dealers headed by W. C. Pitfield & Co. Limited.



Market Comment on page 44.

Unlisted Mines, Oils

(Compiled from Quotations by G. E. Leslie & Co., Montreal.)

January 30, 1956

Stock	Bid	Off.	Stock	Bid	Off.
Abeta	15	20	Nat'l Mal	24	27
Adnor	4	7	N Lorie	11	14
Anthonian	40	44	N Mal	3	6
Belmont	6	10	N Augur	5	8
Bluegrass	19	23	N Pen	4	7
Bros Chib	79	83	Nipiron	28	33
Can Javelin	7	7½	Norbeau	90	100
Can Shield	120	130	Oklend	7	10
Chess Uran	63	68	Opem ex 1	36	40
Cleveland	55	58	Ont Nick n	13	17
Clinger	8	11	Pascalis	11	14
Cont Cop	30	35	Power Ur	17	24
Dawmac	150	200	Provinc'l	5	10
Derogan	5	8	Que Beryl	..	18
Flu Bar	100	110	Que Oka	56	60
Fundy	22	25	Quedon	15	20
Garland	..	20	Quejo	9	13
Glencona	6½	7	Rainville	110	120
Goldmaque	7	10	Rand Mal	5	7
Harvard M	75	80	Redcon	5	8
Imp Min	12	16	Roymont	15	20
Independ't	13	16	St Lawr	..	75
Int'l Asb	6	10	St Mich	80	90
Kamlac	7	11	Scott Ch	12	15
Kenbay	12	17	Selby Mng	31	37
Kenmac	27	30	Shefford C	..	10
K Copper	..	30	S Bach	11	16
Lassie	5	8	Starlight	19	24
Lun-Echo	55	65	Titanium	82	86
Mackellar	..	25	Utd Met	35	40
Main Oka	23	27	Wesley	18	22
Miller C	70	80	W Leys	..	20
Montgom'y	4	7	Y Dave	7	9

Bond Tenders

12 Noon, Feb. 2, 1956, Government of Canada Treasury Bills. Payable May 4, 1956, $100,000,000. Dated Feb. 3, 1956.

J. BRADLEY STREIT & COMPANY
LIMITED
MEMBERS:
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TORONTO, ONTARIO
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J. E. GRASETT & CO.
MEMBERS THE TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE
EMpire 8-4781
244 Bay Street — — Toronto
2881 Dundas St. W. — RO. 9-1167
(at Mavety Street)

Government Bonds

Jan. 31, 1956 (Supplied by Investment Dealers' Assoc. of Canada)

%	Due	Bid	Ask
Govt. of Canada Bonds:			
3	Jan. 1959	99¼	99¾
3	June 1960	99	99½
3	Feb. 1962	98¼	98¾
3	Oct. 1963	98¼	98¾
3	Sept. 1966	97¾	98¼
3¼	June 1966	99¾	100¼
3	Perpetual	†92½	93½
2¾	June 1968	94¾	95¾
3¾	Jan. 1975/78	104	105
3¼	June 1974/76	98¾	99¼
Can. Nat. Railways:			
3	Jan. 1959	98¾	99¼
4½	Feb. 1956	▪100	100¼
2¾	Jan. 1967	94¼	95¼
3	Jan. 1966	97¼	98¼
2¾	Sept. 1969	94	95
4½	July 1957	♦102¼	103
Grand Trunk Pacific Rly:			
3	Jan. 1962	▪100¼	101¼
4	Jan. 1962	▪105	106
Int. Bank of Reconstruc. & Devel't.			
3¼	April 1965	96½	97½
3½	June 1969	98½	99¼
C'wealth of Australia:			
4	Nov. 1970	99¼	100¼

%	Due	Bid	Ask
Prov. Govt. Bonds			
Alberta:			
2¾	Mar. 1970	♦95½	96½
British Columbia:			
4½	Jan. 1969	♦111½	113
3	Dec. 1969	97	98
3	June 1964	96	97
5	Sept. 1959	♦105¾	106¾
B. C. Power Comm.:			
3	Oct. 1967	94½	96
Manitoba:			
4	Dec. 1957	♦101¼	102
5	Dec. 1959	♦105¾	106¾
5½	July 1958	105	106½
3	Oct. 1965	95½	96½
4½	Dec. 1956	♦101¼	102¼
New Brunswick:			
4½	Apr. 1961	♦104½	105½
2¾	June 1966	91¼	92¼
3½	May 1957	98¾	99¾
3½	Sept. 1965	97¾	98¾
Nova Scotia:			
4½	Nov. 1960	♦104¾	105¾
5	Mar. 1960	♦106	107
3¼	June 1963/65	96½	97½
3	June 1956/58	98	99
2¾	June 1965/68	90¼	91¼

%	Due	Bid	Ask
Ontario:			
2¾	Nov. 1965/69	90	92
4	June 1962	♦106½	107½
4½	Jan. 1962	♦106¾	107¾
2¾	July 1967/76	89¾	90¾
3	Nov. 1963/65	95	96
5	May 1959	▪105¼	105¾
4	June 1969/72	101¾	102¾
Ont. Hydro Comm.:			
4	Aug. 1957	▪101¼	101¾
2¾	Oct. 1965/68	90	91½
3	Dec. 1963/65	94	95¾
3	Nov. 1967/69	92	93½
3½	May 1974/79	96½	97½
Prince Edward Island:			
3	Oct. 1965	94	95
Quebec:			
4½	Aug. 1958	101¼	102¼
4½	Jan. 1963	103¾	104¾
3	Sept. 1962/64	95¾	96¾
Quebec Hydro Commission:			
3	Feb. 1969/73	92½	93½
3	Dec. 1958/60	97½	98½
3½	May 1971/74	95½	96½
Saskatchewan:			
4	Nov. 1955/60	98¾	100¼
5	Aug. 1958	102¾	103¾
4½	Mar. 1960	♦104	105¼
5	Dec. 1959	♦105¾	106¾
3	Mar. 1963	95	96½
3½	Nov. 1960/62	97	99½
3¾	Oct. 1962/65	98½	100¼
Newfoundland:			
4¾	July 1964	103½	104½

▪Payable Can., N.Y. or £. ♦Payable Can. or N.Y. †Callable on or after Sept. 15, 1956.

STOCK MARKET SUCCESS STORY
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STOCKFAX 1220 NORTH SYCAMORE LOS ANGELES 38, CALIF.

Significant Investors' Index Numbers

No. of Securities	Mach. and equip. 11	Pulp and paper 9	Milling 2	Oils 5	Textiles and clothing 10	Food and allied prod. 14	Beverages 10	Bldg. mater. 15	Power and traction 9	Banks 7	Total utilities 14	Total co's 100
*1935 to date:												
High	825.3	1105.9	252.0	180.1	410.5	203.5	650.0	472.9	201.2	275.1	214.1	259.2
Low	69.7	51.6	61.2	41.2	78.4	79.5	79.3	66.7	60.2	60.0	62.5	61.1
1955 Monthly Figures:												
Jan.	554.2	840.5	157.9	161.0	179.6	154.7	511.0	395.9	165.6	230.8	181.0	207.3
Feb.	592.7	873.6	171.0	162.0	178.2	157.6	518.7	407.4	167.7	241.1	184.0	214.7
Mar.	616.4	864.5	162.1	158.5	173.0	159.9	511.8	404.6	119.8	236.5	185.2	213.7
Apr.	641.3	911.0	172.7	157.5	169.4	169.8	507.8	408.6	173.6	233.0	185.6	216.5
May	658.4	991.4	180.1	154.0	170.0	171.0	556.7	423.7	173.4	234.4	191.7	222.1
June	726.2	1044.7	183.8	163.6	172.4	177.2	582.2	447.7	183.1	243.3	202.9	237.1
July	760.8	1069.8	197.0	169.2	178.3	187.5	589.3	458.7	194.3	270.6	208.9	246.5
Aug.	735.6	1066.9	198.5	164.7	176.2	194.8	592.0	457.2	195.2	263.2	207.0	245.3
Sept.	794.0	1098.2	215.1	174.1	183.2	199.6	640.1	467.9	199.3	259.0	211.2	255.9
Oct.	742.7	1044.9	227.1	164.1	187.3	196.2	609.8	435.8	182.1	240.0	200.6	239.9
Nov.	766.5	1062.5	213.3	168.8	187.7	197.1	593.2	453.8	184.7	250.8	201.4	245.6
1955-56 Weekly Figures:												
Dec. 1	769.3	1076.0	209.5	166.8	182.9	196.1	579.8	460.8	184.1	252.6	203.4	246.3
Dec. 8	781.9	1085.8	207.2	171.2	177.1	203.5	590.4	459.6	184.0	253.4	204.4	250.0
Dec. 15	774.3	1064.8	206.7	168.1	177.5	200.1	579.7	457.0	184.1	253.3	203.1	246.3
Dec. 22	745.0	1065.3	208.6	171.1	174.9	201.0	579.1	455.4	187.7	253.9	204.4	246.6
Dec. 29	748.6	1074.6	213.7	176.8	178.4	199.2	580.4	456.4	189.9	253.9	205.9	248.8
Jan. 5	▲751.0	▲1086.0	218.5	▲177.8	182.5	▲198.8	▲590.7	▲464.4	▲195.5	▲255.5	▲207.8	▲251.8
Jan. 12	▲745.6	▲1072.2	215.8	▲177.7	180.2	▲196.0	▲592.5	▲465.5	▲194.0	▲262.1	▲208.8	▲251.5
Jan. 19	721.3	1065.1	201.8	172.2	178.5	193.9	577.4	453.8	191.2	261.5	205.1	245.1
Jan. 26	724.7	1056.9	201.5	174.4	178.5	198.5	574.1	449.7	189.6	261.1	204.2	245.6

▲Revised, according to annual revision.
*High and low for year from 1935 to date inclusive are based on weekly figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Toronto Stock Exchange Index

	20 Indus.	20 Golds	15 B.M.	15 W.O.
Jan. 30	434.44	86.51	220.52	121.70
Jan. 27	434.21	86.42	220.66	120.44
Jan. 26	433.35	86.76	221.00	121.21
Jan. 25	433.81	86.84	221.28	120.39
Jan. 24	433.23	87.16	221.03	119.33
Month Ago	439.90	87.98	228.18	121.25
Year Ago	380.17	79.69	165.62	103.46
1955-56 High	455.90	90.06	230.12	122.69
1955-56 Low	374.18	79.03	157.31	98.68

Montreal Stock Exchange Index

	10 Util	20 Indus	30 Com	10 Pprs	15 Golds
Jan. 30	134.4	285.8	235.3	1354.01	77.06
Jan. 27	134.1	285.3	234.9	1351.34	76.79
Jan. 26	134.2	285.9	235.3	1353.94	76.98
Jan. 25	134.6	285.4	235.1	1357.41	76.98
Jan. 24	134.7	284.1	234.3	1347.80	76.79
Mon. Ago	134.8	290.1	238.3	1396.16	78.80
Year Ago	120.4	251.8	208.0	1224.12	69.26
1955-56 High	141.8	302.2	247.5	1396.16	84.03
1955-56 Low	117.7	243.2	201.1	1139.92	67.43

Dow-Jones Closing Stock Averages

	30 Indus	20 Rails	15 Util	65 Stocks
Jan. 30	467.56	155.15	63.76	165.98
Jan. 27	466.56	155.19	63.44	165.66
Jan. 26	466.82	155.80	63.35	165.86
Jan. 25	470.71	156.59	62.72	167.02
Jan. 24	467.88	156.04	63.60	166.24

	30 Indus	20 Rails	15 Util	65 Stocks
Month Ago	488.40	163.29	64.16	172.72
Year Ago	408.83	144.34	62.02	150.49
1955-56 High	488.40	167.83	66.85	174.21
1955-56 Low	388.20	137.84	61.39	144.39

DIVIDEND NOTICES

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Dividend No. 274

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of FORTY-FIVE CENTS per share upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after THURSDAY, THE 1ST DAY OF MARCH, 1956 to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31ST DAY OF JANUARY, 1956.

By Order of the Board,
K. M. SEDGEWICK
General Manager

Montreal, Que., January 17, 1956

ROBINSON, LITTLE & COMPANY, LIMITED

CLASS "A" DIVIDEND NO. 37

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of Twenty-five (25) cents a share has been declared on the Class "A" stock of the Company payable on the First day of March, 1956, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of February, 1956.

By Order of the Board.
JACK L. MacDONALD,
Secretary.

CANADIAN UTILITIES, LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents ($1.25) per share on the 5% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares of the par value of $100.00 each of the Company will be paid on the 15th day of February, 1956, to all Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 27th day of January, 1956.

DATED at Edmonton, Alberta, this 18th day of January, 1956.

By Order of the Board.
T. A. MONTGOMERY,
Secretary.

Northern Quebec Power Company Limited

The Board of Directors has declared the following dividend:

5½% First Cumulative Preferred Stock

No. 8, Quarterly, 68c per share, payable March 15th, 1956 to holders of record at the close of business on February 24th, 1956.

V. J. NIXON,
Secretary.

Montreal, January 24th, 1956.

MACKINNON STRUCTURAL STEEL CO. LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of one and one-quarter per cent (1¼%) has been declared on the 5% Cumulative Sinking Fund Redeemable Preferred Stock of MacKinnon Structural Steel Co. Limited, payable March 15, 1956, to shareholders of record February 28, 1956.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
J. G. SCORER, F.C.I.S.,
Secretary.

Montreal, January 20, 1956.

NOTICE
ANGLO-NEWFOUNDLAND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LIMITED

DIVIDEND NO. 41

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fourth Interim Dividend in respect of the year 1955, at the rate of Fifteen cents (15c) for each Five dollar ($5.) unit of the outstanding Ordinary Stock of the Company, has been declared payable on the **Sixth day of April, 1956**, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on the **Ninth day of March, 1956.**

By Order of the Board.
J. S. GOODYEAR,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, P.Q.,
January 24th, 1956.

ROYALITE OIL COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 69
COMMON STOCK

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Six and one-half cents per share has been declared on the outstanding common shares of the Company payable the 1st of March, 1956, to the holders of such shares of record at the close of business on Friday, the 10th of February, 1956.

By Order of the Board.
K. S. C. MULHALL,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Calgary, Alberta,
January 20, 1956.

CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Seventy-Five Cents per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of the Corporation for the current quarter has been declared, the same to be payable Monday, the Second day of April next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the Fifteenth day of March 1956.

And that a special Bonus Dividend on the paid-up Capital Stock of the Corporation of Forty Cents per share has also been declared, the same to be payable

10 Cents Monday, April 2nd, 1956, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of March 1956.

10 Cents Tuesday, July 3rd, 1956, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of June 1956.

10 Cents Monday, October 1st, 1956, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 14th day of September 1956.

10 Cents Wednesday, January 2nd, 1957, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 14th day of December 1956.

By order of the Board.
J. W. ROSE, JR.,
Secretary.

Toronto, January 16th, 1956.

Market Bid and Ask Quotations

Montreal & Toronto Closing Quotations Jan. 31

Stock	Bid	Ask
Abitibi	34½	35
Do pr	26	26½
Acad-Atl	11½	11½
Do A	23½	23½
Do pr	106	106½
xAc Uran	20	21
xAcme G	18	19
Ad'ral Crp	20½	21
Agnew-S	8	8½
Do pr	10	10
xAjax	69	70
xAkaitcho	53	57
xAlba Ex	87	88
xAlb'mont	70	71
Do wts	18	19
xAlta Dist	205	210
A D VT	165	170
xAP Cons	32	33
Algom	17½	18
Do deb	96½	97½
x Do wts	860	870
Algoma	98	99½
Alu'nium	101½	102
Do 1 pr	25	25½
Do 2 pr	52	52½
xAm-Lard	15	18
xAmanda	33	35
xAm L'duc	85	88
xAm Nph	161	163
xAmurex	570	610
xAnacon	300	305
xAnchor	9½	10
A-Am Ex	14½	14½
AC Plp pr	52½	53½
An-C Tel	48½	48½
Anglo Hur	13	13½
xA Rou'n	151	152
A'thes Im	25	25½
xApex Res	15	16
xArcan	65	70
xArea	45	46½
Argus	21½	22½
Do 2 pr	55½	56
xArjon	22½	24
Aro Eqp	22½	23
xAscot	41½	43
A'down A	13½	..
Do B	13½	14
Atlan Acc	6½	6½
Do pr	16	17
Atl Steel	18	18½
xAtlas Yk	13½	16
xAtlin-Ruf	15½	17
xAubelle	11	11½
xAumacho	38½	40
xAumaque	22½	23
xAunor	230	235
Auto Elec	10½	11
x Do A	10	..
xA Fab A	5	5½
x Do B	100	140
xAvillb'na	11	13
xA'llabona	11	11½
xBagamac	15½	16
xB'y Sl A	995	1000
Do pr	25½	26
xBanff	176	180
xBankeno	35	37
Bankfield	11½	12
Bk Mont	48½	49
Bank NS	58½	59
B'que Can	39½	39½
Barb-Ellis	36	..
Do pr	19½	..
Barcelona	7½	9
xBarna[illegible]	90½	92
xBarvu[illegible]	145	150
xB Warr	22	24
xBarymin	248	251
xB Metals	93	94
xBaska	38	39
xBata	14½	15
xB & Innes	10	10½
Bth Pw A	63½	65
Do B	40½	42
xB-Duq	131	132
Beatty	6½	7½
xBeauc'ge	285	298
xBvr Ldg	62	63
Bvr Lmbr	19½	20
Do A	22	..
Do pr	32½	33½
xBelcher	116	119
B Phone	49½	50
xBellet're	200	225
xB'ta Gam	13	14
xBevcon	46	48½
xBibis	11½	12
xBicroft	265	275
Do wts	150	155
xBidgood	16	17
Biltmore	7	7½
Do pr	13	14½
xBlk Bay	140	145
Blue Rib	8	..
Do Pr	33	35
xBlue Rk	330	335
xBobjo	44½	45
xBonville	13½	13½
xBordulac	13½	14
xB'cadillac	35	37
Bowes	17	..
xBoymar	11½	12
xBralorne	555	585
xB'saman	100	105

Stock	Bid	Ask
Br Cd A	17½	20
Do B	11	16
Brazil	7½	7½
Do pr	94	96
B & Tk pr	48½	49½
Do wts	275	..
Bright	19	19
Do pr	20½	23
xBrilund	165	169
xBritalta	310	315
BA Oil	37½	37½
BC Elec		
4% pr	92½	93
Do 4½%	49½	50
Do 4¾% p	51½	52
Do 4¾%	105½	106
Do 5% p	54	54½
BC Forest	16½	16½
BC Pk A	17	17
Do B	13½	13½
BC Pow	37½	37½
BC Phone	47½	48½
x Do rts	175	185
xBroul Rf	181	182
Bruck A	12	14½
x Do B	450	525
xB'hurst	12	12½
xB'sman	13½	14
xBrunston	37	39
Brunswick	12	12½
xBuckles	58	60
xBuffadison	9	9½
xBuff Ank	73	75
xBuff Cdn	16	17
xBuff RL	8½	9½
Bld Prod	36	..
xBulldog	12	12½
xBnkr Hill	18	19½
Burlington	11½	11½
Brns & C	175	185
Burrard A	8	8½
xC'ta Pete	6	70
C'wl 1 pr	21½	23½
Do 2 pr	12	13
Cal & Ed	20½	20½
Cal Pow		
5% pr	..	104½
xCallinan	24½	24½
xCalnorth	30	31
xC'n Con	500	510
Cmp Chib	21½	22
xCmp RL	700	715
xC Bread	345	415
Do B	56	60
Can Cem	33½	34½
Do pr	30	30
CCr&C St	8½	9
Can Foils	13½	15
Do A	16½	19
C Fdry A	25½	27½
Do B	15	20
CI Fdry	34	34½
Can Life	155	164½
C Machin	13	14
Can Malt	53½	54½
xCO Ldns	230	240
Do wts	105	110
C Pack A	39½	40
Do B	34½	35½
C Per Mor	93	95
CSy 4% p	102½	104
xCS Oil w	60	70
xCS Pete	170	175
C Steam n	32	33½
Do pr n	13	13½
C Wire A	155	..
Do B	76	78
xC Ad Oil	46	48
xC Astoria	26	26½
C Atl Oil	590	595
Cdn Baks	6½	7
C Bk Cm	45½	46
Cdn Brew	30½	31½
Do pr	31	31½
xC B Emp	56½	58
Cdn Can	..	34½
Cdn Celan	20	20½
Do $1 p	20½	21½
Do $1.75 p	33	34½
C Chm Cell	9½	10
C C'lieries	13½	13½
C C'rters	375	..
Do B	400	..
xC Decalta	68	70
xDo Warr	31	35
xCD Pete	360	365
C Ddg n	21½	22
C Fairbks	27½	29
Do pr	121	..
xCF Prod	325	400
Do A	8	8½
Do pr	55	60
C G E	755	1000
CG Sc A n	23	23½
Do B n	25½	..
xC H'std	217	220
C Hdry Cr	7½	8
xCI Mach	425	475
Do A	11½	12
Cdn Loco	34	39
xC Malart	42	44
Cdn Oil	21½	22
Do pr	165	169
Do 5%	104	105
Do 4%	93	96½

Stock	Bid	Ask
Do wts	7½	9
xCO&G Rs	52	53
C P R	32½	33
C Pfina p	24	24½
xCPL Pte	274	275
C P'peet	450	460
Cdn Salt	18	21
Cdn Tire	91	94
Do pr	20½	..
C Util pr	103½	106½
C Vickers	33½	34½
C Wall A	10½	11
Do B	10½	11
CWN Gpr	18½	19
xC W'ton	277	295
xCanam	130	133
xCan-Met	280	284
xCs Nt G	120	125
xCnso Oil	210	211
xCariboo	85	95
xCassiar	875	880
xCastle	385	400
C Can Inv	26½	..
Do pr	100½	..
xC Expl	495	505
xC Leduc	235	240
xCent Pat	130	133
xCen Porc	17½	19
xC'tremaq	10½	11
xC'berlain	33	34
xC'ter Oil	167	175
Chrt Trust	61	79½
xChatco	400	400
Do pr	5½	5½
Chat-Gal	18	18½
xChm Rs	540	550
xCheskirk	11	11½
xC'terville	39	42
xC-K'and	114	117
xC Expl	119	120
xChimo	188	190
xC'mium	195	215
Chrysler	75	75½
xCcle Bar	200	225
Do A	450	..
xCobalt	74	75
xCoch Will	85	89
Coch-D	20½	22
Do A	19	21½
Cockshutt	7½	7½
xCdy-Reco	80	88
Cogh CL	17	17½
xCoin L'ke	13	14
xC'stream	108	110
Coll'wood	12	..
Do pr	13	..
Comb Ent	9½	10½
xCommoil	350	..
xC Pete	430	495
Conduits	10½	11
Conf Life	155	164
xConiagas	295	300
xC'aurum	57	60
xConro	39	40
xC Al'bee	16	16½
Con Baks	9½	10½
xC B'keno	29½	30
xCC Cad	18	19½
xC C'asun	24	30
C Denison	10	10½
Do wts	430	435
xC Disc	340	345
xC Dragon	39	40
xCE Crest	69	75
xC F'mre	166	170
Do wts	30	35
xCon Fire	6½	..
xC Gillies	14	16
xCG A'rw	35	41
xC G'yana	31	34½
xS H'well	62	63
xC H'wey	405	415
xC M'benr	80	85
xCM Mac	270	275
C Smelt	34½	34½
xC M'rison	72	73
xC Mosher	76	80
xC Negus	37	39
xC Nichol	36	37
xC N'lnd	172	175
xC Orlac	14	15
xCon Peak	11	12
xC P'crt	30	34½
xC Pr A	275	300
Do B	100	200
xCons Que	70	90
xC R Pplr	53	55
xC S'norm	15½	16½
xC S'bury	485	490
Cns Textile	6	6½
xCon Thor	53	57
xC T'sten	55	58
xCW Pest	740	750
Con Gas	21	22½
C'mers Gl	31	34
Cont Can	78½	79
xConwest	610	630
xCr Cliff	350	355
xCr Corp	170	173
xCop Man	36½	37
Corby Vot	17½	17½
Corby B	16½	16½
Cosmos	12	12½
xCoulee	120	122
xCournor	17	20
xCraig Bit	6½	6½
xC'taurum	9½	10
xCroinor	33	35
Cwn Cork	47	..
Cwn Trust	28	29
Crwn Zell	55	55½
xCrowpat	45	47
Crow's N	180	..
xCusco	32½	33
xD'Aragon	35	36
D Leath A	11½	12
xDavis B	350	400
xDC B'wis	80	83
xD Cour w	24½	28
xDr Horn	60	75
xD'Eldona	17	18
xDelnite	76	88
xDel Rio	152	157
xDesmont	75	76
xDetta	16½	17
xD-Leduc	159	162
Dist Seag	37	37½
xD Expl	680	700
Dome	14½	15
Dom Ang	375	..
Do pr	95	..
xD Asbes	16	17
D Coal pr	7½	10
D Dairies	7½	..
Do pr	16	18
xDiadem	35½	38
D C'set C	11	11½
xDom Elect	6½	7½
Dom Fab	9½	10
Do 2 pr	24	24
Dm Fndry	28½	28½
Do pr	102	102
x Do RTS	82	83
Dm Ins	175	..
D Magnes	18	19
Dom Scot	25½	31
Do pr	50	53
D Steel or	18	18½
D Stores	33½	33½
Dom Tar	13½	13½
Do pr	23	23½
Dom Text	8½	8½
Do pr	135	140
xD Wool	175	190
xDonalda	45	46
D Ropes B	15	15½
xD&Mdge	225	275
D'hue Br	33½	34
Dow Brew	32	35
xDuvan	84	85
xDuvex	27½	28
xDyno	126	127
xE Amphi	9½	11
E As Co	140	142
E K'teney	310	..
xE Malart	231	239
xEast Sull	590	595
xE Metals	90	92
xEM Slt	615	..
East Steel	5½	6
East Theat	26	..
Easy Wash	17½	18½
Econ Inv	36	37
Eddy	63	63½
xElder	54	55
xEldrich	80	85
xEl I Can	98	..
E'trolux	14½	15½
xE P-Rey	10½	10½
xEl Sol	12½	13
xE Glacier	23	25
Emp Life	72	75
En & Heat	9	10
Equit Life	47	48
Erie A	7	7½
x Do B	250	..
Estab'k pr	23	24
xEureka	136	137
xEur War	..	45½
Fal'bdge	30½	30½
Fam Play	20½	20½
Fanny F	23½	24
xFaraday	197	200
xFargo	205	209
xF'w Tg	53	56
Fed Fire	52	..
Fed Grain	30½	32½
Do pr	31	31½
xFed Kirk	22	24
xFibre	300	700
Do pr	..	6
Fittings	5	5½
Do A	10	11
Fsh F pr	9½	14
xFlt Mfg	170	180
Ford A	120	120½
Do B	140	..
Foun'tion	25½	25½
xFr'coeur	9½	10
Fraser	31½	31½
Fr'man pr	92	96
xF'bisher	415	420
Frob Debs	95	96
Frob wts	45	50
xGaitwin	40	42
Gatineau	30	30½
Do 5% p	110	112
D 5¼% p	113½	116
Gec Mines	18	18½
Gen Bake	6½	7½
G Dynam	59	60½
GM new	43½	43½
xGn Pete	550	565
Do A	500	535
GP Mfg A	36½	38½
Do B	43	..
GS Wares	10½	11
Do pr	91	92
xGeneva	15	16
G-S'tific	299	300
xGnt YK	580	590
xG Uran	119	122
xGod's L	59	60
xGoldale	30½	31
xG'crest	25	26
xG Eagle	10½	11
xG Man	350	355
xGF Ura	50	52
xGoldora	15	15½
Goodyear	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pr	[illegible]	[illegible]

Stock	Bid	Ask
G M'kay A	7½	7½
Do B	7½	8
Glds Pps	..	18
Grafton A	15½	17½
xG Bouq	32	33
GR & Toy	35	49
xG'dines	45	46
xGrandoro	44	60
xGranduc	880	890
GL paper	44	44½
GN Gas	7	7
Do pr	47	47
Do wts	335	340
G Pins Dv	32½	32½
xGS Gr'ss	440	445
GW Coal A	8½	9
Do B	7½	7½
Grt West	19	19
xGreen'g	440	465
xG'hawk	52	52½
xGridoil	..	200
Guar Tr	22	26
xGulch	132	133
xGlf Lead	17½	19½
Gulf Oil	85½	..
Gunnar	18½	18½
Do wts	11½	12
xGurney	5	5
Do pr	25½	27
xGwillim	14	14½
Gypsum	55½	59½
Hahn	22	25
Do A	16½	17
xHallnor	325	350
H Cotton	15	16½
Do pr	..	97
Hrd Carp	8	8½
xH Rock	14½	15
xH-Min	102	103
Hartz A	10½	..
xHasaga	18	20
xH Lakes	15½	16
xH'dway	113	115
xHeath	12½	13
xH, Ge H	400	400
Hend'shot	29	30
Do pr	89	101
xHeva	9	9½
xH Crest	26	28
xHigh-Bell	82	84
xH'wod	12½	14
H&Dauch	55½	56½
H-T Drill	7½	7½
Holden A	400	425
Do B	175	..
Hollinger	23½	23½
H R'frew	70½	..
H Oil A	11½	11½
Do B	10½	10½
H Smith	40	40½
Do pr	49	50
xHoyle	715	720
Hud Bay	65	65½
xH-Pam	29	32
H Owen A	15	16½
Do B	11	..
Do pr	26½	..
H & Erie	40	41
xHusky	850	870
Do wts	340	360
xH-Charg	8½	9
Imp Bank	56½	56½
I F-Glaze	26½	27
Imp Life	70½	74
Imp Oil	39½	40
Imp Tob	11½	11½
Do pr	6½	6½
xInd Lake	51	52
I Accept	52½	52½
D 450 p	100	100½
Ingersoll A	8	8½
Inglis	11½	12
I Cem pr	16½	17
xInspira	141	145
Int Bronze	10½	10½
Do pr	23	24
I Met A	33	34½
Do pr	103	105
I Mill pr	91	95
Int Nickel	79½	80
Do pr	128	128½
Do pr	6½	6½
Int Pete	32½	32½
Int Pwr	210	220
xI R'wick	120	126
In U'lties	38	39
I'pro B Cr	15	15
I'pro PL	28½	28½
xIrn Bay	340	350
I Copper	270	275
xJk Waite	21	23
xJacobus	38	45
J'aica Pu	25	27
J'ca PS	106½	..
xJaye Ex	105	107
xJeanette	41	43
xJellicoe	11½	13
xJoburke	17	18
Jns-Man	84½	84½
xJoliet	105	106
xJonsmith	43	44
Journ Ott	18	..
xJupiter	215	217
K'vinator	15	16
xKenville	9	10½
Kerr Add	17½	17½
xK Lake	45	50
xK'boycon	11	12
xKeymet	60	68
xKilembe	390	405
Do wts	193	195
xKirk Hud	35	41
xKrk Lake	40	41
xK Town	28	29
xKristina	11½	12
xKroy Oil	112	115
Labatt	23½	24
Labrador	18½	19
xL Cinch	345	350
xL Duf'lt	232	235
xLk Ling	14	15
xL Nordic	310	315
xL-Osu	32	35
xL Shore	580	590
xL Wasa	25	28
L W'ds pr	..	141
xLa Luz	270	280
xL'maque	340	350
Lang	15½	16
Laura Sec	19½	20
Laurent A	9	9½
Do B	19	25
x Do wts	..	125
L&J'nes A	21	22
Do B	21½	..
xLeitch	69½	70
xLencourt	16	16½
Lewis Br	8½	9½
xLexindin	26½	28½
xLib Pete	280	290
L'dsay C	40	..
xLL Lac	177	185
Loblaw A	54½	54½
Do B	94	94½
Loews	120	150
xLomega	9½	9½
xLd Hos	125	150
Do A	6½	7
xLI Pete	11½	12
xLorado	176	178
xLouvic't	31	32
Lr S Law	26½	27½
Lowney	20½	23
xL'hurst	220	223
xLynx	9	9½
xMacassa	215	218
xM'donald	95½	98
xMacfie	22½	23
xMackeno	42½	45
MK'on Str	40	42
Do pr	100	..
xM'Leod	133	135
MacMill A	41½	..
Do B	42½	42½
xMadsen	220	225
xMages	160	165
xMagnet	15½	16
Mailman	25	..
Do pr	92	95
Do C pr	26	..
xMalartic	215	225
xM Uran	36½	37
M Sug pr	103	..
ML Gard	20½	22
ML Mill	9	9½
Do pr	101½	102
xMaralgo	29	30
xMarcus	10	10½
xMarigold	35	36
xM'time	261	262
x Do A w	105	110
xMartin	16½	17
Mass-Har	8½	9
Do pr	101½	102½
xM'chew'n	80	95
Maxwell	6½	6½
xM'burn	180	182
M'Brine p	10½	12
McCabe A	20	21
Do B	18	..
McColl	44½	45
Do pr	99½	100
McIntyre	86	86½
xMcK'zie	35	35½
xM'Mmac	18½	19
xMcW'ters	41	42
xMtor n	115	118
xM Chipm	12	15
xMerrill	310	315
Mer Pete	14½	15
xMet Uran	33	35
Mex L&P	15½	15½
Do pr	12	12½
Mex Tram	9½	11½
xMidcon	77	79
M & Pac	19	20½
xM-West	390	400
x Do wts	170	175
x Do rts	20½	25
xMill City	26½	27
xM Brick	420	435
xM'damar	35	38½
M Corp	23	23½
xMin-Ore	45	46
Mit & C	35	..
Mod Cont	..	16½
Do A	16½	17½
xMogul	300	305
Molson A	26½	26½
xMon Knit	5½	6½
Do pr	45	60
Mon Mort	35	41
xMoneta	79	82
Mont Loco	17½	18½
Moore	40	40½
Do A	624	..
Do B	948	..
Morg & C	22½	23
D 4½% p	104½	..
Mor Brass	6½	7
xM-Min	132	135
xNm Crk	146	153
Nat Drug	11½	12½
Do pr	13½	14
xN Explor	68	70
Nat Groe	22	..
Do pr	28	28
N Hos A	5½	..
Do B	5½	6
N Lead	[illegible]	[illegible]
xN Pete	[illegible]	[illegible]

Stock	Bid	Ask
N St Car	30½	31
N Trust	41	42½
xNello	23	26
xN L'bine	330	355
xN Alger	28½	29
xN Ath'ma	70	75
xNew Bid	26½	27½
xN Brist'l	156	158
xNB Dom	205	208
xNew Cal	102	104
xN C'cord	50½	57
xN C'ntal	65	67
xN Davies	17	18½
xN Delhi	101	102
xN Dickn	192	193
xN F'rtune	27	28
xNG Expl	165	165
xN G'vue	28½	29
xN H'cana	29	31
xN H'ridge	55	56
xN Hosco	32	34
xN Jaculet	37	37½
xN Jason	35½	36
xN Kelore	23½	24½
xN Lag're	11	12
xNewlund	69	70
xN M'lon	10	11
xNM Sc'tia	25	26
xN Mmque	18½	19
xN'worth	11½	12
xN Rou'n	19	20
xN R'ran	262	268
xN S'ator	10½	11
xN Sup	228	230
xN Taku	22	24
xN Thurb	27	27½
xNib Yello	8½	9
xNic Rim	261	270
xNip'ing	261	270
xNisto	10	10½
xNor-Acm	51	55
Nor new	53½	53½
xNordon	30	37
xNorgold	48	49½
xNorlartic	11½	13½
xN'metal	695	700
xNorpax	51	51½
xNC Oil	475	480
Do wts	191	200
Do pr	35½	36
xNor Inca	9½	9½
xN Rankin	81	84
North Star	14½	15½
Do wts	7½	8
xN Trin	10	10½
xNth Can	61	65
NQ Pow	29½	30
Do 1 pr	52½	52½
NW Util p	94	94
xNor Mns	38	40
xN'ulama	57	58
Oak Wood	6½	7
xObaska	13½	14½
xO'Brien	72	77
Offi Spec	14½	17½
xOgama	15	17
xOil Select	9½	9½
xOR Met	71	78
xOkalto	210	215
xO'Leary	34	35
xO'nitrans	6½	6½
xOB Sup	..	25
Do pr	400	..
xOJ Club	255	260
Do pr	11½	11½
x Do wts	65	66
Ont Loan	27½	28
Ont Steel	24	24½
Do pr	133½	..
xO'miska	860	870
xOr Cr	425	440
xOrenada	40	41
xOrmsby	66	67
xOsisko	53	54
xP Coyle	90	110
xPac East	12	12½
Pac Pete	13½	13½
Page Hers	..	79½
xPamour	56	57
PC Uran	138	140
xPan West	29	30
xParamaq	13½	14
xParbec	15½	15½
xPardee	135	137
xP Drill	5½	5½
xPater	170	180
xP'finder	90	92
xP'master	33	38
xP River	805	810
Pembina	26	26½
Do pr	52	52
P'mans n	21½	22½
Do pr	116	..
PC Jewel	16½	18
Do pr	99	99
xPerron	30	33
xPer Oils	292	295
xPetrol	121	123
Photo Eng	39½	42
xPk Crow	145	150
xPioneer	180	195
xP-Ore	15	15½
Pitt P Gl	76½	77½
Pow Corp	54	55
xP'rie Oil	360	365
xPm Bord	7½	8
Prem Tr	80½	86
PRM Inc	20½	20½
xPreston	690	700
Price Br	..	99½
xPr Uran	875	885
x Do wts	475	485
xPros Air	215	240
Prov Trs	11½	12
Placer	38½	39
xPonder	73	75
xPop Oils	25	38
P Riv new	55½	56½
xP Rouyn	56	59
xPu Mica	18½	20
Pre Elec	185	195
xQ Chib	229	230
xQue Cop	275	285
xQue Lab	12	12½
Que Lith	12½	13
xQ Man	127	130
xK M'urg	405	410
Que Pwr	28½	28½
xQ'ston	22½	24
Quemont	26½	26½
Quinte A	10	11½
x Do B	450	..
xRadiore	164	166
Rapid-Grip	7½	8½
xR'rock	235	239
xReef Pete	11	12
xReeves	230	260
xR'court	12½	13
R'gent Ref	10½	12
xRenabie	245	260
xRexspar	55	60
Rey Al pr	102	103
xR P'mer	190	192
xR R'nuni	25½	25½
R Silk A	10	10
x Do B	310	310
xR Athab	104	105
Robertson	12½	15
Do 5% p	40	..
Do 6% p	21½	..
Do 100 p	20½	22
xR'binson	300	395
x Do pr	..	325
R Little	11	11
Do A	14½	14½
xRoche	21½	22
xRockwin	60	62
Rol Ppr pr	95	99
xRow Con	19	21
xRoxana	11½	12
Royal Bk	60	60½
Royal O A	11½	..
Royalite	13	13½
Do pr	25	30½
Russell	13½	13½
xRyanor	18½	18½
S Lw Cor	85½	86½
S Law Fl	..	120
xSan Ant	135	140

Stock	Bid	Ask
xS River	13	13½
xSapphire	281	[illegible]
Sap Debs	116½	113
S Bridge	14½	15
Scarfe A	11	12½
xS R'bow	206	210
Scythes	17	18
Do pr	25½	..
xSc Free	265	270
Shawin	68½	67
Do A	50½	51
Do B	54½	54½
xShawkey	11	12
xShp Cr	145	150
xSherritt	795	800
Srwin-Wm	40	42
Do pr	..	155
S Hor C	10½	10½
Sick's	25½	26½
Sick's VT	..	26
xSigma	500	510
xSilanco	21	21½
Silknit	19	..
Do pr	37	..
xS Miller	93	94
xS Stand	43	49
Silvw'd A	13	13½
Do B	13½	13½
Sim & S	10½	..
Do 5% pr	95½	99
Simpsons	17	17½
xSiscoe	55	58
Slater new	14	..
Do pr	42½	48
xSloc V R	25	26
S'ville pr	52½	52½
xSouris	27	33
Southam	42	47½
S'ern Can	47	50
xS Un Oils	44	50
So Amer	300	315
xSpooner	16½	17½
xStad'cona	32	33
S Brands	42½	42½
St Pav	36½	36½
St Radio	11	12
S Brock A	8½	9
Do B	7	7½
xStanwell	68	70
xStarratt	13½	14
Stedman	23	24
Steel Can	57½	57½
xSteeloy	12	13
S Rock	15½	15½
Ster Tr	46½	..
Stuart Oil	15½	..
xSturgeon	63	64½
xStd Cont	19½	20
xSullivan	535	545
Super Prop	7½	8½
Do pr	26½	26½
x Do wts	315	335
S'test Ord	23	23½
S'test Com	25½	30
Do pr	102½	..
Sur Oils	152	154
xSurf Inlet	9	10
xSwitson	6	6½
xS'vanite	130	133
Tamblyn	42	42
Do pr	50	51
xTandem	11	12½
Tay P&C	9½	9½
Do pr	10½	11
xT-Hugh	230	235
xT'gami	565	575
xTex Cal	104	105
xTh Lund	221	225
xTiara	48	50
TT Can A	6½	7½
TT Tailors	12	14½
xTombill	40	44
xTorbit	95	100
Tor Brick	17	18
T-Dom Bk	45½	46
Tor Elev	16½	16½
T Gen Tr	39	39
Tor Iron	21½	23
Do A	22½	22½
Tor Mort	113	..
Tor Sav	30½	..
xT'gmac	14	15½
T Fin A	42½	43
Do B	43	..
Do p 4½%	..	101
Do 5% p	46	46
Do A rts	17½	..
Do B rts	19	..
Trd F Wr	48	..
xTrs-Can	160	163
xTrs-Emp	198	200
xTrs Era	33	34½
Trans-Mt	47½	47½
T Prair PL	9	9½
Do rts	64	70
xTrs Res	37½	38
xTrnd Pt	14½	15
xTr'd Oil	640	645
Tuckett	136	..
Un Acc	..	445
Do 2 pr	8½	9
Un Gas	47½	48
xU Min	23½	25
xU Asbes	855	860
U Corp A	30	30½
Do B	20	20
xU Estella	32½	33
U Fuel A	61	62
Do B	30½	34
xU Keno	710	715
xU M'tban	32	33
xUn Oils	175	178
Un Steel	15	15½
xUpp Can	99	100
Vanadium	..	5½
Ventures	37½	38
Viau Ltd	59½	..
Viceroy A	7½	8
Do B	5	5½
xVicour	24	24½
Vic & G Tr	25½	25½
xViol'mac	300	305
V Dare pr	15	15½
xVulcan	53	59
Wabasso	14	..
Waite Am	14½	14½
Wk G&W	71½	71½
W Equip	13½	13½
xW'on Pyr	53	54
W'lington	77	..
xW Mas pr	..	29
xWespac	25½	26
xW Malar	17	17½
xW M'gill	155	163
Westeel	20½	20½
xW Ashley	13	14
WC Brew	30½	31
W Groc	126	..
Do A	41½	43
Do pr	33	33½
xW L'lds	515	550
xW Naco	91	99
Do wts	17	19
Weston A	33½	33½
Do B	33½	34
Do pr	101	101½
W Hd 1 p	46	47
White Pass	13½	14
xWillroy	275	280
xWilrich	43	44
xWiltsey	12½	12½
xW'chester	10	10½
xW'ward	29½	30½
Wpg & CG	11	11½
xW Alex	405	425
GH Wd p	100½	..
xW Comb	280	400
xWr Harg	192	195
xYl Lead	48	49
xYan Can	17½	18
xYellorex	14½	15
xY Bear	218	220
xY Knit A	..	250
Do B	30	30
xYukeno	12	13
Zelrs 4¼%	50½	51
xZenmac	52	54
xZulapa	50	50

Toronto Curb

Stock	Bid	Ask	Stock	Bid	Ask
Andian	6½	7½	D Oil Cl	34½	36
An Cdn P	45	46	Dupont	25	25½
Ang-Nfld	12½	12½	Do pr	..	94½
Asbestos	40	40½	Gaspe Cop	35½	36
B Am Bk	28	30½	Hayes	35	36
Brown	18½	18½	Int Pap	109½	110½
xBulolo	580	590	Int Util	38½	38½
C D Sug	21½	22½	I P Util	13	13½
Can Ving	18½	19½	Langley pr	30	39
C Bronze	29	32	Lob Inc	85	87
Do pr	101	..	M'Laren	83½	90
G Cottons	14½	18	M&O Pap	65½	66½
Do pr	8	8½	Niag Wire	45	46½
Cdn G Inv	29	29	Ogilvie n	46	47
Do rts	115	120	Do pr	..	165
C Indust	21½	22	xPato	580	585
CIL pr	93	95	xPend O	485	490
C Ing'soll	86	..	Price Br	50	50½
C M'coni	6½	6½	Sangamo	12½	13½
C W Lumb	16½	16½	xSW Pete	37½	..
C W'house	46	50	Third C G Inv	5½	5½
xCo Cop	995	1050	Do rts	43	45
C Paper	34½	34½	Thrift St	39	39½
xD'housie	17	18½	Twin City	13½	..
De Hav	150	170	xYuk Con	61	63
Dish Stl	11½	..	Zeller's	24	28
Do pr	28	..	xQuoted in cents.		
D Bridg n	20	20½			
D Glass n	41	41½			

Canadian Stock Exchange

Stock	Bid	Ask	Stock	Bid	Ask
Beaubran	29½	30½	M'laren P	84	86
Beld Cort	7½	10	Melch Dis	5	6
Do pfd	11½	14	Do pfd	..	12
Belg'm St	..	5½	Mersey P	180	185
Do pfd	11½	..	Mica Co	195	200
Bickle-S	28	65	Mt Roy R	11½	..
Butt Ho	300	400	Nfld L&P	36	38½
C Floor B	18½	19½	Pac Atl	360	..
Cdn Arena	75	..	Paton Mfg	9½	..
Cdn P & P	5½	6	Do pfd 7%	20½	..
C Silk A	450	600	P Ser St	5½	..
Catelli A	27	..	P Crp 1st	51½	51½
Do B	37	..	Do 2nd	..	71
C Neon A	380	400	Que-Tel	21½	21½
Do B	375	400	R & M Bearing	17	..
Do pfd	73	76	Reitman's	35	..
C Div A	125	..	Ren Chain	17½	18
Do pfd	39½	..	Sangamo	12½	14
Crain R L	17½	22	S Can pfd	..	145
Da & Fr A	..	51	Stand Cl	10	..
Dom Eng	20	23	Stowell A	..	19
Dom Sq	..	105	Suez Cap Jouiss	146½	..
E Koot pf	66	90	Tooke Br	75	125
Freiman 4½% pfd	92	98	Do pfd	150	225
Hotel La S	18	..	Un Am A	7	10
Hubb Flt	150	..	Do B	7	..
Do A	..	17½	Do VT A	6	10
I Paints A	6	8	Un Dist	10½	11½
Do pfd	..	38	Waterman	16½	18½
Inv Fo	40½	..	Wilson J G	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd	60	..	Windsor H	40	42
Lamb't A	[illegible]	[illegible]	Wood Mfg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do B	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Bond Can	[illegible]	[illegible]			

DIVIDEND NOTICES

YALE & TOWNE
Declares 272nd Dividend
75¢ a Share

On Jan. 26, 1956, dividend No. 272 of seventy-five (75¢) cents per share was declared by the Board of Directors out of past earnings, payable on April 2, 1956, to stockholders of record at the close of business Mar. 15, 1956.

F. DUNNING
Executive Vice-President and Secretary
THE YALE & TOWNE MFG. CO.

Cash dividends paid in every year since 1899

PHOTO ENGRAVERS & ELECTROTYPERS LIMITED

DIVIDEND NO. 62

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share, on the outstanding no par value shares of the Company has been declared payable on March 1st., 1956, to shareholders of record at the close of business on February 15th., 1956. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board,
F. G. BLACK,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, Ontario,
January 31st., 1956.

MacMILLAN & BLOEDEL LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an extra dividend, as set out below, has been declared payable February 29, 1956, to shareholders of record at the close of business February 10, 1956, on the following outstanding shares of:

MacMILLAN & BLOEDEL LIMITED
Dividend No. 37
Class "B" — 20c per share

The Transfer Books will not be closed.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C., this 24th day of January, 1956.

By Order of the Board.
G. D. ECCOTT,
Secretary.

NOTICE
FLEET MANUFACTURING LIMITED

5% Convertible Sinking Fund Debentures due January 31, 1968

Interest coupons due January 31, 1956, are payable at the principal offices of The Royal Bank of Canada in Halifax, Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver.

Holders have the right to convert these debentures into capital stock of the Company at the rate of twenty-four (24) common shares without par value for each $100 par value of debentures.

For information write to:
N. E. BUTLER, Secretary,
Box 300,
Fort Erie, Ontario.

Market Comment

What stocks and bonds are doing and what prominent observers say

Stock markets bounce back from about a six-week decline with the advance tending to pick up speed. Gains emphasized in stocks considered leaders with bulk of market slow to follow. Conclusion of analysts is that a lengthy decline won't occur so long as economic and general business conditions continue good and so far there are no signs of any serious setbacks.

It is pointed out that the cutbacks in automobile production haven't upset the steel industry which continues to produce steel at record levels.

Also a 10% reduction in auto output, in itself, wouldn't have a major effect on steel output since the auto industry uses about 20% of steel production. Thus 10% less in cars would mean directly 2% less business for steel firms.

Western oils and mining issues also become increasingly active. Major public interest centres in companies with interests in the Chibougamau copper area. Also, renewed spurt of activity occurs in uraniums, particularly those in the Beaverlodge area. This is largely based on ore developments or moves toward making marketing arrangements with Eldorado Mining & Refining.

* * *

NORMAN R. WHITTALL: Norman R. Whittall Ltd. (Vancouver)

Both the U.S. Federal Reserve Bank and the Bank of Canada are viewing with alarm the heavy spending by the consuming public, and to curb it have placed various loan restrictions on associated banks along with much higher interest rates.

Both U.S. and Canada are not lacking in apparent prosperity, but maybe are heading into another definite phase of inflation. Heavy consumer buying has taken place in England and as yet there appears no sound control. If it also gets out of hand on our continent it will have to take its toll from the purchasing power of I.O.U. securities.

Despite what they say, a certain measure of inflation is really welcomed by government budgeteers, and politically little can be done to stop the public buying when, as at present, they have money in the bank and high take-home pay. Downward corrections marketwise will take place, but the long-distance trend is upward. It is pretty certain that at the first sign of danger the labor unions will show their strength by insistence on full employment at top wages, even if governments have to build, pull down and rebuild "Towers of Babel" in every sector of the country.

Under present Canadian and U.S. welfare governments there should be no substantial depression until the present purchasing power of currency inevitably has been further greatly depreciated. Investors main protection: buy common stocks owning, comparatively speaking, inflation-proof essential natural resources above or below ground—good farm lands and homes.

* * *

P.J. ANDERSON: G.H. RENNIE & CO. (Toronto)

Two items made the financial head lines recently. These were the restraint on credit and the cutback in auto production. A hasty interpretation of these two items might distort their intention and significance.

The move on the part of the Ottawa and Washington governments in changing from a policy of easy credit to one of desired restraint is not being done to bring to an end the postwar boom, but is being carried out to prevent a runaway inflation.

The cutback in auto production will ease the strain on an overtaxed steel industry and also lessen the shortages in such metals as aluminum, nickel and copper. These two items are not harbingers of recession.

It must be remembered that General Motors' estimate of the production and sale of 7.25 million auto and truck units in 1956 will be a record second only to last year's peak. A breathing spell here could be the "pause that refreshes," for there surely can be no doubt that further growth and expansion are Canada's destiny.

Surveys by competent authorities on business prospects for 1956, and subsequent years, indicate a high level of capital investment and further growth in gross national product. These forecasts imply a high level of employment and consumer spending.

Under these conditions corporation earnings this year should compare favorably with those of 1955. There are still opportunities for profit in stocks of many Canadian companies. Skilful research and careful selection should produce adequate reward in the months to come.

New Highs and Lows

GENERAL

New Highs—1955-56

Cdn. Arena	Melchers
Cdn. Fairbanks	Pressed Metals
Cdn. Locomotive	Reitman's
Chart. Trust	River Silk B
Cons. Div. Sec. A	Robinson Little
Crow's N. Coal	Sun Publishing
Donohue Bros.	Trans. Prairies Rts.
Loblaw A	Waterous Eqp.
Mages Sport Gd.	

New Lows—1955-56

Cdn. Oil 5% pfd.	Rolland Paper A
Dom. Fdry. Rts.	Sher. Wms.
Gen. Motors	Sicks Brew.
Gen. Products A	Third Cdn. G.I. Rts
Massey-Harris	Traders Fin. Warr.
Morrison Brass	Union Accept. pfd.
Mt. Royal Dairies	United Fuel B
Nat. Drug	Waterous Equip.
Robertson J.	Winnipeg Gas

MINING

New Highs—1955-56

Alba	Do. Warr.
Aumaque	Lake Nordic
Brunhurst	Little L. L.
Chib. Kayrand	Maralgo
Coast Copper	Nesbitt L.
Colomac	N. Lafayette
Cons. Morrison	Paramaque
Eastern Asb.	Que. Chib.
Greyhawk	Temagami
Heva	Tiblemont
Indian Lake	Virginia
Kilembe Cop.	

New Lows—1955-56

Barnat	Lithium Corp.
Chib. Mining	Multi-Min.
Decoursey-B Warr.	Norvale
East. Mining	Trans-Can. Ex.
Irish Copper	Valor
Kristina	

OILS

New Highs—1955-56

Calnorth	Merrill Pet.
Cdn. Dev.	New Springer
Gt. Plains	Nordon
Merland	

New Lows—1955-56

Bailey-Sel 5% Debs Sapphire 5% Debs.

Investment Trusts

	Divd. pd. cents	Bid $	Ask $
All-Can. Comp. Fund	(402)	4.80	5.22
All-Can. Div. Fund	6(17.25)	4.54	4.94
Balanced Mut.	3(15)	5.18	5.69
Can. Invest. Fund	8(34)	8.83	9.68
Canafund	(110)	34.10	35.81
Com'wealth Inter.	18(28)	7.52	8.28
Corporate Inv.	9(26)	8.32	9.04
Diversified Inc. Shs. B	(12)	3.90	4.25
Dom. Equity Inv.	(42)	...	...
Grouped Inc. (new)	....	3.72	4.07
Growth Oil & Gas	....	5.73	5.96
Inter-Amer.	....	10.84	11.98
Investors Mut.	7(30)	9.63	10.41
Leverage Fund	(20)	5.60	6.15
Mut. Ac. F.	(23.53)	6.08	6.60
Mutual Income	6.3(23.42)	4.99	5.42
Resources of Can.	(6)	6.97	...
Sup'vised Amer.	(21)	5.69	5.75
Supervised Executive	....	33.67	35.01
Sup'vised Gr'th Fund	(4■)	2.17	2.19
Sup'vised Inc. Fund	(22)	4.23	4.27
Timed Invest.	(20)	†5.30	*5.30
Trans-Can. A	(83)	27.00	...
Do. B	(96.6)	28.80	...
Do. C	(19)	5.65	6.06

†Less or (*) plus stock exchange commission.
▲Paid or payable in 1956; total paid in 1955 in parentheses.
■Plus stock divd.

Commodities

	Latest week	Previous week	Same week last yr.
Cattle	$18.49	$18.48	$19.66
Hogs	22.10	22.07	26.38
Copper, lb.	.43	.43	.30
Sugar, raw, lb.	.0540	.0543	.0545
Coffee, lb.	.53½	.53¼	.69¾
Hides	.14	.13½	.12
Weekly Commodity Indices			
Dow Jones	150.99	152.81	169.84
U. S. Labor	111.5	111.7	110.1
Monthly Commodity Indices			
Canada (D.B.S.)			
Retail (Dec.)†	116.9	116.9	116.6
W'sale (Nov.)	220.7	220.0	214.8
C. F'm Pro (Nov.)	196.9	196.8	204.6
U. S. (Oct.)	111.5	111.7■	■109.7
Gt. Brit. (Oct.)	345.1	342.9■	328.8

Note: †Cost-of-Living Index Revised to the Base of 1949=100.

Base of price quotations is as follows: Cattle-Steers, good up to 1,000 lb., to price Toronto Copper-electrotypes. New York Coffee No. 4 Santos. Spot Raw Sugar 96 degrees centrifugal c.i.f.

MINES

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
Alta	12	..	Monpas	7	7½
Ameran	15	16	N Formaq	8½	9
Arno	8½	9	N Lafay'te	79	80
Band-Ore	6½	9	N Pacific	165	170
Barvallee	9½	10	N S'Tiago	15	15½
Beatrice	12½	13	N Vinray	32	36
Bellech	53	54	Nocana	11	13
Belle-Ch	23	24	Obalski	44	50
Boreal R	125	180	Orchan Ur	21	25
Bouzan	130	135	Panel C	129	..
Burnt H	270	275	Pitt	20½	20½
Calumet U	17	19	P Prime	24	25
Cdn Lith	130	132	Que Smelt	52	52½
Carnegie	23	25	R Crest	18	19
Cartier-M	6½	6½	Soma-Duv	..	10
Celta	11½	12	Tache L	27	27½
Cortez Ex	6	7	Tazin	14½	15
Duvan	80	90	Tiblemont	57	63
E Smelt	620	750	Trebor	27	28
Fab Met	31	33	Uddlen	25	25½
Fontana	18½	19	Valor Lith	36	37
Gui-Por U	15½	18	Virgin M	233	235
Hillcrest C	70	..	Wendell	8	8½
Hudson-R	9½	10	Westville	15½	16
Iso Ur	28	30	**OILS**		
Jardun	28	29	Altex	22	28
Kenmayo	8	9	Bonn'lle	..	55
Kontiki L	36	37	Gaspe	22	28
Lingside C	17½	18	Gateway	8	..
Mogador	120	121	Quebec	9	12
Molybden	141	..	W'tburne	59	62½

Grain Prices

Winnipeg Futures

Week to Jan. 30, 1956

Crop year from Aug. 8, 1955 High	Low		High for week	Low for week	Close Jan. 30
		Oats—			
.76½	.67	May	.76½	.73½	.74½
.72½	.68	July	.72½	.71½	.72½
.70½	.69½	Oct.	.70½	.70½	.70½
		Barley—			
1.01½	.80½	May	1.01	1.00½	1.00½
.98½	.93½	July	.98½	.97½	.97½
.96½	.94½	Oct.	.96½	.95½	.95½
		Rye—			
1.16	.87½	May	1.16	1.12½	1.15½
1.12½	.96½	July	1.12½	1.09½	1.12½
1.11½	1.06½	Oct.	1.10½	1.08½	1.10½
		Flax—			
3.86	2.69½	May	3.86	3.75	3.81
3.68½	2.83	July	3.68½	3.58½	3.64
3.40	3.19	Oct.	3.28	3.23	3.27½

Winnipeg Cash

	For Week Jan. 30 High	Low	Prev. week High	Low
Oats—				
2 C. W.	.83½	.82½	.82½	.81½
3 C. W.	.75½	.75	.75	.74½
Barley—				
1 Feed	.99½	.99½	1.00	.98½
2 Feed	.98½	.96½	.99	.97½
1 Malt	1.14½	1.14½	1.16	1.13½
Rye—				
1 C. W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 C. W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago Futures

Week to Jan. 30, 1956

Crop year from Aug. 8, 1955 High	Low		High for week	Low for week	Close Jan. 30
		Wheat—			
2.12	1.88½	Mar.	2.11	2.09	2.11
2.13	1.90	May	2.07½	2.05½	2.07½
2.00	1.74½	July	1.98	1.94½	1.97½
2.02½	1.87½	Sept.	2.00½	1.96½	2.00½
2.05½	1.99½	Dec.	2.04½	2.00½	2.04½
		Corn—			
1.47½	1.26	Mar.	1.30½	1.28½	1.29½
1.49½	1.30½	May	1.34½	1.32½	1.33½
1.49½	1.33½	July	1.37½	1.35½	1.36½
1.38	1.30½	Sept.	1.36½	1.35½	1.36½
1.34½	1.32½	Dec.	1.33½	1.32½	1.33½
		Oats—			
.69½	.62½	Mar.	.65½	.64½	.65
.70½	.62½	May	.65	.64½	.64½
.67½	.61½	July	.64½	.63½	.64
.66½	.63	Sept.	.65½	.65½	.65½
.67½	.64½	Dec.	.67½	.64½	.67½
		Rye—			
1.26	1.00	Mar.	1.24½	1.20½	1.24½
1.25½	1.01½	May	1.24	1.20½	1.23½
1.22½	1.08	July	1.21½	1.18	1.21½
1.23	1.07½	Sept.	1.22	1.19	1.22
		Soybeans—(new contracts)			
		Mar.	2.48½	2.45½	2.48½
		May	2.51½	2.48½	2.51½
		July	2.52½	2.47½	2.52½
		Sept.	2.43½	2.39½	2.43½
		Nov.	2.39½	2.36	2.39

Chicago Cash

	For Week Jan. 30 High	Low	Prev. week High	Low
Corn—				
3 Yell. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats—				
1 H. W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—

Unlisted Stocks

(Compiled by Intercity Securities Corporation Limited, Toronto.)
January 30, 1956

	Bid	Asked
Algoma C. & H.B. R. com.	23.50	29.25
Do pfd.	1.50	2.00
Allens Toronto Units	43.00	....
Anglo Can. Telephone A	20.75	21.50
Bowater Ltd.	6.40	6.55
Bowes Ltd. 1% pfd.	.75	.90
Brinton Peterboro Carpet	45.00	50.00
Brit. American Assce.	122.00	127.00
B. C. Sugar	116.00	118.00
British Mortgage & Trust	215.00	230.00
B.C. Telephone 4½% pfd.	103.00	104.00
Calgary Power com.	48.50	49.25
Can. Crushed Stone 6% pfd.	97.00	100.00
Can. Cons. Grain Units	85.00	....
Can. Cons Grain com.	5.00	8.00
Can. Delhi Pete	7.00	7.50
Can. Foreign Investment	27.00	....
Can. Foreign Securities	12.00	13.50
Can. Malting new pfd.	25.50	26.00
Can. Oil warr's 1955 series	3.00	3.50
Capital Wire Cloth com.	14.00	....
Carlton Club	125.00	140.00
Cawthra Apts.	35.00	40.00
Chase, Dr A. W. com.	1.90	2.50
Colonial Steamships com.	190.00	210.00
Commercial Finance	44.00	....
Commercial Life 10% pd.	20.00	....
Concourse Bldg. V.T.	52.00	....
Crain R. L. pfd.	.80	....
Crown Life Insce.	170.00	175.00
Debenture & Secs. 5% pfd.	90.00	93.50
Detroit Internat. Bridge	21.00	23.00
Dom. Can. Gen. Insce.	75.00	....
Dominion Life	800.00	....
Dom. Linseed Oil pfd. & com.	3.00	....
Dom. Mfr's. com	1.25	....
Do. pfd.	90.00	....
Dover Industries	10.50	11.00
Essex Packers com.	2.00	3.00
Do. pfd.	42.00	43.50
Ford Motor U. S.	64.25	64.75
Goderich Elevator	22.50	23.50
Granite Club	13.25	14.00
Gt. Brit. & Can. Inv. com.	10.50	11.25
Do. pfd.	118.00	125.00
Gt. Lakes Power com.	23.00	24.00
Great West Life Assce.	300.00	310.00
Guar. N. Amer. fully pd.	450.00	465.00
Do. 20% pd.	92.00	....
Halifax Insurance	16.00	17.00
Halton & Peel Trust	10.00	11.00
Heaps Waterous	2.50	....
Highland Dairy pfd.	40.00	....
Homewood Sanitarium	90.00	....
Hudson's Bay Co.	21.25	21.75
Humber Amusement Pier	.50	.70
Humberstone Shoe	7.75	9.00
Industrial Mtge. & Trust	70.00	80.00
Ingersoll Machine 4% pfd.	91.00	95.00
Ingersoll Mach. Tool B	5.25	6.00
Ingram & Bell pf.	104.00	108.00
Isotope Products	3.50	4.00
Jenkins Bros. com.	49.00	53.00
Lambton Golf Club	270.00	....
Lambton Loan, Sarnia	82.00	85.00
Lawson & Jones 1% pfd.	.75	....
Lond. Can Inv $3 pfd.	48.50	....
Do. A	41.00	....
London Life Insce.	205.00	....
Lord Simcoe Hotel A	2.25	3.25
Manufact. Life	280.00	285.00
Monarch Life 40% pfd.	345.00	375.00
Mont. City Dist. Bk.	60.00	61.50
Morrow Screw Div. $2.00	38.00	42.00
National Life	265.00	[illegible]0.00
Nat. Sewerpipe Units	14.00	17.00
Niagara Lower Arch Bridge	65.00	72.00
Northern Telephone	3.40	3.75
Oakville Golf Club	20.00	30.00
Oakville Wood 6% pfd.	89.00	94.00
Paramount Oshawa Theat.	12.50	....
Park Lawn Cemetery	1.75	....
Phillips Electrical	11.00	....
Prairie Royalty Trust Units	2.25	....
Prudential Trust	16.00	18.00
Rapid Grip Batten pfd.	100.00	103.00
Reliance Pete A & B	21.50	....
Do. pfd.	42.00	48.00
Robin Jones Whitman pfd.	22.00	24.00
Royal Oak Dairy B	3.00	....
Sincennes McNaught'n Line	3.25	....
Skyway Drive-In Theat.	1.55	1.85
Sovereign Life 25% pfd.	91.00	....
Standard Fuel com	2.50	....
Do. pfd. $2.25	40.00	....
Summit Golf	18.00	25.00
Sun Life Assce.	285.00	295.00
Surpass Petrochemicals	1.50	1.80
Teleflex Ltd.	16.00	....
Thorncliffe Park	5.25	5.75
Toronto & London Inv.	2.15	2.35
Toronto Medical Arts Bldg.	47.50	....
United Can. Shares	19.25	22.00
Universal Cooler pfd.	99.00	....
Waterloo Mfg.	7.25	8.25
Waterloo Trust	30.00	31.50
West. Assurance com.	160.00	180.00
Western Life	100.00	....
Wood Alexander 6% pfd.	90.00	96.00
By Kippen & Company Inc., Montreal		
Algoma C. & H.B. R. com.	28.50	29.50
Calgary Power	48.00	49.00
Cons. Theatres A	7.00	8.00
Do. B	3.00	4.00
Cuban Can. Sugar	10.00	....
Dupuis Freres pfd.	23.50	25.00
Guar. Co. of N. Amer.	440.00	....
Hart Battery com.	8.00	10.00
Hudson's Bay Co. new)	21.00	22.00
London Canadian A	39.00	....
Maritime Tel. & Tel.	18.50	19.50
Mtl. C. & Dist. Svgs. Bk.	59.00	61.00
New Brunswick Tel.	14.50	15.50
S. Nord Chemical Co.	1.00	....
N.S. Light & Power	15.00	....
Ont. & Que. R. 5% cp. stk.	121.00	....
Prov. Bank of Can.	29.00	30.00
Prudential Trust Co.	15.00	....
Sherbrooke Trust Co.	150.00	....
Strategic Materials	30.50	32.00
Sun Life Assce. Co.	290.00	300.00

ANNOUNCEMENT

HAROLD F. STANFIELD LIMITED APPOINTMENTS

ERIC P. BLENKARN

G. F. MACCABE

Harold F. Stanfield Limited announces the election of Eric P. Blenkarn, Director, to the office of Vice-President. Mr. Blenkarn, who has combined the functions of creative direction with those of management through the past year, will devote his full time to creative and planning direction of the Toronto office.

Eric P. Blenkarn, Vice-President of Harold F. Stanfield Limited, announces the appointment of G. F. Maccabe as Manager of the Toronto office. Mr. Maccabe brings to Stanfield's a wide knowledge of Canadian publishing and advertising gained as Manager of Canadian Homes and Gardens, and in account executive work with MacLaren Advertising Co. Ltd., and E. W. Reynolds Ltd.

K. A. POWELL (CANADA) LTD.

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GRAIN FUTURES

Owners and Operators
Fort William Terminal Elevator Co. Ltd.
and Powell Transports Ltd.

Head Office—563 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.
Affiliated Companies—Fort William, Ont., Montreal, Que., Vancouver, B.C.

N. M. PATERSON & SONS LIMITED

Grain Division
Grain & Coal Merchant

Steamship Division
Carriers of All Bulk Cargoes

Fort William, Ont. Winnipeg, Man. Montreal, P.Q.

FEDERAL GRAIN LIMITED
AND
THE ALBERTA PACIFIC GRAIN CO. (1943) LTD.

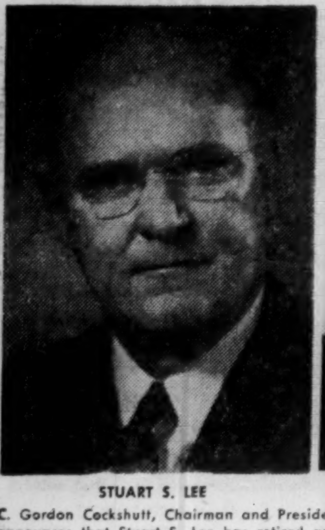
WINNIPEG CALGARY

County Elevators located in all Prairie Provinces, and Terminals at Fort William, Port Arthur and Vancouver. Cereal and Forage Seed Plant at Winnipeg.

We invite your inquiries regarding feed and seedgrain.

ANNOUNCEMENT

COCKSHUTT FARM EQUIPMENT LIMITED


STUART S. LEE

RAY BISHOP

C. Gordon Cockshutt, Chairman and President of Cockshutt Farm Equipment Limited, announces that Stuart S. Lee has retired as General Manager and that Ray Bishop has been appointed as his successor. Mr. Lee joined the Company in 1942 and became General Manager in 1947. He will continue as a Director and Vice-President. Mr. Bishop was previously General Manager of the Rock Island tractor plant of J. I. Case Company, one of the world's leading manufacturers of farm equipment.

The Co-ordinator

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WHERE IS THE MARKET GOING?

Will the Advance Continue or Will Prices Decline?

In either case our unbiased, professional advice will be of help to you.

At the top of the market last September we said—
"Traders are advised to lighten-up on trading commitments and long-term income investors are advised to accumulate cash."

One week later, immediately before the September 16th panic—
"Traders who have taken profits, hold off replacements."

Again at the top of the market 4 weeks ago we said—
"Purchasing is risky . . . and immediate strength from here can be taken advantage of to lighten up."

Since then the Base Metals Index has dropped 27 points.

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Lummus Co. Gets Alta. Mill Contract

MONTREAL (Staff)—Lummus Co. of Canada, Montreal, has been appointed general engineering contractor for the proposed $20-million pulp mill in the Whitecourt area, about 100 miles northwest of Edmonton, Alta.

M. A. Miles, executive vice-president of Antler Wood Products Ltd. says, plans are proceeding on schedule. Lummus Co. will handle the complete design and erection of the chemical pulp and integrated wood products facilities.

It is understood the initial minimum design capacity will be 250 tons per day. Preliminary site work is expected to begin this year.

The company is negotiating with the Alberta government an agreement for a forest management license. President of the company is William Zeidler of Edmonton.

What did . . .

"Stock Market News and Comment"

say about

MERRILL ISLAND? GRANDUC?
MILLIKEN LAKE?

EXTRACT FROM MARKET LETTER No. 738 (Nov. 17, 1955)
"The Market is dull and few stocks are making any headway even on good news. MERRILL ISLAND ($2.25) is an example of this. It is earning at the rate of $100,000 a month from its milling deal with CAMPBELL CHIBOUGAMAU and in addition is developing big orebodies on the unleased portion of its property. (Hole No. 18 yielded 23 ft. of 3.5% copper, hole No. 21—13.6 ft. of 4%, then a 12 ft. gap and a second section of 16.8 ft. estimated to run 3%.) The Company has about 2 million dollars in the treasury."

EXTRACT FROM MARKET LETTER No. 739 (Nov. 25, 1955)
"This Market has finally broken out of its rut and is showing selective but encouraging recovery. MERRILL ISLAND is the feature of the week with a fast move to $2.85. In Letter No. 735 I said, 'MERRILL ISLAND is said to be getting exceptional ore north of its shaft—(one intersection 30 ft. of 3½% copper). This is my **prime recommendation this week, $2.00.**' "

EXTRACT FROM MARKET LETTER No. 728 (Sept. 8, 1955)
"MERRILL ISLAND, adjoining CAMPBELL CHIBOUGAMAU, has all the earmarks of a **sure winner together with ROYRAN.**"

EXTRACT FROM MARKET LETTER No. 745 (Jan. 13, 1956)
"In the 'really Big' coppers, GRANDUC is talking 50 million tons and this could double. It has a virtual 'mountain of copper' in B.C. (grade about 1.5%). Control of this Co. is held by NEWMONT and GRANBY and a starting capacity of **5000 tons** a day would be a minimum. Buy in the $8.50 range for a near term **$10-$12** and 'goodness knows what' for the long term."

EXTRACT FROM MARKET LETTER No. 742 (Dec. 15, 1955)
"Elsewhere in the uraniums, LAKE NORDIC and MILLIKEN LAKE have become market sensations with advances to $2.10 and $1.60 respectively. There seems little doubt that a **tremendous orebody** runs through these adjoining properties and a dozen drills are hard at work proving it up before the Government contract deadline. I have recommended both of these stocks strongly for a year (originally at a ⅓ of present prices) and in Letter No. 734, Oct. 21st I said, 'LAKE NORDIC brought in two holes 32 and 46 ft. grading $12.32 and $11.60 respectively and confirms a wide trough deposit in the western part of its property adjoining MILLIKEN. NORSYNCO (private Co.) brought in a good hole on its property tying onto MILLIKEN to the west. The inference is that this wide trough conglomerate bed **goes through MILLIKEN for a distance of 9,000 ft. I advise purchase of MILLIKEN shares (70c) for possibly a sensational advance as work proceeds over the coming weeks.**' "

RECENT MARKET PRICE OF MERRILL ISLAND ..... $3.30!
RECENT MARKET PRICE OF GRANDUC .... 9.45!
RECENT MARKET PRICE OF MILLIKEN LAKE..... 3.25!

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MINING INVESTMENTS

U.S. Stockpile Now Only Half Way to its Objective

Despite huge purchases of critical materials for stockpile by the United States under its Defense Purchasing Act—and the marked effect on metal prices—the U. S. Government is now only just over half way to its objective, in terms of money spent.

Over-all objectives amount to $10.4 billions and of this amount materials worth approximately $5.6 billions have been purchased and stockpiled. This is revealed in the fifth annual report on U. S. Defense Production.

Of 75 materials on the list of strategic and critical materials, however, minimum stockpile objectives have been met for 46. There are five additional materials for which the inventory on hand is more than 75% of the minimum objective.

Nine materials are in the "50% completed" category. On seven additional materials, the objective is more than 25% complete. Only eight materials on the list are shown with inventories of less than 25% of the minimum stockpile objective, the report reveals.

* * *

Want Nickel, Copper

Nickel and copper are among the metals regarded as "problems" by U. S. stockpiling authorities. The report states "the major ferro-alloy, nickel, still presents a serious problem caused by inadequate supplies." In addition to copper, other special problem materials include aluminum, metallurgical fluorspar, battery grade synthetic dioxide manganese, mica, selenium and titanium.

Here are purchases reported:
Aluminum—$1,441 millions
Copper—$857 millions
Nickel—$677 millions
Titanium—$518 millions
Manganese—$393 millions
Tungsten—$374 millions
Tin—$224 millions
Molybdenum—$178 millions
Magnesium—$129 millions

Of $5.6 billions of purchases to date, $4.8 billions have been for the above items.

* * *

Copper to Fore Again

Custom copper has sold in the U.S. at 51c. In the U.K. copper has sold above the old high of £400 a ton before reacting. The red metal is thus close to the highest level in modern times despite a cut-back in car production in the United States.

Again strike situation appears to have been responsible. No sooner was the big copper strike in Chile settled than a U.S. refinery strike at Laurel Hill interfered with copper supply.

It is quite possible that world supply of copper might be adequate if it weren't for strikes. But strikes seem to crop up with an amazing regularity in various parts of the world. The suggestion has been advanced that Communists may have a program for persistent strikes in copper industries.

Copper statistics released in the U. S. showed that consumers had an improved copper inventory at the beginning of January. Thus the latest strike action may not be interfering with production operations as much as might be expected.

* * *

Gold Mines Yield More

Ontario gold mines turned out $86,024,345 of gold and silver bullion in 1955 — over $7 millions more than the previous year — despite a reduction in cost-aid for the average gold mine. So reports the Ontario Department of Mines.

Quite a number of Ontario gold mines were able to increase their production in 1955.

Kerr-Addison Gold Mines came up with a substantial increase, turned out a record $14,923,670 from 1,660,533 tons of ore. This was more bullion than turned out by seven producers of the Kirkland Lake belt.

Campbell Red Lake, Madsen Red Lake and New Dickenson recorded impressive increases for the Red Lake camp, Leitch did better at Beardmore but MacLeod-Cockshutt production in the Little Long Lac area moved somewhat lower.

A modest increase was shown by the Porcupine camp.

Cost-aid for 1956 will be on the same basis as in 1955 so that a further increase in gold output this year is a possibility if there are no more "casualties."

* * *

Estimate Algoma Uranium

Another $150 millions or more of Eldorado contracts for uranium operators in the Blind River camp was forecast by Dr. E. B. Gillanders, managing director of Algom Uranium Mines, at a dinner meeting of the Toronto branch of the CIMM last week.

As contracts already received by three area operators total some $444 millions of uranium, it was thought that total contracts might reach some $600 millions by the March 31 deadline.

In the view of Dr. Gillanders, the Algoma camp can be counted on for over 150 million tons of ore grading better than 0.1% U_3O_8 together with a large additional tonnage of lower grade.

J. N. V. Duncan, managing director of Rio Tinto Co. which holds operating control of Algom, told the Toronto body that although he had not seen the Belgian Congo there is nothing he has seen which leads him to believe there is anything better in the world than the Blind River field.

While the 3,000-ton mill of Algom at Quirke Lake and the 3,000-ton mill at Nordic (Elliott) Lake had been originally scheduled to come into production in July, 1956, and early in 1957, programs have been behind schedule due to strikes in structural steel plants, slow deliveries of metal fabrications and work required in providing accommodation. There is the possibility of catching up on the Nordic Lake program but the start of production at Quirke Lake is expected to be delayed slightly, Dr. Gillanders said.

Campbell Red Lake Earnings Higher

An increase in earnings is reported by Campbell Red Lake Gold Mines for 1955 even though no cost-aid was received and the company had to pay out corporation tax ($199,000) for the first time.

A rise in bullion production by almost $1 million to $4,349,650 from 236,332 tons of ore allowed the company to increase net profit to an estimated $1,214,904 or 30 cents a share from 27 cents the previous year.

Trojan Drilling Now In Progress

According to advice from the west coast to Toronto head office, Trojan Exploration drilling was expected to start Tuesday night. Although no direct word was available, drilling was believed under way at mid-week.

Two drills are being used in connection with the 25,000-ft. drilling program Trojan has lined up for its big copper exploration program at Highland Valley.

Officials point out that if initial results prove favorable, it will be possible to add additional drills in order that the development program may be accelerated.

McIntyre to be More Active With Hewett General Manager

A more aggressive search for new mining properties combined with prudent maintenance of the substantial investment portfolio is anticipated for McIntyre Porcupine Mines. This follows appointment of a widely known Canadian mining engineer, F. V. C. Hewett, as general manager.

Mr. Hewett is known for his ability to assess the worth of mining projects and has had one of the widest experiences in various phases of the industry of any of the younger generation of Canadian mining engineers.

MR. HEWETT

A University of Toronto graduate in 1933, Mr. Hewett enjoyed early experience in the Porcupine and Sudbury districts, served at one time as a top newspaper reporter on mining affairs. During World War II, Mr. Hewett was a Deputy Metals Controller at Ottawa. In 1951-52, during the defense buildup and Korean war, he was Director of Nonferrous Metals for the Federal Government.

Directorships include Anglo-Huronian, Wright-Hargreaves and Consolidated Zinc Corp. of Canada

McIntyre, still a healthy and profitable producer at Porcupine, also controls two other profitable mining operations — Belleterre Quebec and Castle Trethewey. The "big strength" of McIntyre, however, continues to be its investment portfolio which has an equivalent worth of $90 a share.

Mr. Hewett

Stanleigh No. 8 Shows 0.18% U_3O_8 Over 9.2-ft. Width

An upper bed thickness of 9.2 ft. in No. 8 hole of Stanleigh Uranium Corp. averaged 0.185% U_3O_8 for one of the best grade ore sections in the Elliot Lake sector of the Blind River camp.

The section came in from 3,502.1 to 3,511.3 ft. depth and can be expressed alternatively as 0.141% over 13.3 ft. or 0.136% over 15.7 ft.

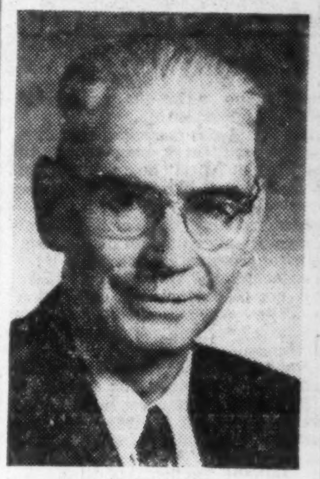
A lower bed, 10.4 ft. thick, also came in averaging 0.074% U_3O_8. This section was between 3,526.8 and 3,537.2 ft.

The hole was continued to 3,595 ft. and is now being wedged.

Taking the two uranium-bearing sections, the hole can be considered as showing combined thicknesses of over 26 ft. averaging better than 0.1% U_3O_8.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Sangamo Company Limited Announces . . .


G. G. WAITE

H. L. Burrow, President, Sangamo Company Limited, Leaside, Ontario, announces the recent election by the Board of Directors of G. G. Waite as Vice-President in charge of Engineering.

FREE

THE CUMCO CORPORATION LIMITED

W. M. Cummings, President
330 Bay Street, Suite 207, Toronto, Canada

Dear Sirs:
I would be obliged if you would mail me, without obligation, full information on Monpre Uranium Exploration Limited, and the undermentioned items as checked off in the margin.

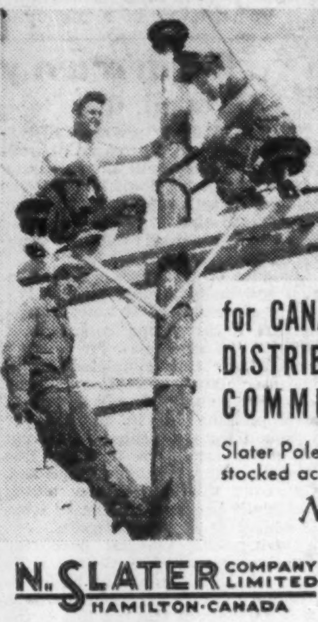
Check here:
1. Copy of "The Importance of Uranium in Our World Economy." Revised.
2. Locality map of: ☐ Blind River ☐ New Brunswick ☐ Marian River
(Check name of mining camp.)
3. Up-to-date information on ....
(fill in name of mining or oil company)

Name ....

Address ....

Province .... Phone ....

Note: Maps and brochure are being prepared in limited number. To avoid disappointment act promptly.
Monpre Uranium Exploration Limited is a speculative security.



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for CANADA'S TRANSMISSION DISTRIBUTION AND COMMUNICATION LINES

Slater Pole Line Hardware is sold and stocked across Canada by

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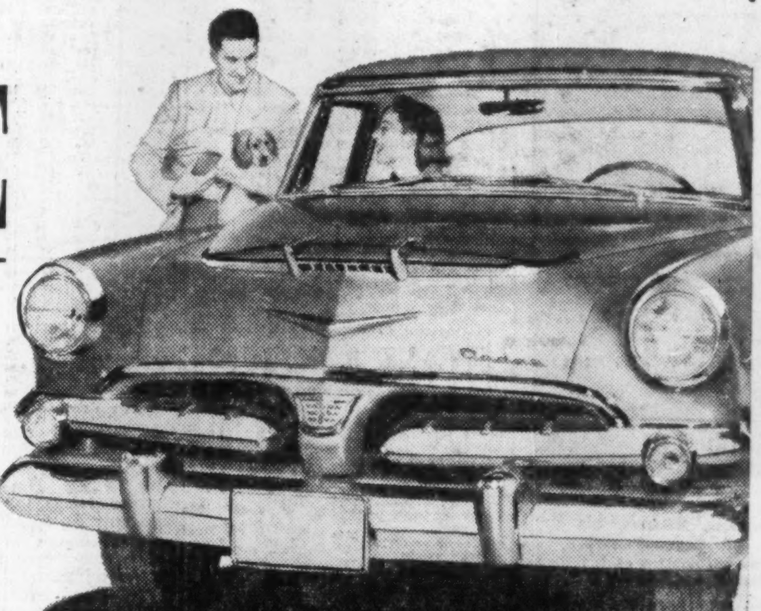
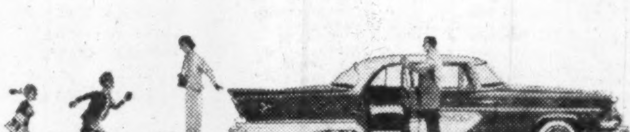
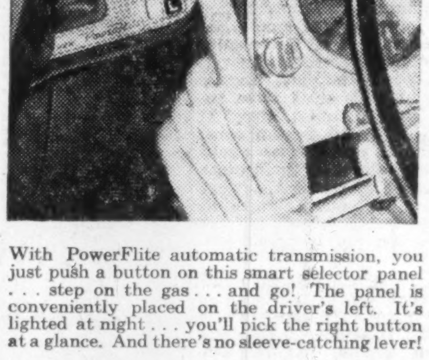
'56 DODGE

new glamour with V-8 GO!







With PowerFlite automatic transmission, you just push a button on this smart selector panel . . . step on the gas . . . and go! The panel is conveniently placed on the driver's left. It's lighted at night . . . you'll pick the right button at a glance. And there's no sleeve-catching lever!

This dazzling new Dodge with the Forward Look brings new Flight-Sweep beauty to the lowest-price field . . . adds new push-button convenience to family motoring!

There's a grand new way to travel. It's the '56 Dodge!

In skyward-soaring lines that set the trend for tomorrow's cars—in every beautiful inch of this, the longest car in the lowest-price field—Dodge Flight-Sweep styling provides you and your family with a glamourous setting for motorcar travel.

Once behind the wheel, a push of a button, a touch of your toe, and you're on your way. New push-button PowerFlite* sets in motion the nimble getaway of new Dodge 6 and V-8 engines with up to 200 h.p. You discover new zest in motoring as you thread your way smoothly through crowded city streets, glide safely over the open road. The whole family will appreciate the wide range of new safety features that bring new confidence to your driving.

Yes, here's glamour and go, '56 Dodge style. Visit your Dodge dealer soon and learn firsthand how easily this great new car can fit into your family budget.

**Push-button PowerFlite optional at extra cost.*

Manufactured in Canada by Chrysler Corporation of Canada, Limited

Dodge Mayfair V-8, 4-Door Sedan.

Watch Climax—Shower of Stars weekly on TV. Check your newspaper for date and time.

SEE or PHONE YOUR DODGE-DE SOTO DEALER . . . test-drive the new Dodge with the Forward Look

Lake Cinch Ore Richer Than Expected 170-ft. Length Runs $84 Over 7.5 ft.

Much better values than anticipated from surface drilling are being found by Lake Cinch Mines in initial underground work.

Values have been such that a highly profitable mine appears probable either at the $7.25 a pound base price for uranium or at the premium price which the company hopes to receive in a special price contract.

Financial recognition of favorable ore developments was provided this week when Dobieco Ltd. underwrote $200,000 shares at $3 a share to net the treasury $600,000 with options granted on two additional blocks of 100,000 shares each at $3.25 and $3.50 exercisable by March 23.

The deal still leaves something less than three million shares issued.

So far a 170-ft. length has been opened up at the 500-ft. level averaging 0.58% U_3O_8 over a 7.5-ft. width, equivalent to $84.10 per ton, based on the official government price of $7.25 a pound. These values are approximately 30% greater than those indicated by drilling, the management states.

On the basis of radioactivity, the drift length succeeding the 170 ft. should be at least as good or better.

In addition to drifting at the 500-ft. level — carried on in the footwall of the zone — a program of drilling flat holes has been started to assess the full width of the ore zone. Initial results of this work are expected shortly to permit the management to comment officially on the full width of the ore length mentioned above.

Development is also reported proceeding at a satisfactory rate at the 300-ft. horizon where ore has been entered but in order to complete as much depth development as possible — prior to Mar. 31 — the company is pushing the lower level work at maximum rate. A heading has been put out to the south at the 500-ft. level to provide a base for drilling to depth.

Now that initial headings have been advanced the company is finding it much easier to expand the scope of work and development results are expected to come along quite rapidly. A series of raises will be put up on both the 300 and 500-ft. levels to more fully define ore.

The extremely high grade character of first ore opened on the 500-ft. level suggests that Lake Cinch may find more uranium — and in a smaller tonnage — than expected from original surface drilling. The high grade will undoubtedly provide a flexibility in ore grade. Surface drilling indicated big ore widths and the company can no doubt mine ore out to width needed to give a grade of the kind desired.

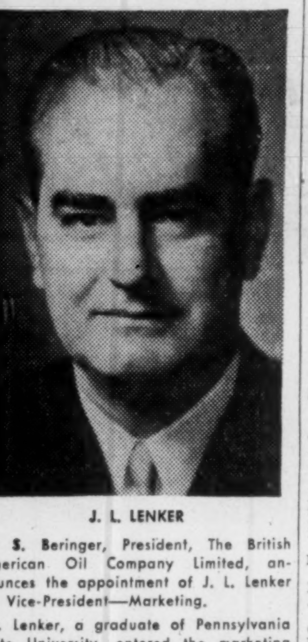
President V. R. MacMillan reports that at the present time the Lake Cinch management is undertaking discussions with officials of Eldorado Mining and Refining at Ottawa for the sale of its products under terms of a premium price contract. It is understood that plans submitted to Ottawa cover a 500-ton leach plant, but there has been no official announcement in this regard.

An ore tonnage estimate was made earlier on the basis of surface drilling with respect to the Lake Cinch application to Ottawa, but this has never been released. However, on the basis of initial underground work it is believed that average grade is likely to prove somewhat higher than in the original submission. Further work is required to confirm the tonnage as estimated by surface drilling but this is going forward as quickly as is possible.

Lake Cinch has made remarkably fast time in its shaft and underground program. Shaft sinking started early in September and was finished Nov. 6. October apparently set a record for shaft sinking in Canada. Now that drives are out to ore on both levels, the management is hoping for comparable speed in its lateral program.

ANNOUNCEMENT

B-A APPOINTMENT



J. L. LENKER

M. S. Beringer, President, The British American Oil Company Limited, announces the appointment of J. L. Lenker as Vice-President—Marketing.

Mr. Lenker, a graduate of Pennsylvania State University, entered the marketing division of the oil industry in 1934. A petroleum marketer by profession, he comes to British American with a wide experience gained in the United States in the various phases of petroleum marketing, succeeding D. J. Winter who recently resigned from the Company.

Company Reports

Natural Gas

CONS. WEST PETROLEUMS plans an expanded program of well drilling in 1956 with four drilling platforms to be used and 12 to 14 wells to be drilled. Annual report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1955, shows an increase in gas sales to $349,129 from $221,139.

Balance of profit, after depreciation and taxes, amounting to $217,466, was written off to amortization against a corresponding figure of $134,137 the previous year.

Seven gas wells completed in 1955 had a combined open flow of some 11.5 million cu. ft. per day. A welded steel pipeline 6⅝ in. in diameter was laid from the shore to a point 2½ miles out in the lake and five development wells were connected. Gas from this line is now aiding materially in present increased sales, President E. F. Coste reports.

During 1955 the gas producing area was extended southward more than two miles indicating large additional reserves of gas for drilling. It is pointed out that not 15% of the company's lease has been explored although this year's drilling proved gas across the entire three-mile width of the lease and to 500 ft. south of the north limit of the mining license of occupation which the company holds for a further three miles south and over 10 miles east and west.

"Whereas dry territory must be encountered sooner or later, nevertheless with reserves and consequent revenues now assured for years to come we look forward with a great deal of interest to the indicated possibilities for further expansion of your company," Mr. Coste comments.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1955	1954
Gross prod. & sales of gas in Lake Erie	$349,129	$221,139
Less: Oper. & prod. exp.	65,766	42,678
Gen. admin. exp.	34,393	25,173
Depreciation	31,504	19,151
Amort. of costs	217,466	134,137
Net profit	nil	nil

BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1955	1954
Cash	$19,028	$43,577
Accts. rec.	56,390	18,996
Inventories	42,251	18,159
Total curr. assets	117,669	80,732
Partic. in joint vent.	9,067	3,000
Prepd. & other exp.	7,438	3,681
Develop. expend.*	12,347	73,756
Pipelines, piers, mach. & equip.†	163,977	87,074
Land	3,379	3,379
Total assets	313,877	251,622
Bank loan	70,000	......
Accts. pay. & accr.	9,009	16,754
Total curr. liab.	79,009	16,754
Capital stock	401,537	401,537
Deficit	166,669	166,669
*After amort. of	644,822	427,357
†After deprec. of	103,611	72,107
Working capital	38,660	63,978

Petroleum

HIGH CREST OILS showed a consolidated net profit of $39,595 or 1.1c a share in the year ended Sept. 30, 1955, against $24,836 a year earlier. Depreciation, depletion and amortization write-offs aggregated $52,108 against $56,015.

Of seven wells participated in during the year, there were successful gas wells at Atlee, one a commercial oil producer at Wainright and three were dry holes. A second successful well has been completed at Wainright since the end of the year.

Drilling obligations at Atlee have been completed and holdings there will net 38 sections on conversion to lease. Atlee is stated to have proven a very fine gas reserve close to transmission system.

Four additional wells are to be drilled at Wainright this spring.

Estimated oil reserves were 1,023,199 bbls. at Sept. 30, 1955 while gas reserves were placed at 10 billion cu. ft.

CONSOL. INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Sept. 30:	1955	1954
Oil sales	$214,245	$245,775
Less: Roy. & prod. exp.	58,886	53,999
Add. Misc. income	82	745
Total net rev.	155,441	192,521
Less: Gen. & admin. exp.	49,407	56,088
Oper. & dev. exp.	14,138	44,776
Depletion	21,046	24,068
Depreciation	12,836	12,780
Amortization	18,226	19,167
Leases aband.	195	8,375
Adj. pr. yr. accts. pay.	......	2,431
Net prof. & surp.	39,595	24,836
Earn. per share	$0.0107	$0.0067

CONDENSED CONSOL. BALANCE SHEET

As at Sept. 30:	1955	1954
Cash	$1,621	$1,100
Accts. rec.	21,102	17,118
Invent.	2,538	2,010
Total curr. assets	25,261	20,228
Prep. lease rentals§	2,427	......
Def. chges.	508	508
Drill dep.	4,250	4,550
Fixed assets*	749,003	772,404
Other invest.	805	......
Total assets	782,254	797,690
Bank loan	78,000	78,000
Note pay.	2,744	6,000
Accts., etc., pay.	8,571	11,073
Total curr. liab.	89,315	95,073
Bank loan	19,167	65,696
Note pay.	......	2,744
Capital stock	777,001	777,001
Less: Deficit	103,229	142,824
*After deprec., depl. & amort.	173,697	121,588
Working capital	■64,054	■74,845

§Included in current assets in company's report.

■Excess of curr. liab. over curr. assets.

GENERAL PETROLEUMS OF CANADA had cash earnings before write-offs of $1.40 in the year ended Sept. 30, 1955, as against $1.27 a year earlier. Net profit after all charges was $385,369 or 34c a share as against an adjusted figure of 32c for the previous year.

Accounts shown below give 1954 figures on an unadjusted basis.

Profits and losses on fixed assets and investments are now being included in income account.

Drill footage set a record at 924,063 ft. against 738,832 ft. for the adverse conditions of the previous year. Previous record was the 835,216 ft. of 1953 year.

While improved drilling revenues meant an over-all improvement in revenues, returns from oil were lower. The company's share of gross oil sales dropped from 301,284 bbls. to 290,349 bbls. partly due to a reduction of the percentage interest in Joseph Lake production following return of full investment in this field. The West Drumheller average crude price was also lower.

Four potash withdrawal permits comprising 135,645 acres were secured in four different areas of Saskatchewan. Potash-bearing cores were secured from three wells drilled and preliminary indications are that one core contains a "very high amount" of potash. Possibilities of recovering potash by the brining method are being investigated.

At Sept. 30, eight producing wells had been completed in the Cardium at Rocky Mountain House where a 45% interest is held in 11,498 acres of Crown lease lands. A ninth well was drilling as a Madison test. A well at Garrington southeast of Rocky Mountain House was re-

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Sept. 30:	1955	1954
Gross oper. profit	$1,989,427	$1,922,933
Less: Admin. exp.	386,728	525,328
Depr.	800,456	588,038
Bond int.♦	60,486	63,179
Taxes	178,693	58,894
Dev. w/o	177,695	453,559
Unprod. lease cost w/o		19,063
Net profit	■385,369	214,872
Less: Divds.	222,773	220,674
Surplus for year	162,596	*5,802

*Deficit.

■Company's report includes $206,554 in net profit which is made up of profit on sale of investments and fixed assets and discount on redemption of debentures.

♦Includes bond participation bonus of $28,139 in 1954 and $27,671 in 1955.

Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:

	1955	1954
Cl. A & Ord.	$0.34	$0.19
Paid	0.20	0.20

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Sept. 30:	1955	1954
Cash	$262,548	$662
Unlisted bds., cost	......	229,500
Accts., etc., rec.	1,417,727	1,168,200
Stores on hand	110,716	264,828
Total curr. assets	1,790,991	1,663,190
Def. & prep. chgs.	80,839	39,570
Invest.†	3,507,651	3,292,170
Invest. in subs.	61,368	61,229
Fixed assets‡	1,753,343	1,698,825
Total assets	7,194,192	6,754,984
Due bank	......	331,635
Accts., etc., pay.	692,421	373,899
S.f. instal.	71,837	61,655
Taxes pay.	149,297	106,995
Total curr. liabs.	913,555	874,184
Emp. sh. subscrip.	46,252	......
First mortgage	197,816	220,882
Res. for contr.	74,786	26,508
Funded debt	639,163	710,845
Capital stock	1,117,636	1,110,098
Capital surplus	■	2,040,763
Paid-in surplus	1,875,120	......
Earned surplus	2,329,864	1,771,704
†After res. of	1,141,234	990,002
‡After depr. of	2,904,360	2,749,428
Working capital	877,436	789,006

■Transferred to earned surplus $189,011; to paid-in surplus $1,851,752.

Test Iron Ore, Talk Steel Mill For Crow's Nest Pass Sector

From Our Own Correspondent

LETHBRIDGE, Alta. — Hopes for establishment of an iron and steel industry in the Alberta section of the large Crow's Nest Pass soft coal field are "flying high" now that shipments of iron ore from the nearby Burmis district nave been sent to Norway for test purposes.

The shipments consisted of two carloads of ore from an extensive occurrence about six miles north of Burmis.

Expectations are that the tests in Norway will determine the characteristics of the iron formation and its value as a raw material in establishment of a local iron and steel industry.

The shipments were made to Norway by West Canadian Collieries of nearby Blairmore, which owns the mineral rights on the large area where iron ore showings have been disclosed.

During the past few years major steel interests from the United States have been participating with West Canadian Collieries in determining the extent of these iron ore deposits and the richness of the ore, it is stated.

Particularly great interest is commanded by the possibilities of an iron and steel industry being established in the Alberta section of the Crow's Nest Pass as in recent years coal mining there has declined drastically for want of markets. Some mines have been shut down completely and others have reduced their working forces for most of the year.

Mining officials say they are optimistic that the virtually unlimited reserves of high-quality soft coal and the deposits of iron ore would result in the establishment of an iron and steel industry that would revive the economy of the Crow's Nest Pass.

"This region may well be on the brink of becoming one of Western Canada's leading industrial areas," one official explained. "We now know that we have enough high-quality soft coal and iron ore to maintain a major iron and steel industry here, and we are hopeful that the tests in Norway will show us how to best capitalize fully on these resources."

Temagami Lets Contract For Shaft Program

A contract for sinking its three-compartment shaft to 550 ft. and completion of 4,000 ft. of lateral work and 10,000 ft. of diamond drilling has been let by Temagami Mining Co. to Patrick Harrison Co. of Noranda.

Levels are to be opened up at 300 and 500 ft.

The site has already been cleared. First shaft round was taken out Jan. 26 and the shaft is now down 24 ft. The shaft is in diorite north of the contact zone on a prominent rock knoll midway between the Keevil and Phillips Bay ore zones.

Exploratory drilling is reported continuing to add to ore reserves. The high grade copper zones intersected in four holes a quarter of a mile southwest of the shaft will also be investigated underground.

Three drills are operating along the "contact ore zone" and two drills are investigating extensions of high grade zones in the footwall. It is planned to add two more drills as soon as possible to check possibilities on other sections of the property.

Alta. Oil Output Record in 1955

CALGARY — For the first time in her history, Alberta's estimate of crude oil production during 1955 passed the $250 million mark.

The estimate is unofficial but figures compiled by the provincial statistics branch for the 10-months' period and the allowable production rate for November and December set by the Alberta Petroleum and Natural Gas Conservation Board, indicate a total value of more than $270 millions.

Statistics show that production for the first 10 months of 1955 was 91,595,197 bbls. of crude valued at $222,681,985. The average well-head price of oil was approximately $2.42.

The Conservation Board's allowable production rate for November was 10,537,000 bbls. and 10,602,000 bbls. in December.

Estimated total production for the year was 112,734,000 bbls., and multiplying that by $2.42, Alberta's total value indicates a new record.

Bouzan Finds New Copper Structure At Waconichi L.

A first hole drilled at Waconichi Lake east of No. 14 hole to cross-section the narrows in the shallow lake known as Coghlan Lake has returned Bouzan Mines 7 ft. of low-grade copper mineralization in a new zone. Assays have not yet been received.

This hole will be followed up by another hole which it is hoped will reach the Campbell fault objective. If not, a third hole will be drilled from east to west because it is understood that the fault stands almost vertically.

Campbell fault is a large regional fault which has not previously been tested by Bouzan on its Waconichi Lake property. Drilling is also planned to the south several hundred feet in a section where a favorable nose of diorite is known.

Bouzan's main ore development is next to New Royran but at Waconichi Lake most of holes have had copper intersections but it has not been possible to correlate them into an ore body.

Bouzan and New Jason expect that drilling will be under way on their McCorkill twp. find next week.

Big Firms Get Man. Oil Rights

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG, — The Manitoba Department of Natural Resources launched its drive to push its 1956 search for oil in Manitoba by receiving bids Jan. 26 on 540,000 acres of Crown lands outside of present designated fields and on which it owns the undersurface rights.

In the first sale of the year it received $62,595 in bonus bids, rental and lease fees from companies which deposited an additional $120,000 as guarantee for carrying out exploration work asked by the department.

On two parcels south of Riding Mountain and totaling nearly 350,000 acres Shell Oil Co. was successful bidder. The company paid $43,500 as bonus bids and reservation fees and posted $100,000 in addition to guarantee performance of the work specified in the tender. Its reservation is for one year during which it undertakes to spend not less than $100,000 on geological and geophysical work.

On another parcel of 191,376 acres northwest of Riding Mountain National Park and southeast of Roblin, California Standard was successful bidder. Its reservation is also for one year during which $20,000 must be spent on similar work. The bid was one cent per acre plus a reservation fee of $250. It deposited $20,000 as guarantee for performing the work required by the department.

The third parcel of 7,685 acres south of the Assiniboine River and six miles north of Glenboro, a territory closer to the present oil bearing area, went to Canadian Prospect Ltd. Its offer was $7,925 for first year's rental and lease fees. The company undertakes to drill one well to a depth of at least 3,000 ft. within a period of eight months.

On Jan. 25, the fifth anniversary of the first oil recovery in Manitoba, the department of natural resources dedicated a cairn to commemorate start of the Manitoba oil industry. The well was drilled by California Standard and was the start of the Daly field near Virden which has accounted for most of the Manitoba oil yield.

ANNOUNCEMENT

SALES AND TECHNICAL APPOINTMENTS AT INDUSTRIAL ADHESIVES LIMITED

DAVID L. ADAM

A. RICHARD BENNETT

At the Annual Sales Conference held in Toronto this year; Mr. C. Kalthoff, President, introduced his outline on the proposed production expansion program of their Toronto and Montreal plants for 1956, with the announcement of the appointment of David L. Adam as Technical Director of the Company.

Mr. E. A. Radford, Vice-President, in his congratulatory remarks at the conclusion of the three, well-planned, interesting, educational and fast-moving days of the conference, presented to the Ontario Sales Staff their newly appointed Sales Manager, A. Richard Bennett.

Messrs. Adam and Bennett joined the Company in 1948 and since that time have contributed much to the development and growth of the organization.

CELTIC KNITTING CO. was removed from trading on Jan. 26, as a result of National Hosiery Mills Ltd. acquiring more than 90% of the outstanding shares.

BRITISH AMERICAN OIL CO. has had an additional 18,842 common shares listed for trading on Jan. 25. Shares were issued upon conversion of 3½% convertible debentures up to Dec. 31, 1955.

CANADA CEMENT CO. had 750,000 cumulative redeemable preferred shares outstanding at Jan. 26.

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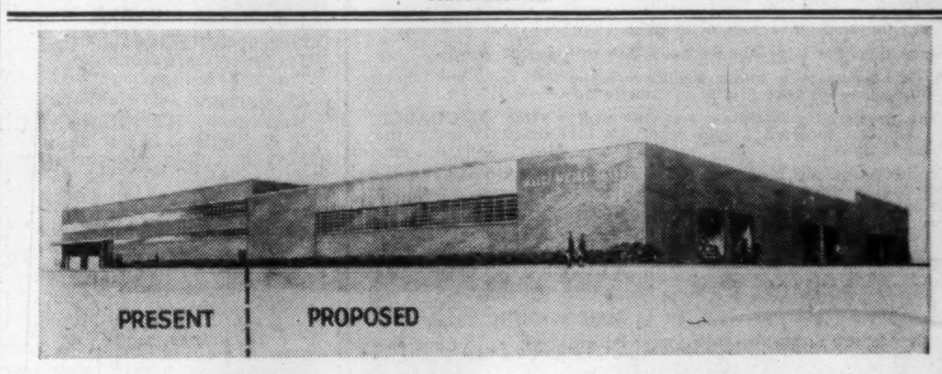

Alloy Metal Sales Expanding in Toronto—Inco's subsidiary, Alloy Metal Sales, Limited, has announced plans for a $950,000 expansion of its warehouse and offices at Fleet and Sherbourne Sts. in Toronto. In making the announcement, John G. Near, President of the company, and A. H. Galley, Vice-President, said the additions, to be completed in 1956-57, will more than double existing capacity and reflect the constant growth of the company since its formation in 1941. Present and proposed facilities are shown above.

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*T.M. REG.

New Beaverlodge Custom Mill "Assured" As Lorado Contract Now Only Days Away

By GORDON M. GRANT

It is anticipated that the Beaverlodge custom mill proposal of Lorado Uranium Mines will likely be going ahead almost immediately.

No "letter of intent" had been received at press time but it is believed that Eldorado officials have advised Lorado that purchases of equipment could be made in anticipation of receipt of necessary documents.

Such documents may be received late this week, it is reported in Toronto financial circles.

500-Ton Mill

Pending announcement by Ottawa and the company only the barest of details are available. Mill capacity is expected to be 500 tons with crushing capacity for 750 tons daily. This would permit expansion. Like previous contracts with individual companies, the contract will be for a specified dollar value of uranium to be delivered by Mar. 31, 1962, but the quantity of uranium involved won't be made public.

Cayzor Mines is expected to be a substantial participant with Lorado in the project. This company has been opening up fine ore.

Bank financing is expected to prove a feature of at least initial financing.

Availability of a second custom mill in the area is expected to be of great potential value to the field which has many properties not yet in production but where an ore-producing ability is being demonstrated.

Most prominent of these aside from the two companies mentioned above are Lake Cinch Mines, Gulch Mines, Black Bay Uranium, and Baska Uranium, while St. Michael Uranium, with its shaft completed, is expected to be in the ore-making news category shortly.

However, both Lake Cinch and Gulch are believed to be thinking in terms of contracts and mills of their own.

Black Bay, St. Michael and Meta may be participants on the basis of Ottawa reports. Black Bay, for instance, could ship a relatively high grade of ore. In fact, there already is a large stockpile of ore available for shipment.

The Lorado custom mill contract has been quite a difficult one to work out. Several mines have been involved, presumably with variations in cost structure, all participating in one mill contract.

To achieve production by Mar. 31, 1957 — actual production might be attained somewhat later — Lorado and associates will undoubtedly start working at top speed as soon as implementing documents come from Eldorado.

Kilborn Engineering Co. — the firm which designed the Gunnar mill — has been retained. Lorado for some time has had a former Eldorado metallurgist on its payroll to assist with the metallurgical end of the project.

It is expected that the custom mill arrangement will have a stimulating effect on the exploration for other uranium ore bodies in the Beaverlodge camp. While Lorado and partners will presumably not be under obligation to take ore from Johnny-come-latelys, nevertheless the willingness of Eldorado — and the U. S. — to enter into contracts for output from additional mines is taken as an encouraging note.

Morris Chairman Toronto's CIMM

Rolland Morris, manager, Mine Safety Appliances, is new chairman of the Toronto branch of the Canadian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy, succeeding Frank Hewett who becomes immediate past chairman.

R. V. Porritt of Noranda Mines has been elected first vice-president while A. Laprairie is second vice-president.

G. A. Cavin continues secretary-treasurer.

Members of the executive now comprise:

V. C. Wansbrough, J. W. Carrington, Theo Parr, Dr. J. D. Bateman, W. A. Hutchison, J. B. Redpath, J. C. Perry, F. R. Joubin, H. M. Dagg, Alf Bunting, D. P. Douglas, H. R. Rice, R. S. Parsons, H. J. MacGregor and J. Graham Eby.

ANNOUNCEMENT

LEGAL & GENERAL GROUP APPOINTMENT

G. O. JONES

The Legal & General Assurance Society Limited and its Associated Companies In Canada, The Licenses & General Insurance Company Limited, British Commonwealth Insurance Company Limited, and The Standard Insurance Company Limited, announce the appointment of Mr. G. O. Jones as Assistant Manager for Canada of the Group, as of January 1st, 1956. Along with his other duties, Mr. Jones will continue to supervise the Casualty operations of the Group.

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'Most Diversified Program' For Prospectors' Meetings

What officials describe as "the broadest and most diversified program ever undertaken" has been lined up by officials of the Prospectors & Developers Association for its 24th annual meeting and convention. A record attendance is being anticipated for this convention which will be held at the Royal York Hotel, March 4 to 7 inclusive.

Some 32 papers will be given by mining authorities of the U. S. and Canada.

President Viola MacMillan announces that the welcoming address will be presented by Hon. George Prudham, Minister of Mines & Technical Surveys, Sunday evening March 4.

The following three-day business section will cover a variety of topics of interest to prospectors in the 1956 season.

W. J. Bennett, president of Eldorado Mining & Refining, will be guest speaker at the Tuesday luncheon with "Uranium Day" devoted to several papers elaborating growth of the Beaverlodge and Blind River areas.

Currently popular copper districts—such as Granduc in British Columbia, Gaspé and Chibougamau in Quebec and areas in Newfoundland—will be presented in detail. The comparatively new story of lithium will be told, both from the aspect of new properties and areas as well as the expanding uses of the material in both Canadian and American industries.

Several papers are scheduled to be delivered on Canada's iron ore picture with considerable time also expected to be devoted to asbestos, base metals, columbium, tantalum and natural gas.

Edward T. McCormick, president of the American Stock Exchange will also be present to describe the role American capital plays in developing Canadian resources.

Inco Optimistic on Future Canadian Nickel Industry

A bright future for the Canadian nickel industry — based on improved techniques — was forecast by International Nickel Co. of Canada in a 61-page brief to the Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects.

"We are confident . . . that with constant advances in efficiency and in exploration for ore, combined with continuation of an aggressive research and development and marketing program to maintain and expand existing world markets for nickel, the Canadian nickel industry will continue to prosper and go forward, aided at all times by the inherent qualities of the metal," the brief stated.

Said Inco: "New nickel deposits discovered in the last 10 years in this country may be divided roughly into two general classes, (1) small deposits of good grade which individually could not sustain a major integrated operation, (2) large deposits of low or marginal grade capable of sustaining major operation with further advances in methods of mining, treatment and refining.

"It is considered probable that the latter class will eventually produce substantial tonnages of nickel and assist in maintaining Canada's importance in nickel production. There remain to be explored in Canada large areas potentially favorable for nickel which might provide important new nickel districts. It is International Nickel's intention to continue its exploration efforts on a major scale."

Longterm Picture

Inco quotes a December U. S. Government review of the nickel industry for 1955-56 on the likely shape of the nickel market in future years.

This review says in part: "The nearterm outlook, — the outlook for 1956 and 1957 — will take all of the pertinent factors into account and arrive at the decision it feels is in the best interest of the U. S., both as related to industrial needs and as related to our national security . . .

"It has long been the Government's policy to pare off its purchases for Government account for stockpiling as it reaches successful completion of a stockpile goal. . . . Accordingly, beginning some time after January, 1957, the Government is likely to be more inclined to withdraw from the market in favor of industrial demands, provided national security requirements at that time permit this to be done . . .

"In order for industry to consume nickel at the levels of supply indicated upon completion of stockpiling, nickel consumption will have to increase by 50% or, to put it the other way around, nickel suppliers will have to sell 300 million lb. of nickel per year, as against current consumption rate of slightly over 200 million lb. This leaves a great deal of 'elbow room' for future expansion and development work in the nickel-consuming industries.

"For the long term therefore—that is after 1957 — development and expansion proposals should be judged on technical performance and economic grounds rather than on the basis of nickel availability in the future, since it appears that ample supplies in the long term will be readily available to meet an expansion of consumption of the magnitude indicated above."

Inco demonstrates dramatically in chart form the tremendous development of metallurgical facilities achieved at Sudbury since 1918 for securing the maximum value of metal content in the ore.

In fact, the brief to the Gordon Commission provides one of the most complete descriptions of Inco metallurgy released in many years.

Considerable detail is provided on the ammonia-leach process for turning out iron ore. It is now confirmed that this process provides nickel as well.

Nickel-bearing iron sulphide concentrate is pumped to the iron ore recovery plant where it is subjected to fluid bed roasting, kiln reduction and atmospheric pressure ammonia leaching. Nickel carbonate from the leaching process is sent to Port Colborne for refining and fine iron ore is sintered and turned into pellets before forwarding to market.

In sharp contrast to those who claim the price of nickel has been kept artificially low, Inco points out competition with other metals and states that the price must be reasonable if the future of the metal is to be assured.

Coldstream Opens Copper Ore In 3rd Level Drive

A drive put out to the east at the 475-ft. level of Coldstream Copper Mines is now out approximately 132 ft. from the shaft crosscut. Officials report the drive has been in copper mineralization for 59 ft. of which the l 40 ft., together with the face, appear on visual examination to ' running about 50% better grade than the average for the mine.

This ore is located in the vicinity of an intersection in drill hole No. 153 which was drilled 60 ft. east of the crosscut on the second l at an angle of 50 deg. This hole returned 50 ft. averaging 1.52% copper from 185 to 235 ft. in the hole.

Hol No. 139, a flat hole drilled 90 ft. east of the crosscut on the first level, intersected 68.4 ft. averaging 1.71% copper in the No. 5 ore body located in the south zone.

Hole No. 154 which is located 25 ft. east of hole No. 139 and was drilled south at an angle of 23 deg., returned three intersections, as follows: 24 ft. from 0.0 ft. to 24.0 ft., averaging 1.68% copper; 7.3 ft. from 42.0 to 49.3 ft. averaging 4.90% copper and 64.1 ft. from 60.9 to 125.0 ft. averaging 2.15% copper. The last mentioned intersection of 64.1 ft. ties in with the intersection in hole No. 139.

Cdn. Decalta and Albermont Proceeding With Merger Plans

CALGARY — Canadian Decalta Gas & Oils and Albermont Petroleums are now proceeding to merge.

The merger is subject to reorganization in which the Canadian Decalta is changing its name to Western Decalta Petroleums Ltd., and consolidating shares on the basis of one new for two old with increase in the authorized capital of Western Decalta to 10 million shares with a nominal par value of $1 per share

Following this re-organization, Canadian Decalta will purchase the assets and liabilities of Albermont. Albermont has accepted the offer. The re-organization is proceeding as a matter of formality.

When the merger is effected, the consolidated company and its subsidiaries—Carleton Oils, Mazel Petroleums and Renfrew Petroleums—will have a working interest in 108 wells, royalty interests in 320 producing wells and a light crude oil production of over 600,000 bbls. per year.

ANNOUNCEMENT

JOSEPH J. KELLY

H. M. Sweeney, Vice-President and General Manager of Union Drawn Steel Company, Limited, Hamilton, Ontario, has announced the appointment of Joseph J. Kelly as General Manager of Sales. Mr. Kelly is a graduate of The University of Toronto in Electrical Engineering and has taken postgraduate courses in Metallurgy. He previously held the position of District Manager and was also a Director of Lincoln Electric Company of Canada, Limited. He has taken an active part in the formation and is a past National Chairman of the Canadian Welding Society and is presently Vice-Chairman of the Engineering Institute of Canada and a member of The Association of Professional Engineers of Ontario.

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Assistant Secretaries

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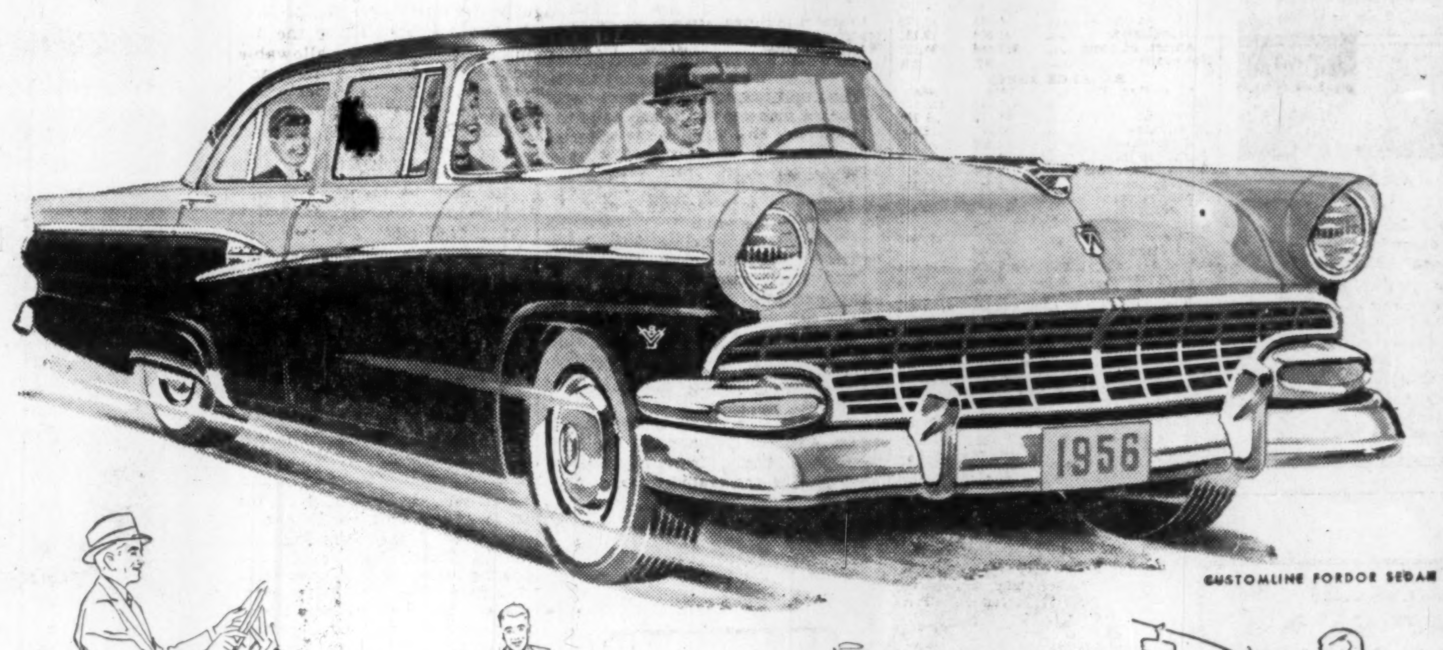
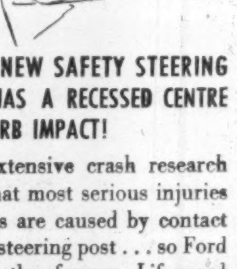
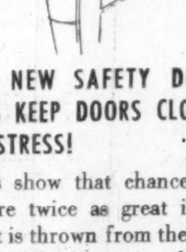


CUSTOMLINE FORDOR SEDAN



FORD'S NEW SAFETY STEERING WHEEL HAS A RECESSED CENTRE TO ABSORB IMPACT!

Ford's extensive crash research *proved* that most serious injuries to drivers are caused by contact with the steering post . . . so Ford designed the famous Lifeguard steering wheel with the hub recessed 3 inches *below* the rim. In the event of an accident, the deep-centre construction acts as a cushion under impact, to decelerate the driver and give him extra protection against striking the steering column. This life-saving new steering wheel is standard equipment on every one of Ford's 18 Thunderbird-inspired models!



FORD'S NEW SAFETY DOOR LATCHES KEEP DOORS CLOSED UNDER STRESS!

Statistics show that chances of injury are twice as great if an occupant is thrown from the car, so every '56 Ford is equipped with new safety-hold door latches. These latches have a plate that provides a *double grip*, and if the door-frame stretches, as it is apt to do in a collision, Ford's safety-hold door latches give added protection against doors springing open, help keep you within the safety of the car.

FORD OFFERS THE COMFORT AND SAFETY OF SEAT BELTS FOR BOTH FRONT AND REAR PASSENGERS!

Safety authorities agree that seat belts, properly made and installed, can substantially reduce accident injuries. Ford's new seat belts are one-third stronger than those required for commercial airliners and they're anchored to a *double-reinforced area* of the floor structure! Available at small extra cost for both front and rear seats, they have buckles that can be easily unfastened with one hand.

YOU CAN HAVE THE ADDED PROTECTION OF PLASTIC-PADDED INSTRUMENT PANEL AND SUN VISORS IN FORD!

Many passenger injuries, experts conclude, are caused by contact with the instrument panel or sun visors, so Ford developed a new expanded plastic cushioning for instrument panel and visors that is *five times* more shock-absorbent than foam rubber! Lifeguard padding is available, at modest extra cost, on *all* models in all four series of the 1956 Ford.

SEE FORD TV THEATRE on television

'56 Ford WITH LIFEGUARD DESIGN

...the car that's setting new sales records!

Sales of the '56 Ford have broken *all* previous records! Your Ford-Monarch Dealer is determined to keep up the sales-pace . . . so he's ready to give you a really outstanding value-buy!

FORD MONARCH

WE INVITE YOU TO SEE, DRIVE AND COMPARE THE '56 FORD AT YOUR FORD-MONARCH DEALER'S!

LETTER FROM LONDON

London's newspapers today are not content just now with publishing the news but insist upon being the news. With the exception of the lordly Times the others are throwing punches in all directions.

Although Lord Beaverbrook is physically in the Bahamas he is always spiritually and temperamentally in London. When the True Blue Conservative Daily Telegraph joined in the recent chorus of anti-Eden condemnation the Beaverbrook Press opened fire with all its guns upon the Telegraph.

It was not ever thus. There was a time when the Express group thought little of Anthony Eden, but now it is his fiercest champion. I have no doubt that Prime Minister Eden is duly grateful, for no man can fail to be encouraged by compliments in print.

However, the Bold Bad Baron in Nassau was not content with throwing punches at the stately Telegraph. His newspapers also decided that commercial television was a flop and said so very loud and clear.

This week the Daily Sketch, edited by a former Beaverbrook journalist, fired all its guns at the Express group. According to the Sketch the commercials have not only caught up to the BBC Television but have now passed it. Nor did this claim lack authenticity. After a bad start it seems undoubtedly true that the commercials are on the up and up and that the BBC is sinking in popularity.

The BBC still has a monopoly on radio but once you have added sight to sound it is impossible for the one-element entertainment to survive. It was so in the cinema and it is so on the air.

Eventually radio will be reduced to orchestral music and high-brow discussions. There are a lot of people who like to read books to the accompaniment of music (an impossible feat with TV) but radio will continue to shrink.

* * *

Attlee Takes Seat In House of Lords

It is a pity that television cameras are not allowed in the Houses of Parliament because we could all have witnessed the impressive scene this week when Earl Attlee took his seat in the Upper House. Like the sensible little man that he is he hired the robes for the occasion instead of buying them. He was supported by Lord Baldwin and Lord Huntingdon also in robes which may or may not have been hired.

Lord Baldwin is the Socialist son of the late Stanley Baldwin who held office as Conservative Prime Minister during the fateful years preceding Neville Chamberlain's premiership. This may seem both unusual and complicated but politics in Britain are more changeable than in Canada.

Like everything he has ever done Lord Attlee carried out his introduction with neat precision. At the proper moment he produced a fountain pen from beneath his robes and neatly signed the Test Roll. Then with equal deftness he put the pen back to where it had been brought forth.

There was a good attendance of peers and they gave the new boy a deep-chested cheer. That is they ejaculated "Yah—Yah!" which is officially described as cheers in both Houses.

* * *

Hugh Gaitskell Wants to be Treasurer

In the other place Mr. Hugh Gaitskell had just decided that, not content with the leadership of the Socialists, he would also remain the Party Treasurer. Aneurin Bevan, like Barkis, was willing but Gaitskell obviously intends to keep all the reins of power in his hand.

Aneurin Bevan, however, has been restored to the Opposition Front Bench but he is very much a subdued volcano—at any rate for the present. The Socialists are convinced that they will win the next election and therefore they are determined to present a united front. Therefore Bevan will probably be a good boy and behave himself for quite a while.

The choice of deputy Socialist Leader has still to be decided by ballot. Bevan is desperately anxious for the post but I predict that Gaitskell will cause it to be known that he would prefer someone less liable to erupt.

We are all much pleased at the announcement that Sir Anthony Eden will address the Canadian Parliament during his present visit. His friends are certain that he will make a most favorable impression upon your legislators. Eden is still a good-looking man despite the long strain of continuous office and he responds to a friendly atmosphere.

He may not refer to it but deep in his heart there is a special affection for Canada because of the kindness shown to his son when he trained in the West as an RAF pilot. The boy was doomed to be killed in combat.

* * *

Britain's Sad Labor Strike Record

On the home front in Britain there is an encouraging tendency to look facts in the face and not to indulge in wishful thinking. The ugly fact has just become known that during 1955 more working days were lost than in any year since 1932. Of the total of 3,794,000 lost days nearly half were due to railway, docks and seamen's strikes last summer. In addition more than a million days were lost in the coal mines.

That is a sombre picture and one need not be an economic expert to realize how seriously British foreign trade must have been injured. At the present moment the labor situation is steady but the scars of last year have not healed.

The Stock Market which has been in the doldrums cheered up this week. Burma and British Petroleum Oil shares spurted on the rumor that a big new source of oil has been found. It may or may not be true but at least it brought smiles again to the brokers' faces.

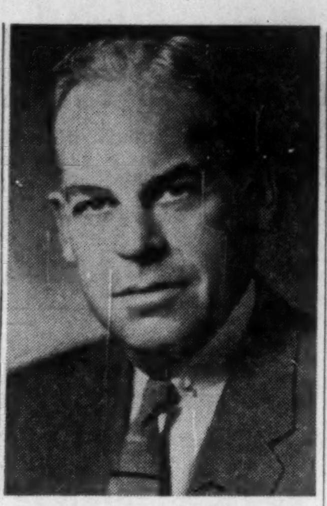
One of London's most spectacular film personalities died this week and there is much grief in the cinema world. Sir Alexander Korda was a Hungarian philosopher and **bon viveur** who strolled into British film production with nothing more than a profound trust in himself, a weakness for extravagance and a mordant sense of humor.

Before the war, backed by insurance companies, he made costly films such as Henry VIII and Nelson. At the end of the war he bought back the rights from the insurance companies for little more than a Hungarian song.

The world was short of pictures and Korda amassed a fortune with his re-issues. He lived like a prince and loved to take his friends on his yacht to strange parts. Not very long ago he married a Canadian girl.

He had such famous stars as Alec Guinness and the Oliviers and at the moment no one knows whether Korda's program will be carried out. He will be missed in London for he was a law unto himself and was full of a melancholy wit.

The weather is soggy, the sun looks like a slice of lemon in the sky, and everyone is cheerful.



REGINALD J. PERRY

has been appointed vice-president and elected a director of Paul-Phelan Advertising Ltd.; is in charge of new Quebec Div.

Chinchilla Prices Important Factor At Toronto Show

Unusually high interest is expected in breeding stock sale prices later this month when the swapping starts at the ninth annual Central Ontario Chinchilla Breeders Association show in Toronto, Feb. 10-11.

The reason: Ranchers want to know whether the current downward price trend is continuing and how far it will go.

Current prices have eased off from the $1,500 plus top level of a few years ago to the point where they currently average about $400-$500 a pair for good stock. This is still higher than the ratio of breeding stock to pelt prices of other furs such as mink (currently two to three times pelt price) and it is expected that the Toronto show will indicate whether the level will hold or not.

Chinchilla pelt prices for Canadian production last year sold for an average $33.28 with the top $135 for the 1,200 pelts offered. Since then, pelts at a U. S. auction last week firmed to a $38 average for 1,500 pelts.

"Ranchers are gradually getting the idea of the relationship between the value of the animal and the value of its fur," one official told The Post. "Currently the industry is finding its feet in the fur trade. If we can get uniformly high class volume production, the price levels should hold well."

The big test will come at sales later in the year when the estimated 1,400 pelts expected to be produced this year will be offered for auction. These sales will show how quality is running for the roughly 65,000 chinchillas now being raised in Canada.

Company Reports

To assist readers in appraising and comparing company financial statements, The Financial Post has a uniform method of presenting corporation accounts. Variations from the companies' published reports are footnoted.

Finance

PACIFIC ATLANTIC CANADIAN INVESTMENT CO. net profit for the year ended Nov. 30, 1955, was $37,830, up 2.7% from 1954 net of $36,862.

Company's earnings showed further improvement during 1955 and net asset value increased substantially, President Hugh Mackay says. Market value of investments as at Nov. 30 was $1.36 millions.

During year company issued $300,000 3¾% collateral trust bonds series A dated Sept. 1, 1955, and maturing Dec. 1, 1960, which were sold at par.

Prior to changing its name in 1954, company was known as Second Canadian International Investment Co.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Nov. 30:	1955	1954
Net income	$48,525	$44,211
Less: Gen. exp.	9,964	6,596
U. S. inc. tax	731	753
Net profit	37,830	36,862
Less: Pref. divds.	......	22,288
Com. divds.	33,601	11,314
Surplus for year	4,229	3,260

Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:

	1955	1954
Pref.: Paid	....	$0.40+0.20
Common (new)		
Earned‡	$0.14	0.13
Paid	....	0.40+0.20
Common (old)		
Paid	0.16	....

‡Based on new common shares following 5-for-1 stock split in Nov., 1954.

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Nov. 30:	1955	1954
Cash	$14,050	$7,710
Accts. rec., etc.	4,014	13,433
Investments*	403,731	322,283
Total assets	421,795	343,426
Accts. pay.	75,640	1,500
Capital stock	280,010	280,010
Surplus	66,145	61,916
*Mkt. value	1,360,000	1,027,000

Note—By S.L.P. dated Nov. 16, 1954, the preference shares were converted into common shares and the then 500,000 common shares were subdivided into 2,500,000 common shares of $1 par value of which 280,010 were then outstanding.

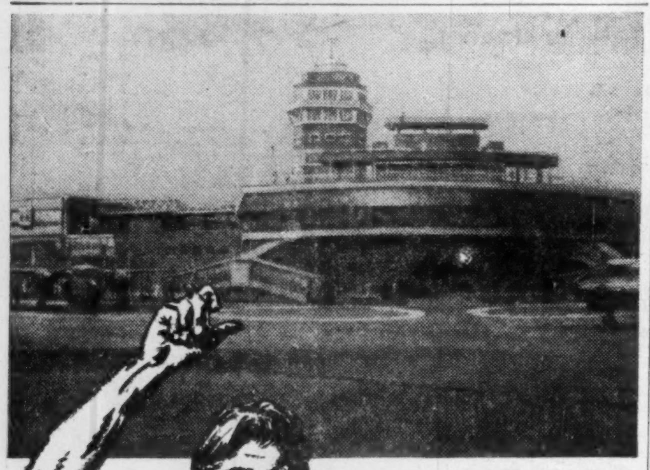
Good Protection
Reliable Service

Our success during the past 60 years clearly demonstrates our ability to give all policy-holders the kind of protection they need — and the kind of service they want.

Our progress is due to our concern for all policy-holders — our thorough service has been so successful that today, Wawanesa protects the property of more Canadians than any other company!

The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE—WAWANESA, MANITOBA
Toronto Montreal Edmonton Winnipeg Vancouver



LONDON AIRPORT CENTRAL
ARCHITECT: Mr. Frederick Gibberd CBE, FRIBA, MTPI.
CONSULTING ENGINEERS: Sir William Halcrow & Partners

LONDON AIRPORT
Contracts for the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation (Air Ministry Directorate of Works) included the Central Terminal buildings and the Main Access Tunnel.

TAYLOR WOODROW'S contribution to the great work of construction of London Airport could only have been made by an organization itself great in resources of skill, experience and equipment. Yet at the same time this work at London Airport has been but one of many large projects successfully undertaken by Taylor Woodrow, which capture the imagination by their scale and by their public importance.

TAYLOR WOODROW
build everywhere

606 JARVIS STREET, TORONTO

Growth!
GUARANTY TRUST REPORTS
Another RECORD YEAR

Assets in the hands of the Company
1954 .... $100,438,453
1955 .... $116,184,710

Deposits
1954 .... $34,251,850
1955 .... $42,611,230

Capital & Reserves
1954 .... $3,038,913
1955 .... $3,962,388

More than 16,000 customers have named Guaranty Trust executors in their wills.

It costs no more to have Guaranty Trust as your executor. Let us plan your estate NOW.

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COMPANY OF CANADA
Executive Offices—Toronto, Canada

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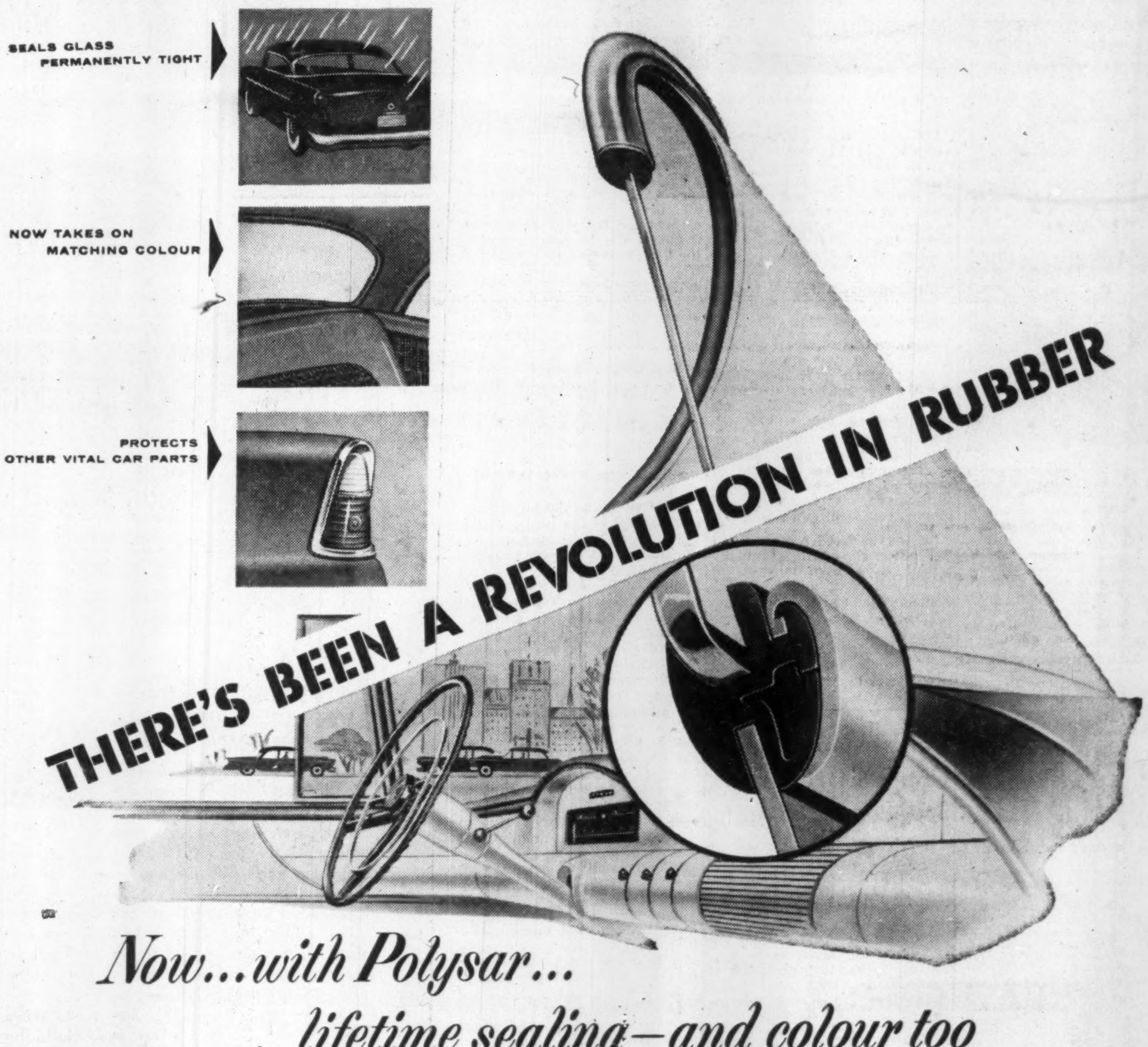
Agencies in Halifax, Fredericton, North Bay, Fort William-Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Regina



Now... with Polysar...
lifetime sealing—and colour too

Drive your new car one year . . . two years . . . ten years! However long you drive it—and however severe the weather—the windshield and windows stay permanently sealed with Polysar rubber, which lasts as long as the car itself! Now, too, with Polysar *Butyl* rubber, the interior colour scheme can be carried right through to the visible window sealing, because Polysar Butyl can be coloured!

Smart, lifetime automotive window sealing, that can be coloured to suit the plans of style-minded car designers, is another outstanding example of the revolution created by chemical rubber. Now—working with the controlled elements of Polysar—chemists can formulate rubbers to fit the specific requirements of each particular job.

In an ever-growing number of applications, Polysar chemical rubber is being used, alone or in part, to give you longer wear, increased efficiency and more value for your dollar. All of these benefits are yours because . . . *there's been a revolution in rubber.*

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